THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

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PART I—Reports, Correspondence, etc.

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PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES I—VOLUME XLV.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. **ELIHU ROOT**, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,

CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

Mr. JOHN S. MOODEY, Indexer.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

1902.

TEXT.

PART 1.

Page 47. Report of casualties of the Army of the Cumberland, insert * after *Total* and add foot-note, **The loss of the Fourth Corps at Franklin is embodied in loss of the Twenty-third Corps. See Schofield's statement, p. 343, and table, p. 118.*

Page 202. Tassin's report, eighth line, for *line* read *lines*.

Page 265. Sixteenth line, top, for *where there were natural means*, etc., read *where there were* [*no*] *natural means*, etc.

Page 270. Add to foot-note, *It was Battery G; see p. 320.*

Page 304. Date of Kimberly's report, for *1864* read *1865*.

Page 320. Twenty-fourth line, bottom, insert [*division*] after *General Reilly's brigade*.

Page 742. Fifth line, bottom, for *Winston's* read *Winstead's*.

Page 1275. For *Sanders' (Edward J.) Cavalry. See Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion*, read *Sanders' (Calvin F.) Battalion.** *See Calvin F. Sanders*, and add foot-note, **See Series I, Vol. 39, Part 2, p. 856.*

Insert *Shockley's (T. B.) Cavalry. See Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

PART 2.

Page 486. Insert after Cox's Circular of January 2, 1865, *Cox to Casement, January 2, 1864* [*1865*], printed in Series I, Vol. 32, Part 2, p. 9. See "Additions and Corrections" for that volume.

Page 815. Insert *Shockley's (T. B.) Cavalry. See Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

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Insert all words and figures in *italics* and strike out all in [brackets]. An asterisk (*) following a correction indicates that "Additions and Corrections" to the text should be consulted. References are to parts of volume.

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Apr	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
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June....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
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Dec	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
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CHAPTER LVII.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA.

November 14, 1864–January 23, 1865.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Nov. 11, 1864.—Action near Russellville, Tenn.*
14–21, 1864.—Expedition from Baton Rouge, La., to Brookhaven, Miss., and skirmishes.
14, 1864–Jan. 23, 1865.—Campaign in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee.
15, 1864.—Skirmish near Collierville, Tenn.
16–17, 1864.—Skirmishes at Strawberry Plains, Tenn.*
17, 1864.—Skirmish at Flat Creek, Tenn.*
23–Dec. 4, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., and skirmish at Big Black Bridge (November 27), and action at Concord Church (December 1).
27–Dec. 13, 1864.—Expedition from Baton Rouge, La., against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and skirmish at Chickasawha Bridge, Miss. (December 10).
30, 1864.—Skirmish near Dalton, Ga.
Dec. 4, 1864.—Skirmish at White's Station, Tenn.
5, 1864.—Skirmish near Dalton, Ga.
6, 1864–Jan. 15, 1865.—Lyon's raid from Paris, Tenn., to Hopkinsville, Ky., &c., with skirmishes.
10–29, 1864.—Expedition from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia.
13–19, 1864.—Expedition from Barrancas, Fla., to Pollard, Ala., and skirmishes.†
14, 1864.—Skirmish on the Germantown road, near Memphis, Tenn.
21–22, 1864.—Skirmish at Franklin Creek, Miss.
21, 1864–Jan. 5, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
25, 1864.—Skirmish near White's Station, Tenn.
31, 1864.—Skirmish at Sharpsburg, Ky.

* For reports, see Vol. XXXIX, Part 1, p. 885.
† For reports, see Vol. XLIV, p. 119.

NOVEMBER 14–21, 1864.—Expedition from Baton Rouge, La., to Brookhaven, Miss., and skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner, C. S. Army, commanding District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana.
No. 4.—Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.
No. 5.—Col. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding mounted infantry.
No. 6.—Col. Frank P. Powers, commanding cavalry.
No. 7.—Capt. John C. McKowen, commanding scouts.
No. 8.—Findings of a Court of Inquiry convened to examine and report upon the conduct of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Baton Rouge, La., November 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of orders from the general commanding, and in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by him, I moved the effective force of my command on the 14th and 15th instant, as follows:

Colonel Fonda, commanding Second Brigade, with 500 men, moved on the evening of the 14th to Port Hudson, and remained there until the following night. At dark he moved north through Jackson and beyond fifteen miles to the rebel Camp Beauregard. This camp was occupied by the Third Louisiana Cavalry. It was surprised, a number of the enemy taken, a number killed, and the remainder scattered. About 20 wagons were destroyed and a large quantity of flour and meal. At daylight Colonel Fonda moved across to the Clinton and Liberty road and joined the main column. At 2 p. m. the 15th Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, Second Illinois Cavalry, with 500 men of the Third Brigade, Colonel Davis, moved out on the Greensburg road, crossed the Amite River at Davidson's Ford, and moving north, entered the town of Liberty at 8 p. m. of the 16th, completely surprising the enemy and capturing a large number of officers and men—about 60. Among these were four of General Hodge's staff; General Hodge barely effected his escape. Colonel Marsh remained during the night, and in the morning moved southwest, joining the main column. At 5 p. m. on the 15th the remainder of the division, under my personal command, moved out on the Clinton road; a section of artillery, First Wisconsin Horse Artillery, accompanied the column. The pickets of the enemy were met twenty miles out; Clinton was surprised at daylight and several prisoners captured. At noon the 16th the column moved toward Liberty and joined Colonel Fonda; camped at Beaver Creek, thirteen miles from Liberty. At noon next day, 17th, reached Liberty, where Colonel Marsh joined. At 5 p. m. 17th Colonel Fonda, with 500 men of the Second Brigade, moved on Brookhaven, distant forty-six miles. At

daylight 18th he surprised the town, scattering a small infantry force stationed there and capturing a section of artillery, with caissons. The gunners were many of them shot down at their pieces. He captured about 50 prisoners; he captured here and destroyed a locomotive and train of cars loaded with stores; burned several buildings containing ammunition, cotton and woolen goods; the quantity could not well be estimated, but are acknowledged by captured officers to have been immense; he also destroyed a manufactory of boots and shoes, and a tannery containing large stores of leather. He reached Liberty, returning at 5 p. m. of the 19th. At 5 p. m. of the 17th Colonel Bassford, commanding First Brigade, with 250 men, marched on Summit and reached there at daylight, captured some 20 prisoners and destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of commissary stores, returning to Liberty at 6 p. m. of the 18th. On the 18th I learned that in our pursuit of the enemy on the previous day he had been forced to abandon, near Liberty, a 12-pounder brass field howitzer and caisson; this was discovered and brought to our camp. On the morning of the 18th, the enemy, under Col. J. S. Scott, in force of 800, attacked and drove in our pickets at Liberty; at first repulsed, they again advanced, dismounted, and attacked with desperation. Our men, also dismounted, fought bravely. I brought into action the section of First Wisconsin Battery and opened with canister. After a fight of something more than an hour the enemy were driven from the field. Three rebel officers were found dead and some fifteen to twenty privates; two officers were wounded and captured. Our losses were about a dozen wounded, none killed.

At 4 p. m. on the 19th I moved my force from Liberty, and crossing the Amite River, went into camp at a distance of six miles from town. We had in our train from 600 to 800 captured horses and mules, more than 100 wagons loaded with captured property, and 3 pieces of captured artillery. The caissons (three) had been destroyed, from difficulty in moving them. Since the day of starting the rain had been almost incessant and the mud was about six inches deep. The enemy in small parties was annoying our flanks, and I deemed it best to burn the captured wagons; this was done on the night of the 19th. The bridge over Beaver Creek, distant eight miles from this camp, was destroyed by the enemy. At 1 a. m. 20th I sent Colonel Fonda, with his brigade and pioneers of the division, to rebuild it. At 10 a. m. it was in condition for crossing; after crossing, it was destroyed. From this time the enemy gave us little trouble. On night of 20th, the weather being very inclement, the officers captured were allowed to occupy a room in the house occupied by myself and staff, on their parole not to attempt an escape or leave the premises. In the morning four were missing. The remaining officers have made a request to General Hodge that they be returned. I transmit herewith the papers. On the night of the 21st my column safely arrived at Baton Rouge, La.

We brought in 199 prisoners (see list transmitted herewith),* 21 of whom were officers. Three officers (badly wounded) were paroled and left at Liberty. I found in the country abundance of forage. The enemy have in my judgment received a blow in this region from which they will not soon recover. It is proper to state that one of the guns captured at Brookhaven was a steel Sawyer gun, captured some time ago at or near Port Hudson; the other a 3-inch Rodman gun. The section had been used in firing on our transports.

* Omitted.

My brigade commanders are deserving of the highest praise for their conduct on the entire expedition. Colonel Fonda especially distinguished himself by the untiring energy which gave success to the various enterprises which were intrusted to him. Colonel Davis, commanding Third Brigade, coolly commanded his troops and repelled the attack of the 18th. Lieutenant-Colonel Dox, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, bravely led his troops in the thickest of the fight and had his horse shot from under him. Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh made in thirty hours a march from Baton Rouge to Liberty, a distance of eighty miles, and surprised and captured 60 of the enemy. He is a most capable officer. Colonel Bassford, Fourteenth New York, displayed prominently the soldierly qualities which have already distinguished him. The burden of duties imposed on my staff was severe and onerous, but fully discharged; I owe them much for our success.

I am, respectfully, yours,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., November 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

The success of this expedition, on which the general commanding congratulates officers and men engaged, is due manifestly to the celerity of movement and faithfulness of execution by subordinate officers of the parts of the general plan intrusted to them. Similar qualities have rendered our cavalry movements elsewhere successful. The thanks of the major-general commanding are tendered to the officers and men composing the Cavalry Division for the energy with which this well conceived movement was executed. The results have been highly prejudicial to the rebel forces and advantageous to the Government.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Baton Rouge, La., November 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. B. HODGE, C. S. Army,
Comdg. District of Southwest Miss. and East La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward a communication from certain officers of your army, now in my hands, which will sufficiently explain itself. Although, after this communication, I deem it unnecessary, I will here formally request of you the surrender of Capt. W. M. Chamberlain, Lieut. F. C. Skehan, Lieut. T. W. Younkin, and Lieut. T. B. Melton, officers of the C. S. Army, who, in violation of their parole, escaped as described in the communication above referred to.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General,

[Inclosure No. 2.]

BATON ROUGE, LA., *November 22, 1864.*

[Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON:]

GENERAL: I have the honor, on behalf of my comrades, officers of the C. S. Army and prisoners, to hand you a communication to Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, and request that you forward it to him as early as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully,

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

U. S. PRISON,
Baton Rouge, La., November 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE,
Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Miss. and East La., Liberty, La.:

GENERAL: We have the honor to state that on the night of the 19th instant the Federal cavalry, under Brigadier-General Lee, halted about six miles and a half from Liberty, on the Clinton road, and the weather being inclement and the ground thoroughly saturated, General Lee proposed that such of the officers of the C. S. Army (prisoners in his hands) as would give a verbal parole of honor should be permitted, without guard, to make use of the dwelling used as his headquarters. The parole was accepted without dissent, and the prisoners assigned to the same quarters and the same fare as himself and staff. About one hour after, Capt. W. M. Chamberlain, Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry, commandant post Brookhaven, Lieut. F. C. Skehan, same regiment, adjutant post Brookhaven, and First Lieut. T. W. Younkin, First Confederate Infantry, inspector bureau of conscription, Seventh Congressional District of Mississippi, at Brookhaven, made their appearance and stated that they had been paroled in the same manner. The next night (20th) the column halted at Mrs. G. A. Scott's, near Jackson, La., where each officer was informed that those who were willing to do so would be paroled for the night upon the same terms. The ground being entirely wet and the rain pouring in torrents, and nearly all the prisoners destitute of covering, the parole was again unanimously accepted, and the officers allowed the same privileges and accommodations as the general and staff. The next morning the following officers were found missing, viz: Capt. W. M. Chamberlain, commandant post Brookhaven; Lieut. F. C. Skehan, adjutant post Brookhaven; Lieut. T. W. Younkin, inspector conscripts, Brookhaven; Lieut. T. B. Melton, Company E, Fifth Louisiana Cavalry. Those who remained were subjected to the mortifying and humiliating confession that four officers wearing the Confederate uniform had violated their parole, and in the absence of a guard, under cover of darkness, had made their escape. A stigma has been cast upon the untarnished escutcheon of our arms. These men have forfeited every claim as gentlemen and officers, and their comrades, who were careful of their pledges, have been left to suffer from the consequences of their bad faith. They may plead in extenuation that they did not originally form the compact, but the nature of the compact was thoroughly discussed with them by many of the subscribers, and they confided to none their intention to escape. We therefore beg, general, that you

will find it in your power to arrest and forward these men by the earliest opportunity to the same destination as their comrades, who have been more sensitive of their personal honor and the good name of the Confederate Army. Their conduct has been the more dastardly that they have left the odium of their disgrace to rest upon their comrades, who are now helpless prisoners in the hands of their enemies.

Hoping that our request may be acceded to, we are, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

N. T. N. Robinson, acting assistant adjutant-general, Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana; W. H. Hurd, major and commissary of subsistence; E. A. Scott, major, C. S. Army (retired list); L. E. Woods, captain, C. S. Army; Alfred Hazard, captain, C. S. Army (retired list); S. D. Richardson, captain, C. S. Army; C. L. Comfort, first lieutenant and aide-de-camp, Eleventh Louisiana Artillery; H. L. Davis, lieutenant and aide-de-camp; J. W. Birch, lieutenant Company E, Fifth Louisiana Cavalry; Thomas Carty, first lieutenant Company F, Seventh Louisiana; E. Brown, second lieutenant, Lay's cavalry; A. M. Langston, second lieutenant Company E, Twentieth Confederate Cavalry; Jas. P. Skolfield, lieutenant Company I, Fifth Louisiana Cavalry; W. J. Hammond, lieutenant Company L, Twentieth Mississippi Cavalry; H. C. Wood, C. S. Army, General Hodge's staff.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., November 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General HODGE,
Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Miss. and East La., Liberty, La.:

GENERAL: The accompanying papers will explain themselves fully. I have only to add that the request contained is fully approved by me. Hoping that your sense of justice will insure a compliance,

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner, C. S. Army, commanding District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, Miss., November 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the major-general commanding the department the following report, with opinions and views, premising that such opinions, or even suggestions, as may be made in this communication are only intended to express plainly the condition of affairs in this district, for the better information of the major-general commanding the department:

After my report from Corinth on the 11th instant to the lieutenant-general commanding, I left for Jackson, via Meridian, and arrived at Jackson on the afternoon of the 14th instant. Finding there a dispatch

for me to proceed to Selma for an interview with the lieutenant-general, I started on the morning of the 16th; arrived at Selma on the 17th, and waited for General Taylor, by his order, until the morning of the 19th, when I started for Meridian and met him that night. I remained in Meridian on the 20th, also by his order, to meet General Beauregard, Governor Clark, and General Brandon, and started for Corinth on the 21st, where I arrived on the 23d, having met with delays on the road.

Receiving a telegram informing me of the movement of the enemy from Vicksburg that day, I started on a special train on the 24th to go through without stopping, but accidents on the road interfered with running an extra train, and I arrived at Meridian the usual hour on the 25th. I received telegrams on the road, and gave orders from the different stations. Arriving at Meridian I received information that the enemy had recrossed the Big Black and taken up his pontoon bridge. I then remained at Meridian on the 26th to attend to necessary duties, and returned here the afternoon of the 27th.

I found the enemy at that time moving toward Vaughan's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that Griffith, with the cavalry of the Central District, was moving rapidly to meet him. I then ordered Hodge, who had arrived at Brookhaven with 450 men, to proceed toward Raymond to cover this front.

On the 28th information was received that the enemy had burned the railroad bridge across the Big Black, and also from Clinton, La.; that about 5,000 cavalry and artillery were moving from Baton Rouge toward Greensburg. (Full reports from commanders will be forwarded when practicable.)

When I left Jackson the enemy had started out from Baton Rouge, and looking upon this as an ordinary raid (which it turned out to be), I gave all orders that could be given from my headquarters. The success of this raid seems to have been brought about by troops being surprised, even after knowing of the advance of the enemy. This will be examined into as soon as practicable. The state of affairs in the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana needs an entire overhauling, which I intend to effect as soon as circumstances will permit. The great cause for the inefficiency of the troops, apparently, can be explained by the fact of a large number being in the vicinity of their homes, and leaving their commands or scouting parties at will, with or without leave. Another cause, undoubtedly, is the fact that large arrears of pay are due, and the want of Confederate money necessitates the use of U. S. notes, which form the preferable currency of the country, and the soldiers obtain this by assisting or conniving at the illegal trade with the enemy. All these troops should be changed as soon as it can be practicable to do so. The post at Corinth and the Northern District of Mississippi, in the present position of affairs, have become of great importance, and I have felt it to be my duty to give my personal supervision there; but the constant calls to this place, by the frequent threats and advances of the enemy, have kept me so much on the move that neither position could be properly attended to. It is also General Beauregard's wish that I should transfer my permanent headquarters at Corinth, but General Taylor deems it impracticable at present in reference to affairs here, and as a matter of course I must wait orders from department headquarters, which I hold myself ready to comply with cheerfully and at all times.

This district is now composed of four sub-districts, as follows: Northeast District, north of thirty-second parallel and east of Pearl River and Mississippi Central Railroad: Northwest District, north of parallel

through southern point of Grenada and west of Mississippi Central Railroad; Central District, south of Grenada to Natchez and west of Mississippi Central Railroad and Pearl River; Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, that portion of Mississippi south of a parallel through Natchez and west of Pearl River and the portion of the State of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River. The reorganization I would respectfully suggest, to give greater unity of the commands, is to unite into one district the two sub-districts—the Central District and the Southwest District of Mississippi and East Louisiana—under one commander, say Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, and to give me the command of a district to be composed of the Northeast District, the Northwest District, and the District of West Tennessee, which last has to face the same enemy at Memphis and support Corinth in case of an attack; and further, the outposts of Corinth must necessarily be on the Tennessee River, and cannot come under the command of the commander of West Tennessee, although within his military limits. Therefore I take the liberty to suggest that West Tennessee properly connects with North Mississippi, but the whole, including East Louisiana, would be too great a space for one commander, who is required to be present at each point as circumstances require, while the troops of each part are too few to hold the enemy in check long enough to be re-enforced from other positions. I would respectfully urge that the cavalry force of this district be increased as rapidly as troops can be spared. Wade's Mississippi regiment, which is represented as an excellent regiment, is being collected at Corinth and Cherokee, and I request that it may be transferred to my command and ordered to the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana; and I also apply for Sanders' battalion of cavalry, which is recognized as a permanent independent battalion. It is also essential to increase the light artillery of this command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Chief of Staff, Mobile.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, C. S. Army, commanding District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
December 8, 1864.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I avail myself of the departure of Major Bowen for Richmond as a safe and sure means of sending you intelligence. I have again the mortification of announcing another formidable raid in my district, with but puerile and hardly noticeable resistance to it. I had 1,000 men for duty in my camps, better armed, better equipped and clad, than had ever been known in the district—500 of them in camp (its front protected by a creek, with a bridge 300 yards off) on the Jackson and Liberty road; 250 at Williams' Bridge, on the Amite, east of Clinton, on the road leading from Baton Rouge to Greensburg; and the remainder at Woodville and on the Homochitto.

I had just returned from an arduous tour of personal inspection of the camps, warning the officers to be on the alert, and reached Liberty on the 15th.

On the night of the 16th the officer commanding the main camp, at 3 a. m., allowed himself to be surprised and his force routed and scattered, without any resistance, and the enemy to occupy the main road to Liberty. I moved everything back; saved all my stores; but the officer commanding the camp at Williams' Bridge, on the Gravel Springs road, allowed 500 of the enemy to pass within two miles of him, sending no warning, and on the evening of the [same] day that column dashed into Liberty, capturing many stragglers who had skulked into town, but no stores. I escaped, at great risk amid a storm of fire, on foot, walked twenty-four miles, at night, to pass around the enemy to my forces, and did all I could, but before I could gather them together the enemy had done his work and we could only pursue.

I do not know that there was actual treason and treachery, but when I tell Your Excellency that I have had to institute proceedings against officers as high as colonels for taking bribes to pass cotton at the very points I had placed them to guard, you will perhaps agree with me that it was not all accidental.

I have applied for a court of inquiry, and I hope it will be granted. In the meantime, of course, all whose speculations I have interfered with are clamoring against me and Your Excellency, and while these clamors do not affect me a moment, yet I am conscious that, with the pestilential efforts constantly made to annoy Your Excellency, they may cause you additional vexation. I earnestly hope that while I am willing to stay here cheerfully as long as you are satisfied, yet if it will remove any annoyance I hope you will not hesitate to recall me. I should like to have a court of inquiry, but as my colonel has written to me his statement that my disposition of the forces was wise, and I am so conscious that I can satisfy your mind I have done all man could do, that I will cheerfully submit to any change you may deem best. General Gardner is removing these troops and promises to give me others, and I believe I can eventually bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion; yet I am so sensibly conscious of your almost paternal kindness that I wish no prospects of my own to add to your annoyances. I will send a detailed report as soon as I can. Major Bowen, who bears this letter, is the commissioner for settlement of claims and can give you much information in regard to the district. Hugh Davis, my aide, was captured after being separated from me.

The family are well, but as I have been with my force to Jackson to aid in repelling a raid there, I have not seen them for some time.

With sentiments of profound respect, your grateful friend and obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

SUMMIT, MISS., *December 14, 1864.*

Mr. PRESIDENT: I send by Major Cary copies of all the orders issued, showing disposition of the troops in my district prior to the last raid and the opinions of my officers as to its wisdom. Colonel Ogden allowed his camp to be surprised and his men scattered, and the enemy overran

the district. I had some weeks before been warned that an officer in my command had advised General Lee to send a party on the Greensburg road to capture me. I endeavored, by placing Gober's regiment on this road, to guard against it; at the same time I protected the front, but in vain. I made my escape with great difficulty after the enemy had surrounded my headquarters and fired into it. Major Cary can give you details which would weary you here. I know, sir, you are disappointed, but I can only say I have earnestly desired to carry out your wishes. I have met from the first with deep and combined resistance. The suppression of the cotton trade has raised a host of bitter enemies. These officers and men must leave the district and their places be supplied by others, or the trouble will never cease. With hardly an exception all are corrupt. I shall cheerfully acquiesce in any determination you may arrive at; I only desire your confidence and approval. And permit me, sir, to say that in removing the troops the order must come from you, and bear with it the evidence that your own eye is upon the movement, or it will be evaded. I shall still endeavor to do my duty.

With lasting feelings of gratitude and respect, I am, your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DIST. OF S. W. MISS. AND EAST LA., *October 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Colonel Powers will move with his regiment and establish his camp somewhere in the vicinity of Woodville, where forage can readily be obtained. He will picket the fords of the Homochitto, and communicate any movements of the enemy in that direction to these headquarters; will, by telegraph, notify the commander of the forces at Clinton. He will hold himself constantly in readiness to concentrate his force and move to the assistance of that operating on the Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge roads.

V. The First and Third Louisiana and the regiment now being formed by Colonel Cage will, by the senior officer, be kept in its encampment near Clinton, moving camp only to obtain forage and pasturage, and always notifying these headquarters immediately of any change in the location of the camp. The senior officer of the encampment will see that strong pickets are constantly kept on the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara roads, and will immediately notify headquarters of any movements of the enemy.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Ten Miles from Clinton, October 22, 1864—7 p. m.

Colonel GOBER,
Commanding Cavalry, Nebo Church:

COLONEL: Report to me immediately on your arrival at Williams' Bridge that fact. Picket the country east of Amite River. When satis-

fied the enemy is advancing from Baton Rouge, leave a good company, under a good, reliable officer, in observation at the bridge, and move at once to effect junction with Colonel Scott at Clinton; or, if enemy move too rapidly for that, at Mrs. Poole's, seven miles back of Clinton. Movement may not take place for week or ten days yet, but be vigilant.

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF S. W. MISS. AND EAST LA.,
No. 51. } *Liberty, October 27, 1864.*

I. Capt. J. C. McKowen, Gober's regiment, is, until further orders, detailed from his company, and with his command will scout the country in front of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, reporting direct to these headquarters, and in the event of any imminent movement of the enemy advising nearest military commander.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, October 28, 1864.

Col. D. GOBER,
Commanding, &c., Williams' Bridge:

COLONEL: Information has been received from Vicksburg that troops are moving to Memphis, also to Baton Rouge. Keep your pickets vigilant toward Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, and hold your troops ready to move at a moment's notice in any direction. Keep me informed, but keep a sharp lookout in front and your pickets in position.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Ogden, commanding cavalry, Beaver Creek.)

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, October 28, 1864.

Colonel OGDEN,
Commanding, Beaver Creek:

COLONEL: The general commanding is in receipt of your communication of this date, and desires me to state that he wishes you to keep him informed of everything that transpires, and that he will be at your camp to-morrow.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF S. W. MISS. AND EAST LA.,
No. 54. } *October 30, 1864.*

I. In pursuance of orders from district headquarters Maj. S. W. Campbell, commanding First Louisiana Cavalry, will, as soon as practi-

cable, move with his command to Jackson, Miss., and upon arrival at that point will report to Brigadier-General Adams for duty. Colonel Ogden will relieve the pickets of the First Louisiana and replace them from the regiments of his own command.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, October 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel OGDEN,
Commanding Cavalry, Beaver Creek:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that from information received from one of our specials the Yankees are displaying great activity at Baton Rouge, and directs you to be on the alert. A party of the enemy, 300 strong, recently (three days ago) came over to Mr. Granville Pierce's, on the Greenwell Springs road, and laid in ambush for some time. Direct your scouts to be active and vigilant, and forward information to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, November 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel OGDEN,
Commanding Cavalry, Beaver Creek:

COLONEL: You will make a daily report from the pickets in your front, both on the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara roads, stating what companies are on picket at each point.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, November 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel OGDEN,
Commanding Cavalry, Clinton, La.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding leaves in the morning for the Homochitto. Any communications you may have to send, in addition to forwarding to these headquarters, will be telegraphed, if important, to him via Woodville, Miss., with an address that will enable the operator to send by courier to him—say, Col. Frank P. Powers, Homochitto River.

By order of Brigadier-General Hodge:

N. T. N. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
Clinton, La., November 23, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the late raid of the enemy:

On Tuesday night, November 15, about midnight, as I was returning from Woodville to this place, in crossing the road at Dubois' Cross-Roads, ten miles north of this, where the road from Port Hudson to Liberty crosses the Woodville and Clinton road, I learned that a column of the enemy, 300 or 400 strong, had just passed up in the direction of one of General Hodge's cavalry camps. I pushed on to Clinton, notified the post officers there, and hurried out to the camp of my regiment, three miles from Clinton on Liberty road. Soon after riding out of Clinton the enemy came in. I immediately moved my wagons and about sixty men of my regiment (the rest being on short furloughs to obtain clothes, &c., preparatory to going to Central Mississippi) eight miles from Clinton on Liberty road, and turned off to McAdams' Bridge, a point on the Amite River ten miles from Clinton. From this point I sent back a scout to watch the movements of the enemy.

At 3 p. m. I learned that Brigadier-General Lee, with about 1,200 men, had passed through Clinton and was moving toward Liberty. In order to save my train I then moved on the road toward Osyka. Camped that night on road leading from Clinton to Osyka, about sixteen miles from Liberty. Late that evening I learned from Colonel Gober that a column of the enemy, 300 or 400 strong, had passed up that afternoon from the direction of Greensburg, going toward Liberty.

On the morning of the 17th, Lieutenant-Colonel Ogden, who had collected some 60 or 70 men, and Colonel Gober, with 165, reported to me and asked that I should take command of them. At first I declined to do so, for the reason that I knew nothing of General Hodge's plans and by so doing might interfere with his arrangements. They both assured me that they had heard nothing from General Hodge for two days, and did not know what his plans were or where to join him; they only knew that rumor said that the troops under General H[odge]'s immediate command had been scattered by the enemy's advance. They further urged that only concert of action could insure the safety of our trains and the little command which we had. I then concluded to assume command, and after consultation with the above-named officers determined to leave the wagons, with a small guard, on some out-of-the-way road, and with the few troops under my command to go in search of the enemy. That night (the 17th) we recrossed the Amite and marched in the direction of Liberty on the Clinton and Liberty road.

On the morning of the 18th, on approaching Liberty, we found the enemy's pickets within two miles of that place. My advance guard charged and drove them to town. The enemy immediately sent out a regiment of cavalry, which we met and handsomely repulsed. Moving on to Liberty we engaged their main body, commanded by Brigadier-General Lee in person, for near half an hour. The skirmish was quite brisk, but we were compelled to fall back for the want of ammunition,

which we did in good order, the enemy not daring to follow. My force was less than 300 men. The enemy had 1,200 men and a battery of artillery.

I have never seen officers and men behave with more gallantry than did Colonels Gober and Ogden and their commands. In fact, it drew forth the astonishment and praise of the vandals themselves whom we were confronting.

The attack was so impetuous and spirited that the enemy ran off their wagons on the Greensburg road and made all necessary preparation for retreat. I am satisfied that had the men under my command been supplied with ammunition that, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, we would have carried the town and routed the raiders, for when the fact was made known to me that the men were nearly out of ammunition, we had gained possession of one-third of the town.

My loss was 3 men killed and 10 wounded, and 15 horses killed. I am unable to state enemy's loss, but believe it to have been three times my own.

I fell back to the covered bridge, four miles from Liberty, and remained four hours. From that place I wrote orders to Captain McKowen, who I learned was coming up in my rear with twenty-five men, to return toward Clinton, destroy bridges on Beaver Creek, which would probably prevent the enemy from returning by Clinton, and also detain them in case General Hodge desired to attack them. I also instructed him to collect all stragglers, picket the roads leading to the river, and in case parties made any attempt to pass cotton during the temporary occupation of the country by the enemy, to shoot the driver and teams and burn the cotton and wagons. These orders were given with the firm conviction that they would meet the approval of General Hodge.

Finding on inspection that my men averaged only three rounds of ammunition to the man, I determined to pass around Liberty and get on the east side, in order to procure ammunition from General Hodge, whom I presumed was near by.

On Saturday evening (19th) I reached the Brookhaven road. My scouts met and fired into Colonel Fonda's regiment near Liberty as he was returning from the railroad, where it appears he had been. That night (19th) I learned that the enemy were evacuating Liberty, and seeing no chance of forming a junction with General Hodge, and, moreover, learning that the ordnance train had been captured and all hope of obtaining ammunition gone, I immediately commenced the pursuit of the enemy. In returning the enemy rebuilt the bridge over Beaver Creek, and after crossing destroyed it. This compelled me to go twelve miles to the right to cross, and, united with the inclemency of the weather, prevented me from overtaking the enemy until I reached Keller's Cross-Roads. At this point my advance guard charged and stampeded the rear guard of the enemy, a regiment strong, capturing a lieutenant, 4 privates, and a wagon, with about 100 negroes. Finding that the enemy were moving at a rapid gait, and not having ammunition enough to bring them to an engagement, I placed all the ammunition in the hands of seventy-five picked men, under Major Campbell, of my regiment, and ordered him to pursue, which he did to within eight miles of Baton Rouge.

As a summary of the enemy's raid I would state that so far as I am informed they captured about 1,000 head of horses and mules, a great many negroes, 3 pieces of artillery, and between 300 and 400 prisoners;

that the enemy advanced by roads which were left wholly unguarded; that, to the best of my belief, they could have been kept back by the determined resistence of a column of 500 resolute men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Louisiana Cavalry.

Maj. P. ELLIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson, Miss.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding mounted infantry.

HEADQUARTERS GOBER'S COMMAND,
Near Centerville, November 24, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 45, dated at headquarters Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, October 20, received at Nebo Church, I moved with my command from that point, as directed, to Williams' Bridge, establishing my encampment between the plantations of Messrs. Williams and Senwin, east bank of the Amite River, October 21. The same order required that I should establish a line of couriers to Clinton, La., and communicate by that route with district headquarters, with which requirement I complied by establishing courier post at Mrs. Brown's, six miles from my camp, on Clinton and Williams' Bridge road, through which I forwarded all communications.

On the 24th of October I received an order, dated headquarters district, ten miles from Clinton, October 22, 7 p. m., reading as follows.*

In obedience to above order I immediately sent forward Norwood's squadron to take post at Spiller's Church and to guard all roads leading from Baton Rouge to that point.

On the 10th of November I ordered Lieutenant Underwood, commanding Company I of my regiment, to relieve Captain Norwood at the same point and with same instructions. On the evening of the 12th of November, at about 7.30 o'clock, a body of the enemy moved on Lieutenant Underwood, attempting to capture him by deception. Their advance guard were dressed in gray uniforms, and when challenged by the vedettes, replied they were friends. This failed, however, and receiving timely notice of their approach, sent information to district headquarters by route designated in Special Orders, No. 45, and held my command in readiness to act, as directed, second order, dated October 22. On Sunday evening, November 13, Captain Ambrose, with Company F of my regiment, having relieved Lieutenant Underwood, was ordered by me to fall back from Spiller's Church and take post at Merritt's, to prevent being cut off should enemy cross at Stony Point, they having crossed on previous evening at Burlington, four miles lower down. No demonstration, however, was made on part of enemy that day. At about 11 p. m. I received a communication from No. 4, giving information of a general movement contemplated by the enemy upon the entire line, which communication I forwarded at once to district headquarters. Up to this time I had received no information from west side of river, the pickets at Sandy Creek bridge having retired to Sam. Lee's without notifying me of the fact, leaving the road to Stony Point

* See inclosure No. 2, Hodge's report, p. 10.

unguarded. During Sunday night enemy again moved out on this unguarded road, crossed the ford at Stony Point at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and when fired upon by my vedettes, charged upon them at full speed, endeavoring to run them off the road, and thus surprise and capture reserve pickets, which would have left my camp at their mercy. In this, however, they were foiled by the vigilance of Captain Ambrose, commanding the outposts, and retired at great haste in direction of Baton Rouge.

At daylight I moved forward with Company E (Captain Corcoran) of my regiment, and reconnoitered in person the various fords and approaches from Spiller's Church to Gaunce's Mills. Sent a reliable lieutenant with two men to the west bank of the river, in direction of Sandy Creek bridge, to co-operate with pickets at that point and to keep me advised from that quarter. I at the same time wrote to Lieutenant Naul, Third Louisiana, commanding pickets on west side of the river, to move forward from Sam. Lee's to Sandy Creek bridge, and if enemy advanced, to tear up bridge and defend that position stubbornly (having from thirty to forty men under him), and should he be forced to fall back, to do so by roads leading to my position. These instructions were not obeyed, the pickets retiring to the woods when fired upon by the enemy on Tuesday night, leaving the road to Stony Point again unguarded. I, however, received a courier from Lieutenant Naul informing that the enemy had driven in his pickets at Sandy Creek and had passed up at about 9 p. m. The night being very dark and roads difficult, his courier did not reach me until 12 p. m. Immediately on receiving this information I sent orders to Captain Corcoran to fall back from his position near Mr. Merritt's to Silver Creek, one mile and a half in my front, to prevent being cut off by road from Gaunce's Mills; but before this order reached him he had been twice charged by the enemy, and while endeavoring to form a third time was charged again, losing one man killed, several wounded, and his company dispersed. Two men of this company who escaped came to me in great haste and reported enemy still advancing. It was now about 1 a. m., and supposing their object to be the surprise of my camp, I immediately sent forward Capt. T. W. Brown with forty men to form in ambuscade at Silver Creek, on the road leading up to my position. The balance of my men were dismounted and placed in line of battle, and fires built 300 yards in front of this line, to deceive the enemy as to location of my camp. At daylight scouts reported enemy halted on Greensburg road and building fires; force estimated at between 700 and 800, with two pieces of artillery. I subsequently learned that the force was much smaller and without artillery. It having rained heavily from 12 p. m. until daylight, and supposing the enemy waiting for daylight to attack me, I ordered off my wagon train up east side of the river, with directions to cross at Thompson's Bridge, and removed my command to the west side of the river, crossing at Williams' Ford, leaving a company, under a reliable officer, to hold the ford, and formed line of battle at Price's blacksmith shop, covering both roads, and with Norwood's squadron in ambuscade in my front, on road leading to Greenwell Springs, while a scout was sent out on the Greensburg road to ascertain if enemy had moved in that direction.

While in this position, at about 7.30 a. m. Wednesday, 16th instant, I received a dispatch from Colonel Ogden, dated at Clinton, 5 a. m., stating that enemy had surprised his camp and were then between Clinton and Liberty. I then, in accordance with instructions received from district headquarters, moved up the west side of the river, in order,

if possible, to form junction with remaining forces; but on reaching the Osyka and Clinton road, and finding that my retreat on the west side of the river to Liberty had been cut off, I then determined to cross at McAdams' Bridge to intercept column moving on Liberty through Greensburg. Near McAdams' Bridge I met Colonels Scott and Ogden with portions of their commands, who repeated to me information, already communicated by scouts, that enemy were at Clinton and moving toward Liberty.

Soon after crossing at McAdams' Bridge I received a dispatch from Lieutenant Thompson, commanding scouts, informing me that enemy were then (3 p. m.) seventeen miles above Greensburg, traveling in direction of Liberty. I immediately sent forward scouting party to ascertain position of the enemy, and moved with my command in direction of Nebo Church, and when one mile from Liberty and Greensburg road, scouts returned and reported enemy had passed and were then at Landron Lee's, one mile and a half above cross-roads. My men having been called up three nights in succession, and my horses having been without food thirty-one hours, my command were in no condition to pursue an enemy traveling so rapidly. I consequently halted for the night.

On the morning of the 17th, after consultation with Colonel Ogden, I consented to report to Colonel Scott and operate in enemy's rear. At 10 o'clock night of 17th we crossed to west side of Amite River and moved up the Clinton and Liberty road in direction of the latter place. The advance met enemy about one mile and a half from town and a brisk skirmish commenced. In obedience to orders from Colonel Scott I dismounted the men of my command and moved on the right of the road to engage the enemy. We soon came up with them posted on a hill in front of the town. In order to drive them from this position I moved with right wing of my regiment upon their left and succeeded in forcing them to retire in great confusion up into the town, where they formed a second time behind houses and on a hill to my left and dismounted. Up to this time my men had moved through a dense forest, and consequently I had no casualties, but we had now to move through a field about 100 yards against the enemy posted behind and in houses. Against this enemy the men moved at double-quick and with great spirit, driving the enemy from and taking possession of the houses.

Soon after reaching this position I was ordered to retire slowly to my horses, mount, and move across the bridge three miles from town. I then received orders to move that night across to the Liberty and Natchez road and learn if the enemy were moving in the direction of the latter place. On the morning of the 19th Colonel Scott came up with us at Hog Eye, and ordered me to move around to the north of Liberty to the Brookhaven road and learn if the enemy had moved in that direction. The morning of the 20th we were ordered to follow the enemy in direction of Baton Rouge. The pursuit was kept up until next day about noon, when we were ordered to move to Clinton from Keller's Cross-Roads.

D. GOBER,
Colonel.

Lieut. H. P. BRIDGES, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Casualties from 12th to 20th, 1864: killed, 2; wounded, 8; missing, 4; total, 14.

D. GOBER,
Colonel.

ADDENDA.

BROOKHAVEN, *November 26, 1864.*

Lieutenant BRIDGES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In compliance with the request of the brigadier-general, I have the honor to submit the following as my opinion of the distribution of the forces of the district made by him before the last raid of the enemy:

The main objects were the suppression of the cotton trade, the collection and return to their commands of absentees, and to guard the approaches to the interior, and the defense of this district. By placing a regiment at Skinner's Ferry, on the Homochitto, one at Williams' Bridge, and the main body of the forces at Beaver Creek (the best line of defense), these objects could best be attained. A smaller force on either flank could not have done the duty required of these regiments, while they were sufficiently close to the main force to be easily concentrated. The suppression of the cotton trade, the filling up of all the regiments, and the suppression of lawlessness since this distribution was made, is the best evidence of its wisdom. I believe, also, that a concentration could and would have been made had subordinates done their duty and obeyed orders.

Very respectfully,

D. GOBER,
Colonel.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Frank P. Powers, commanding cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
Centerville, Miss., November 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following statement of my operations during the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant:

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th I was apprised of the advance of the enemy. I at the same time received an order to move on to Liberty with all possible dispatch. At 3 p. m. I got to within six miles of Liberty, a distance of thirty-three miles. Here I learned that the enemy had possession of Liberty. Thinking that General Hodge with the majority of the command would be at some point on the Gallatin and Liberty road, I determined to make a junction with him at once. I crossed this road twelve miles north of Liberty, and here I learned that a portion of General Hodge's command was completely surprised, a large portion captured, and the balance disorganized. I found that one brigade of the enemy's cavalry had gone toward Brookhaven, and immediately after my scouts reported that a column of the enemy had moved from Liberty to Summit. I at once concluded that so soon as the raid would strike Brookhaven they would move south by the railroad and join the other column at Summit. I therefore determined to attack the force at Summit before they could make a junction. My artillery (two 9-pounder Napoleons) I had to abandon, in consequence of the horses being completely broken down. I moved the pieces to a secure point, and reached Summit on the 18th at 2 p. m. I found that the

enemy had returned to Liberty three hours previous to my arrival. I was here joined by General Hodge. All the subsequent movements of my command are personally known to the general.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. POWERS,
Colonel.

Lieutenant WOODLIEF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
Brookhaven, November 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General HODGE,
Commanding District:

GENERAL: You having asked the opinion of several of the field-officers of your command in relation to the late raid of the enemy, according to your request I have the honor to submit mine:

The troops in the district were properly disposed of, and were I placed in command of the district, I would have them posted at the same points; the safety of the district requires it. Colonel Gober could have joined the central column in six hours; I could join in eight hours. The blame is attributable to whosoever allowed the central camp to be surprised and allowed them to go to Liberty by the camp on the left. Had you been notified of the movements of the enemy in sufficient time we could have concentrated at Beaver Creek and defeated the enemy.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. POWERS,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. John C. McKowen, commanding scouts.

JACKSON, LA., *November 23, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: Your orders and request for information in reference to the late raid have just been received.

The enemy advanced from six miles above Baton Rouge at the gallop and dashed on the pickets at about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. My men were already saddled up, and after mounting and forming, I immediately dispatched a courier to Capt. N. T. N. Robinson, apprising him of the advance of the enemy, and in ten minutes I was engaged. I fell back on plank road toward Clinton, the enemy pursuing. After crossing the Comite River I sent a squad of men on what is called the Brashear road to watch if the enemy were coming, and if so, to send a dispatch to that effect. The enemy were advancing at a gallop, but the courier on that road reached Clinton some time before the enemy. My first courier had orders to report to Colonel Ogden, at Clinton, with the dispatch directed to Captain Robinson, to be read by the colonel, and to be forwarded by the regular courier line. Why no dispatch reached the general commanding I do not know. I know my dispatch was received at Clinton. The enemy while fighting me on plank road galloped up the Brashear road, and I was cut off from Clinton. On the Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara road the enemy chased the pickets

so closely that they were compelled to leave their horses and take to the woods. My first courier reached Clinton two hours before the enemy, and my second a half hour. With their fine horses, and my poor ones, the enemy outtraveled my command, at the same time engaging me on the plank road while the main body went round on the Brashear road, but my scout on the latter road reached Clinton with the information of their advance on that road three-quarters or half an hour before enemy.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. McKOWEN,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

Lieut. HUGH P. BRIDGES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Findings of a Court of Inquiry convened to examine and report upon the conduct of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Meridian, Miss., March 9, 1865.*

I. A court of inquiry having been convened, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, on the application of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, to examine into and report upon the conduct of Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge during the raid of the enemy through Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana in the month of November, 1864, and having made the required examination and report, the result is, by the direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, published for the information of all concerned.

II. The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, report as the summary of facts:

1. The surprise of the camp near Clinton, La., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ogden, embracing nearly one-half of the organized force of the district, and the admission of the enemy within the military lines of the district, were occasioned by negligence of the officer in command and palpable disregard of the precautionary instructions of Brigadier-General Hodge, given fifteen or twenty days previous.

2. The surprise of Brigadier-General Hodge's headquarters at Liberty, Miss., was occasioned by Lieutenant Naul's pickets disobeying Colonel Gober's orders and leaving the Stony Point road unguarded, which enabled the enemy to pass Colonel Gober, and favored by the darkness of the night, and his want of correct information, to proceed almost unmolested on the Greensburg road toward Liberty. In addition, a second or interior line of pickets, consisting of a lieutenant and ten unarmed men of Lay's regiment, posted by Brigadier-General Hodge in front of Liberty, was run down and captured by the enemy, thus enabling him to move unannounced into Liberty.

3. The investigation shows a sufficient knowledge on the part of Brigadier-General Hodge of the topography of the roads of the country embraced in his district; that all necessary orders had been given by him, and if these had been strictly obeyed, the surprise of his outposts and his headquarters could not have occurred, and the losses which followed might have been averted.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

After careful investigation of all the facts in relation to the raid of the enemy in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana in November, 1864, the court is of the opinion that, in the disposition of his forces, the orders and instructions to his command, Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge exhibited good judgment, vigilance, and energy. And while the conduct of some of his subordinate commanders and the behavior of his troops exhibit a culpable disregard of orders and military discipline, the fact of Brigadier-General Hodge's recent assignment to the command, and the numerous adverse circumstances by which he was surrounded, in the opinion of the court, exempt him from all blame for these irregularities. There is nothing in the evidence adduced before this court reflecting in the slightest degree upon his energy, capacity, or courage.

The court of inquiry, of which Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

LEWIS H. KENNERLY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 14, 1864–JANUARY 23, 1865.—Campaign in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Nov. 14, 1864.—Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, assumes command of U. S. forces at Pulaski, Tenn.
16–20, 1864.—Skirmishes on the line of Shoal Creek, Ala.
17, 1864.—Skirmish near Maysville, Ala.
Skirmish near New Market, Ala.
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Duckett's Plantation, near Paint Rock River, Ala.
22, 1864.—Action at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Henryville, Tenn.
Skirmish at Fouché Springs, Tenn.
Action at Mount Pleasant, Tenn.
24, 1864.—Action at Campbellsville, Tenn.
Skirmish at Lynnville, Tenn.
24–27, 1864.—Skirmishes in front of Columbia, Tenn.
28, 1864.—Skirmishes at crossings of Duck River, Tenn.
Skirmish at Shelbyville, Tenn.
29, 1864.—Action at the Columbia Ford, Tenn.
Engagement at Spring Hill, Tenn.
Skirmish at Mount Carmel, Tenn.
Skirmish near Rally Hill, Tenn.
Affair at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
30, 1864.—Skirmish at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Dec. 1, 1864.—Action at Owen's Cross-Roads, Tenn.
1–14, 1864.—Operations about Nashville, Tenn.
2, 1864.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fourth Army Corps, vice Major-General Stanley, wounded at battle of Franklin.
2–4, 1864.—Operations against stockades and block-houses on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn.

Dec. 4, 1864.—Action at Bell's Mills, Tenn.
5–7, 1864.—Demonstrations against Murfreesborough, Tenn.
6, 1864.—Action at Bell's Mills, Tenn.
7, 1864.—Skirmish near Paint Rock Bridge, Ala.
13, 1864.—Attack on railroad train near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
15, 1864.—Capture of railroad train near Murfreesborough, Tenn.
15–16, 1864.—Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
17, 1864.—Action at Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn.
Action at Franklin, Tenn.
Action at West Harpeth River, Tenn.
18, 1864.—Skirmish at Spring Hill, Tenn.
19, 1864.—Skirmish at Rutherford's Creek, Tenn.
Skirmish at Curtis' Creek, Tenn.
20, 1864.—Skirmish at Columbia, Tenn.
22, 1864.—Skirmish at Duck River, Tenn.
23, 1864.—Skirmish at Warfield's, near Columbia, Tenn.
24, 1864.—Skirmish at Lynnville, Tenn.
Action at Richland Creek, Tenn.
25, 1864.—Skirmish at Richland Creek, Tenn.
Action at King's (or Anthony's) Hill, or Devil's Gap, Tenn.
26, 1864.—Action at Sugar Creek, Tenn.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Decatur, Ala.
28, 1864.—Skirmish near Decatur, Ala.
29, 1864.—Skirmish at Hillsborough, Ala.
Skirmish at Pond Spring, Ala.
30, 1864.—Skirmish near Leighton, Ala.
31, 1864.—Affair at Paint Rock Bridge, Ala.
Skirmish at Russellville, Ala.
Jan. 4, 1865.—Skirmish near Thorn Hill, Ala.
9, 1865.—Reconnaissance from Eastport to Iuka, Miss.
15–18, 1865.—The Twenty-third Army Corps embarks at Clifton, Tenn., for the East.
19, 1865.—Skirmish at Corinth, Miss.
23, 1865.—General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, relinquishes command of the Army of Tennessee.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

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No. 245.—Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations November 29–30, 1864.
No. 246.—Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding division and rear guard of infantry, of operations November 20, 1864–January 8, 1865.
No. 247.—Itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps, October 31, 1864–January 17, 1865.
No. 248.—Col. Ellison Capers, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Infantry, of operations September 29–December 2, 1864.
No. 249.—Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Cleburne's division, of operations November 20–December 26, 1864.
No. 250.—Col. Charles H. Olmstead, First Volunteer Georgia Infantry, commanding Smith's brigade, of operations December 6, 1864–January 20, 1865.
No. 251.—Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations November 21–December 25, 1864.
No. 252.—Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry, of operations November 16, 1864–January 23, 1865.

No. 253.—Return of casualties in Forrest's cavalry for November and December, 1864.
No. 254.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations November 17–December 27, 1864.
No. 255.—Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross, C. S. Army, commanding Ross' brigade, of operations October 24–December 27, 1864.
No. 256.—Brig. Gen. Philip D. Roddey, C. S. Army, commanding District of North Alabama, of operations December 1–15, 1864.
No. 257.—Col. Alfred A. Russell, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, of operations October 26, 1864–January 17, 1865.
No. 258.—Capt. Joseph T. Cobb, of operations November 28, 1864.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Eastport, Miss., January 20, 1865.

COLONEL:*

On the 12th of November communication with General Sherman was severed, the last dispatch from him leaving Cartersville, Ga., at 2.25 p. m. on that date. He had started on his great expedition from Atlanta to the seaboard, leaving me to guard Tennessee or to pursue the enemy if he followed the commanding general's column. It was therefore with considerable anxiety that we watched the forces at Florence, to discover what course they would pursue with regard to General Sherman's movements, determining thereby whether the troops under my command, numbering less than half those under Hood, were to act on the defensive in Tennessee, or take the offensive in Alabama.

The enemy's position at Florence remained unchanged up to the 17th of November, when he moved Cheatham's corps to the north side of the river, with Stewart's corps preparing to follow. The same day part of the enemy's infantry, said to be Lee's corps, moved up the Lawrenceburg road to Bough's Mill, on Shoal Creek, skirmishing at that point with Hatch's cavalry, and then fell back a short distance to some bluffs, where it went into camp.

The possibility of Hood's forces following General Sherman was now at an end, and I quietly took measures to act on the defensive. Two divisions of infantry, under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, were reported on their way to join me, from Missouri, which, with several one-year regiments then arriving in the department, and detachments collected from points of minor importance, would swell my command, when concentrated, to an army nearly as large as that of the enemy. Had the enemy delayed his advance a week or ten days longer, I would have been ready to meet him at some point south of Duck River, but Hood commenced his advance on the 19th, moving on parallel roads from Florence toward Waynesborough, and shelled Hatch's cavalry out of Lawrenceburg on the 22d. My only resource then was to retire slowly toward my re-enforcements, delaying the enemy's progress as much as possible, to gain time for re-enforcements to arrive and concentrate.

General Schofield commenced removing the public property from Pulaski preparatory to falling back toward Columbia. Two divisions of Stanley's corps had already reached Lynnville, a point fifteen miles

*For portion of report here omitted, relating to operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 584.

north of Pulaski, to cover the passage of the wagons and protect the railroad. Capron's brigade of cavalry was at Mount Pleasant, covering the approach to Columbia from that direction; and, in addition to the regular garrison, there was at Columbia a brigade of Ruger's division, Twenty-third Army Corps. I directed the two remaining brigades of Ruger's division, then at Johnsonville, to move—one by railroad around through Nashville to Columbia, the other by road via Waverly to Centerville—and occupy the crossings of Duck River near Columbia, Williamsport, Gordon's Ferry, and Centerville.

Since the departure of General Sherman about 7,000 men belonging to his column had collected at Chattanooga, comprising convalescents returning to their commands and men returning from furlough. These men had been organized into brigades, to be made available at such points as they might be needed. My command had also been reenforced by twenty new one-year regiments, most of which, however, were absorbed in replacing old regiments whose terms of service had expired.

On the 23d, in accordance with directions previously given him, General Granger commenced withdrawing the garrisons from Athens, Decatur, and Huntsville, Ala., and moved off toward Stevenson, sending five new regiments of that force to Murfreesborough, and retaining at Stevenson the original troops of his command. This movement was rapidly made by railroad, without opposition on the part of the enemy. That same night General Schofield evacuated Pulaski and moved toward Columbia, reporting himself in position at that place on the 24th. The commanding officer at Johnsonville was directed to evacuate that post, after removing all public property, and retire to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, and thence to Clarksville. During the 24th and 25th the enemy skirmished with General Schofield's troops at Columbia, but showed nothing but dismounted cavalry until the morning of the 26th, when his infantry came up and pressed our line strongly during that day and the 27th, but without assaulting. As the enemy's movements showed an undoubted intention to cross above or below the town, General Schofield withdrew to the north bank of Duck River during the night of the 27th and took up a new position, where the command remained during the 28th, undisturbed. Two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps were placed in line in front of the town, holding all the crossings in its vicinity, while Stanley's corps, posted in reserve on the Franklin pike, was held in readiness to repel any vigorous attempt the enemy should make to force a crossing; the cavalry, under command of Brevet Major-General Wilson, held the crossings above those guarded by the infantry. About 2 a. m. on the 29th the enemy succeeded in pressing back General Wilson's cavalry, and effected a crossing on the Lewisburg pike; at a later hour part of his infantry crossed at Huey's Mills, six miles above Columbia. Communication with the cavalry having been interrupted and the line of retreat toward Franklin being threatened, General Schofield made preparations to withdraw to Franklin. General Stanley, with one division of infantry, was sent to Spring Hill, about fifteen miles north of Columbia, to cover the trains and hold the road open for the passage of the main force, and dispositions were made preparatory to a withdrawal and to meet any attack coming from the direction of Huey's Mills. General Stanley reached Spring Hill just in time to drive off the enemy's cavalry and save the trains; but later he was attacked by the enemy's infantry and cavalry combined, who engaged him heavily and nearly succeeded in dislodging him from the position, the engagement lasting until dark. Although

not attacked from the direction of Huey's Mills, General Schofield was busily occupied all day at Columbia resisting the enemy's attempts to cross Duck River, which he successfully accomplished, repulsing the enemy many times, with heavy loss. Giving directions for the withdrawal of the troops as soon as covered by the darkness, at a late hour in the afternoon General Schofield, with Ruger's division, started to the relief of General Stanley, at Spring Hill, and when near that place he came upon the enemy's cavalry, but they were easily driven off. At Spring Hill the enemy was found bivouacking within 800 yards of the road. Posting a brigade to hold the pike at this point, General Schofield, with Ruger's division, pushed on to Thompson's Station, three miles beyond, where he found the enemy's camp-fires still burning, a cavalry force having occupied the place at dark, but had disappeared on the arrival of our troops. General Ruger then quietly took possession of the cross-roads.

The withdrawal of the main force from in front of Columbia was safely effected after dark on the 29th; Spring Hill was passed without molestation about midnight, and making a night march of twenty-five miles, the whole command got into position at Franklin at an early hour on the morning of the 30th; the cavalry moved on the Lewisburg pike, on the right or east of the infantry.

At Franklin General Schofield formed line of battle on the southern edge of the town to await the coming of the enemy, and in the meanwhile hastened the crossing of the trains to the north side of Harpeth River.

On the evacuation of Columbia orders were sent to Major-General Milroy, at Tullahoma, to abandon that post and retire to Murfreesborough, joining forces with General Rousseau at the latter place. General Milroy was instructed, however, to maintain the garrison in the block-house at Elk River bridge. Nashville was placed in a state of defense and the fortifications manned by the garrison, re-enforced by a volunteer force, which had been previously organized into a division, under Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Donaldson, from the employés of the quartermaster's and commissary departments. This latter force, aided by railroad employés, the whole under the direction of Brigadier-General Tower, worked assiduously to construct additional defenses. Major-General Steedman, with a command numbering 5,000, composed of detachments belonging to General Sherman's column, left behind at Chattanooga (of which mention has heretofore been made), and also a brigade of colored troops, started from Chattanooga by rail on the 29th of November, and reached Cowan on the morning of the 30th, where orders were sent him to proceed direct to Nashville. At an early hour on the morning of the 30th the advance of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command reached Nashville by transports from Saint Louis. My infantry force was now nearly equal to that of the enemy, although he still outnumbered me very greatly in effective cavalry; but as soon as a few thousand of the latter arm could be mounted I should be in a condition to take the field offensively and dispute the possession of Tennessee with Hood's army.

The enemy followed closely after General Schofield's rear guard in the retreat to Franklin, and upon coming up with the main force, formed rapidly and advanced to assault our works, repeating attack after attack during the entire afternoon, and as late as 10 p. m. his efforts to break our line were continued. General Schofield's position was excellently chosen, with both flanks resting upon the river, and the men firmly held their ground against an overwhelming enemy, who was repulsed

in every assault along the whole line. Our loss, as given by General Schofield in his report transmitted herewith (and to which I respectfully refer), is, 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing, making an aggregate of 2,326. We captured and sent to Nashville 702 prisoners, including 1 general officer, and 33 stand of colors. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, commanding Fourth Corps, was severely wounded at Franklin whilst engaged in rallying a portion of his command which had been temporarily overpowered by an overwhelming attack of the enemy. At the time of the battle the enemy's loss was known to be severe, and was estimated at 5,000. The exact figures were only obtained, however, on the reoccupation of Franklin by our forces, after the battles of December 15 and 16, at Brentwood Hills, near Nashville, and are given as follows: Buried upon the field, 1,750; disabled and placed in hospital at Franklin, 3,800, which, with the 702 prisoners already reported, makes an aggregate loss to Hood's army of 6,252, among whom were 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured. The important results of the signal victory cannot be too highly appreciated, for it not only seriously checked the enemy's advance, and gave General Schofield time to remove his troops and all his property to Nashville, but it also caused deep depression among the men of Hood's army, making them doubly cautious in their subsequent movements.

Not willing to risk a renewal of the battle on the morrow, and having accomplished the object of the day's operations, viz, to cover the withdrawal of his trains, General Schofield, by my advice and direction, fell back during the night to Nashville, in front of which city line of battle was formed by noon of the 1st of December, on the heights immediately surrounding Nashville, with Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command occupying the right, his right resting on the Cumberland River, below the city; the Fourth Corps (Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood temporarily in command) in the center; and General Schofield's troops (Twenty-third Army Corps) on the left, extending to Nolensville pike. The cavalry, under General Wilson, was directed to take post on the left of General Schofield, which would make secure the interval between his left and the river above the city.

General Steedman's troops reached Nashville about dark on the evening of the 1st of December, taking up a position about a mile in advance of the left center of the main line, and on the left of the Nolensville pike. This position being regarded as too much exposed, was changed on the 3d, when, the cavalry having been directed to take post on the north side of the river at Edgefield, General Steedman occupied the space on the left of the line vacated by its withdrawal. During the afternoon of the 2d the enemy's cavalry, in small parties, engaged our skirmishers, but it was only on the afternoon of the 3d that his infantry made its appearance, when, crowding in our skirmishers, he commenced to establish his main line, which, on the morning of the 4th, we found he had succeeded in doing, with his salient on the summit of Montgomery Hill, within 600 yards of our center, his main line occupying the high ground on the southeast side of Brown's Creek, and extending from the Nolensville pike—his extreme right—across the Franklin and Granny White pikes, in a westerly direction, to the hills south and southwest of Richland Creek, and down that creek to the Hillsborough pike, with cavalry extending from both his flanks to the river. Artillery was opened on him from several points on the line, without eliciting any response.

The block-house at the railroad crossing of Overall's Creek, five miles north of Murfreesborough, was attacked by Bate's division, of Cheat-

ham's corps, on the 4th, but held out until assistance reached it from the garrison at Murfreesborough. The enemy used artillery to reduce the block-house, but although seventy-four shots were fired at it, no material injury was done. General Milroy coming up with three regiments of infantry, four companies of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and a section of artillery, attacked the enemy and drove him off. During the 5th, 6th, and 7th Bate's division, re-enforced by a division from Lee's corps and 2,500 of Forrest's cavalry, demonstrated heavily against Fortress Rosecrans, at Murfreesborough, garrisoned by about 8,000 men, under command of General Rousseau. The enemy showing an unwillingness to make a direct assault, General Milroy, with seven regiments of infantry, was sent out on the 8th [7th] to engage him. He was found a short distance from the place on the Wilkinson pike, posted behind rail breast-works, was attacked and routed, our troops capturing 207 prisoners and two guns, with a loss of 30 killed and 175 wounded. On the same day Buford's cavalry entered the town of Murfreesborough, after having shelled it vigorously, but he was speedily driven out by a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery.

On retiring from before Murfreesborough the enemy's cavalry moved northward to Lebanon and along the bank of the Cumberland in that vicinity, threatening to cross to the north side of the river and interrupt our railroad communication with Louisville, at that time our only source of supplies, the enemy having blockaded the river below Nashville by batteries along the shore. The Navy Department was requested to patrol the Cumberland above and below Nashville with the gun-boats then in the river, to prevent the enemy from crossing, which request was cordially and effectually complied with by Lieut. Commander Le Roy Fitch, commanding Eleventh Division, Mississippi Squadron. At the same time General Wilson sent a cavalry force to Gallatin to guard the country in that vicinity.

The position of Hood's army around Nashville remained unchanged, and, with the exception of occasional picket-firing, nothing of importance occurred from the 3d to the 15th of December. In the meanwhile I was preparing to take the offensive without delay; the cavalry was being remounted, under the direction of General Wilson, as rapidly as possible, and new transportation furnished where it was required.

During these operations in Middle Tennessee the enemy, under Breckinridge, Duke, and Vaughn, was operating in the eastern portion of the State against Generals Ammen and Gillem. On the 13th of November, at midnight, Breckinridge, with a force estimated at 3,000, attacked General Gillem near Morristown, routing him and capturing his artillery, besides taking several hundred prisoners; the remainder of the command, about 1,000 in number, escaped to Strawberry Plains, and thence to Knoxville. General Gillem's force consisted of 1,500 men, comprising three regiments of Tennessee cavalry, and six guns, belonging formerly to the Fourth Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, but had been detached from my command at the instance of Governor Andrew Johnson, and were then operating independently under Brigadier-General Gillem. From a want of cooperation between the officers directly under my control and General Gillem may be attributed, in a great measure, the cause of the latter's misfortune.

Following up his success, Breckinridge continued moving southward through Strawberry Plains to the immediate vicinity of Knoxville, but on the 18th withdrew as rapidly as he had advanced. General Ammen's troops, re-enforced by 1,500 men from Chattanooga, reoccupied Strawberry Plains on that day.

About that period Major-General Stoneman (left at Louisville by General Schofield to take charge of the Department of the Ohio during his absence with the army in the field) started for Knoxville, to take general direction of affairs in that section, having previously ordered Brevet Major-General Burbridge to march with all his available force in Kentucky, by way of Cumberland Gap, to Gillem's relief. On his way through Nashville General Stoneman received instructions from me to concentrate as large a force as he could get in East Tennessee against Breckinridge, and either destroy his force or drive it into Virginia, and, if possible, destroy the salt-works at Saltville and the railroad from the Tennessee line as far into Virginia as he could go without endangering his command. November 23, General Stoneman telegraphed from Knoxville that the main force of the enemy was at New Market, eight miles north of Strawberry Plains, and General Burbridge was moving on Cumberland Gap from the interior of Kentucky, his advance expecting to reach Barboursville that night. On the 6th of December, having received information from East Tennessee that Breckinridge was falling back toward Virginia, General Stoneman was again directed to pursue him, and destroy the railroad as far across the State line as possible—say, twenty-five miles.

Leaving him to carry out these instructions, I will return to the position at Nashville.

Both armies were ice-bound for a week previous to the 14th of December, when the weather moderated. Being prepared to move, I called a meeting of the corps commanders on the afternoon of that day, and having discussed the plan of attack until thoroughly understood, the following Special Field Order, No. 342, was issued:

* * * * * * *

Paragraph IV. As soon as the state of the weather will admit of offensive operations the troops will move against the enemy's position in the following order:

Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, after forming his troops on and near the Hardin pike, in front of his present position, will make a vigorous assault on the enemy's left.

Major-General Wilson, commanding the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, with three divisions, will move on and support General Smith's right, assisting, as far as possible, in carrying the left of the enemy's position, and be in readiness to throw his force upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity occurs. Major-General Wilson will also send one division on the Charlotte pike to clear that road of the enemy and observe in the direction of Bell's Landing, to protect our right rear until the enemy's position is fairly turned, when it will rejoin the main force.

Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, after leaving a strong skirmish line in his works from Laurens' Hill to his extreme right, will form the remainder of the Fourth Corps on the Hillsborough pike, to support General Smith's left, and operate on the left and rear of the enemy's advanced position on the Montgomery Hill.

Major-General Schofield, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, will replace Brigadier-General Kimball's division, of the Fourth Corps, with his troops, and occupy the trenches from Fort Negley to Laurens' Hill with a strong skirmish line. He will move with* the remainder of his force in front of the works and co-operate with General Wood, protecting the latter's left flank against an attack by the enemy.

Major-General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, will occupy the interior line in rear of his present position, stretching from the reservoir on the Cumberland River to Fort Negley, with a strong skirmish line, and mass the remainder of his force in its present position, to act according to the exigencies which may arise during these operations.

Brigadier-General Miller, with the troops forming the garrison of Nashville, will occupy the interior line from the battery on Hill 210 to the extreme right, including the inclosed work on the Hyde's Ferry road.

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*As recorded in Thomas' order book, this reads—He will mass the remainder, &c.

The quartermaster's troops, under command of Brigadier-General Donaldson, will, if necessary, be posted on the interior line from Fort Morton to the battery on Hill 210.

The troops occupying the interior line will be under the direction of Major-General Steedman, who is charged with the immediate defense of Nashville during the operations around the city.

Should the weather permit the troops will be formed [in time] to commence operations at 6 a. m. on the 15th, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

On the morning of the 15th of December, the weather being favorable, the army was formed and ready at an early hour to carry out the plan of battle promulgated in the special field order of the 14th. The formation of the troops was partially concealed from the enemy by the broken nature of the ground, as also by a dense fog, which only lifted toward noon. The enemy was apparently totally unaware of any intention on our part to attack his position, and more especially did he seem not to expect any movement against his left flank. To divert his attention still further from our real intentions, Major-General Steedman had, on the evening of the 14th, received orders to make a heavy demonstration with his command against the enemy's right, east of the Nolensville pike, which he accomplished with great success and some loss, succeeding, however, in attracting the enemy's attention to that part of his lines, and inducing him to draw re-enforcements from toward his center and left. As soon as General Steedman had completed his movement, the commands of Generals Smith and Wilson moved out along the Hardin pike and commenced the grand movement of the day, by wheeling to the left and advancing against the enemy's position across the Hardin and Hillsborough pikes. A division of cavalry (Johnson's) was sent at the same time to look after a battery of the enemy's on the Cumberland River at Bell's Landing, eight miles below Nashville. General Johnson did not get into position until late in the afternoon, when, in conjunction with the gun-boats under Lieut. Commander Le Roy Fitch, the enemy's battery was engaged until after nightfall, and the place was found evacuated on the morning of the 16th. The remainder of General Wilson's command, Hatch's division leading and Knipe in reserve, moving on the right of General A. J. Smith's troops, first struck the enemy along Richland Creek, near Hardin's house, and drove him back rapidly, capturing a number of prisoners, wagons, &c., and continuing to advance, whilst slightly swinging to the left, came upon a redoubt containing four guns, which was splendidly carried by assault, at 1 p. m., by a portion of Hatch's division, dismounted, and the captured guns turned upon the enemy. A second redoubt, stronger than the first, was next assailed and carried by the same troops that captured the first position, taking 4 more guns and about 300 prisoners. The infantry, McArthur's division, of General A. J. Smith's command, on the left of the cavalry, participated in both of the assaults; and, indeed, the dismounted cavalry seemed to vie with the infantry who should first gain the works; as they reached the position nearly simultaneously, both lay claim to the artillery and prisoners captured.

Finding General Smith had not taken as much distance to the right as I expected he would have done, I directed General Schofield to move his command (the Twenty-third Corps) from the position in reserve to which it had been assigned over to the right of General Smith, enabling the cavalry thereby to operate more freely on the enemy's rear. This was rapidly accomplished by General Schofield, and his troops participated in the closing operations of the day.

The Fourth Corps, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood commanding, formed on the left of General A. J. Smith's command, and as soon as the latter had

struck the enemy's flank, assaulted the Montgomery Hill, Hood's most advanced position, at 1 p. m., which was most gallantly executed by the Third [Second] Brigade, Second [Third] Division, Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois, commanding, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Connecting with the left of Smith's troops (Brigadier-General Garrard's division), the Fourth Corps continued to advance, and carried by assault the enemy's entire line in its front and captured several pieces of artillery, about 500 prisoners, some stands of colors, and other material. The enemy was driven out of his original line of works and forced back to a new position along the base of Harpeth Hills, still holding his line of retreat to Franklin—by the main pike, through Brentwood, and by the Granny White pike. Our line at night-fall was readjusted, running parallel to and east of the Hillsborough pike—Schofield's command on the right, Smith's in the center, and Wood's on the left, with the cavalry on the right of Schofield; Steedman holding the position he had gained early in the morning.

The total result of the day's operations was the capture of sixteen pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners, besides several hundred stand of small-arms and about forty wagons. The enemy had been forced back at all points, with heavy loss; our casualties were unusually light. The behavior of the troops was unsurpassed for steadiness and alacrity in every movement, and the original plan of battle, with but few alterations, strictly adhered to.

The whole command bivouacked in line of battle during the night on the ground occupied at dark, whilst preparations were made to renew the battle at an early hour on the morrow.

At 6 a. m. on the 16th Wood's corps pressed back the enemy's skirmishers across the Franklin pike to the eastward of it, and then swinging slightly to the right, advanced due south from Nashville, driving the enemy before him until he came upon his new main line of works, constructed during the night, on what is called Overton's Hill, about five miles south of the city and east of the Franklin pike. General Steedman moved out from Nashville by the Nolensville pike, and formed his command on the left of General Wood, effectually securing the latter's left flank, and made preparations to co-operate in the operations of the day. General A. J. Smith's command moved on the right of the Fourth Corps (Wood's), and establishing connection with General Wood's right, completed the new line of battle. General Schofield's troops remained in the position taken up by them at dark on the day previous, facing eastward and toward the enemy's left flank, the line of the corps running perpendicular to General Smith's troops. General Wilson's cavalry, which had rested for the night at the six-mile post on the Hillsborough pike, was dismounted and formed on the right of Schofield's command, and by noon of the 16th had succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear, and stretched across the Granny White pike, one of his two outlets toward Franklin.

As soon as the above dispositions were completed, and having visited the different commands, I gave directions that the movement against the enemy's left flank should be continued. Our entire line approached to within 600 yards of the enemy's at all points. His center was weak, as compared with either his right, at Overton's Hill, or his left, on the hills bordering the Granny White pike; still I had hopes of gaining his rear and cutting off his retreat from Franklin. About 3 p. m. Post's brigade, of Wood's corps, supported by Streight's brigade, of the same command, was ordered by General Wood to assault Overton's Hill. This intention was communicated to General Steedman, who ordered

the brigade of colored troops commanded by Colonel Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops,* to co-operate in the movement. The ground on which the two assaulting columns formed being open and exposed to the enemy's view, he, readily perceiving our intention, drew re-enforcements from his left and center to the threatened point. This movement of troops on the part of the enemy was communicated along the line from left to right.

The assault was made, and received by the enemy with a tremendous fire of grape and canister and musketry; our men moved steadily onward up the hill until near the crest, when the reserve of the enemy rose and poured into the assaulting column a most destructive fire, causing the men first to waver and then to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded—black and white indiscriminately mingled—lying amid the abatis, the gallant Colonel Post among the wounded. General Wood readily reformed his command in the position it had previously occupied, preparatory to a renewal of the assault.

Immediately following the effort of the Fourth Corps, Generals Smith's and Schofield's commands moved against the enemy's works in their respective fronts, carrying all before them, irreparably breaking his line in a dozen places, and capturing all his artillery and thousands of prisoners, among the latter four general officers. Our loss was remarkably small, scarcely mentionable. All of the enemy that did escape were pursued over the tops of Brentwood and Harpeth Hills.

General Wilson's cavalry, dismounted, attacked the enemy simultaneously with Schofield and Smith, striking him in reverse, and gaining firm possession of the Granny White pike, cut off his retreat by that route.

Wood's and Steedman's troops, hearing the shouts of victory coming from the right, rushed impetuously forward, renewing the assault on Overton's Hill, and although meeting a very heavy fire, the onset was irresistible, artillery and innumerable prisoners falling into our hands. The enemy, hopelessly broken, fled in confusion through the Brentwood Pass, the Fourth Corps in a close pursuit, which was continued for several miles, when darkness closed the scene and the troops rested from their labors.

As the Fourth Corps pursued the enemy on the Franklin pike, General Wilson hastily mounted Knipe's and Hatch's divisions of his command, and directed them to pursue along the Granny White pike and endeavor to reach Franklin in advance of the enemy. After proceeding about a mile they came upon the enemy's cavalry, under Chalmers, posted across the road and behind barricades. The position was charged by the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Spalding commanding, and the enemy's lines broken, scattering him in all directions, and capturing quite a number of prisoners, among them Brig. Gen. E. W. Rucker.

During the two days' operations there were 4,462 prisoners captured, including 287 officers of all grades from that of major-general, 53 pieces of artillery, and thousands of small-arms. The enemy abandoned on the field all his dead and wounded.

Leaving directions for the collection of the captured property and for the care of the wounded left on the battle-field, the pursuit was continued at daylight on the 17th. The Fourth Corps pushed on toward Franklin by the direct pike, whilst the cavalry moved by the Granny White pike to its intersection with the Franklin pike, and then took the advance.

* See addenda, p. 49.

Johnson's division of cavalry was sent by General Wilson direct to Harpeth River, on the Hillsborough pike, with directions to cross and move rapidly toward Franklin. The main cavalry column, with Knipe's division in advance, came up with the enemy's rear guard strongly posted at Hollow Tree Gap, four miles north of Franklin; the position was charged in front and in flank simultaneously, and handsomely carried, capturing 413 prisoners and 3 colors. The enemy then fell back rapidly to Franklin, and endeavored to defend the crossing of Harpeth River at that place; but Johnson's division coming up from below on the south side of the stream, forced him to retire from the river-bank, and our cavalry took possession of the town, capturing the enemy's hospital, containing over 2,000 wounded, of whom about 200 were our own men.

The pursuit was immediately continued, by Wilson, toward Columbia, the enemy's rear guard slowly retiring before him to a distance of about five miles south of Franklin, where the enemy made a stand in some open fields just north of West Harpeth River, and seemed to await our coming. Deploying Knipe's division as skirmishers, with Hatch's in close support, General Wilson ordered his body guard—the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Lieutenant Hedges commanding—to charge the enemy. Forming on the pike in column of fours, the gallant little command charged, with sabers drawn, breaking the enemy's center, whilst Knipe's and Hatch's men pressed back the flanks, scattering the whole command and causing them to abandon their artillery. Darkness coming on during the engagement enabled a great many to escape, and put an end to the day's operations.

The Fourth Corps, under General Wood, followed immediately in rear of the cavalry as far as Harpeth River, where it found the bridges destroyed and too much water on the fords for infantry to cross. A trestle bridge was hastily constructed from such materials as lay at hand, but could not be made available before night-fall. General Steedman's command moved in rear of General Wood, and camped near him on the banks of the Harpeth. Generals Smith and Schofield marched with their corps along the Granny White pike, and camped for the night at the intersection with the Franklin pike. The trains moved with their respective commands, carrying ten days' supplies and 100 rounds of ammunition.

On the 18th the pursuit of the enemy was continued by General Wilson, who pushed on as far as Rutherford's Creek, three miles from Columbia. Wood's corps crossed to the south side of Harpeth River and closed up with the cavalry. The enemy did not offer to make a stand during the day. On arriving at Rutherford's Creek the stream was found to be impassable on account of high water, and running a perfect torrent. A pontoon bridge, hastily constructed at Nashville during the presence of the army at that place, was on its way to the front, but the bad condition of the roads, together with the incompleteness of the train itself, had retarded its arrival. I would here remark that the splendid pontoon train properly belonging to my command, with its trained corps of pontoniers, was absent with General Sherman.

During the 19th several unsuccessful efforts were made by the advanced troops to cross Rutherford's Creek, although General Hatch succeeded in lodging a few skirmishers on the south bank. The heavy rains of the preceding few days had inundated the whole country and rendered the roads almost impassable. Smith's and Schofield's commands crossed to the south side of Harpeth River, General Smith ad-

vancing to Spring Hill, whilst General Schofield encamped at Franklin. On the morning of the 20th General Hatch constructed a floating bridge from the debris of the old railroad bridge over Rutherford's Creek, and crossing his entire division pushed out for Columbia, but found, on reaching Duck River, the enemy had succeeded the night before in getting everything across, and had already removed his pontoon bridge; Duck River was very much swollen and impassable without a bridge. During the day General Wood improvised a foot bridge over Rutherford's Creek, at the old road bridge, and by night-fall had succeeded in crossing his infantry entire, and one or two of his batteries, and moved forward to Duck River.

The pontoon train coming up to Rutherford's Creek about noon of the 21st, a bridge was laid during the afternoon and General Smith's troops were enabled to cross. The weather had changed from dismal rain to bitter cold, very materially retarding the work in laying the bridge, as the regiment of colored troops to whom that duty was intrusted seemed to become unmanned by the cold and totally unequal to the occasion. On the completion of the bridge at Rutherford's Creek sufficient material for a bridge over Duck River was hastily pushed forward to that point, and the bridge constructed in time to enable Wood to cross late in the afternoon of the 22d and get into position on the Pulaski road, about two miles south of Columbia. The water in the river fell rapidly during the construction of the bridge, necessitating frequent alterations and causing much delay. The enemy, in his hasty retreat, had thrown into the stream several fine pieces of artillery, which were rapidly becoming uncovered, and were subsequently removed.

Notwithstanding the many delays to which the command had been subjected, I determined to continue the pursuit of Hood's shattered forces; and for this purpose decided to use General Wilson's cavalry and General Wood's corps of infantry, directing the infantry to move on the pike, whilst the cavalry marched on its either flank across the fields; the remainder of the command, Smith's and Schofield's corps, to move along more leisurely, and to be used as the occasion demanded.

Forrest and his cavalry, and such other detachments as had been sent off from his main army whilst besieging Nashville, had rejoined Hood at Columbia. He had formed a powerful rear guard, made up of detachments from all his organized force, numbering about 4,000 infantry, under General Walthall, and all his available cavalry, under Forrest. With the exception of his rear guard, his army had become a disheartened and disorganized rabble of half-armed and barefooted men, who sought every opportunity to fall out by the wayside and desert their cause to put an end to their sufferings. The rear guard, however, was undaunted and firm, and did its work bravely to the last.

During the 23d General Wilson was occupied crossing his command over Duck River, but took the advance on the 24th, supported by General Wood, and came up with the enemy just south of Lynnville, and also at Buford's Station, at both of which places the enemy made a short stand, but was speedily dislodged, with a loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our advance was so rapid as to prevent the destruction of the bridges over Richland Creek. Christmas morning, the 25th, the enemy, with our cavalry at his heels, evacuated Pulaski, and was pursued toward Lamb's Ferry over an almost impracticable road and through a country devoid of subsistence for man or beast. During the afternoon Harrison's brigade found the enemy strongly intrenched at the head of a heavily wooded and deep ravine, through which ran the

road, and into which Colonel Harrison drove the enemy's skirmishers; he then waited for the remainder of the cavalry to close up before attacking; but before this could be accomplished the enemy, with something of his former boldness, sallied from his breast-works and drove back Harrison's skirmishers, capturing and carrying off one gun belonging to Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which was not recovered by us, notwithstanding the ground lost was almost immediately regained. By night-fall the enemy was driven from his position, with a loss of about 50 prisoners. The cavalry had moved so rapidly as to out-distance the trains, and both men and animals were suffering greatly in consequence, although they continued uncomplainingly to pursue the enemy. General Wood's corps kept well closed up on the cavalry, camping on the night of December 25 six miles out from Pulaski, on the Lamb's Ferry road, and pursuing the same route as the cavalry, reached Lexington, Ala., thirty miles from Pulaski, on the 28th, on which date, having definitely ascertained that the enemy had made good his escape across the Tennessee at Bainbridge, I directed farther pursuit to cease. At Pulaski the enemy's hospital, containing about 200 patients, fell into our hands, and four guns were found in Richland Creek. About a mile south of the town he destroyed twenty wagons loaded with ammunition, belonging to Cheatham's corps, taking the animals belonging to the train to help pull his pontoons. The road from Pulaski to Bainbridge, and indeed back to Nashville, was strewn with abandoned wagons, limbers, small-arms, blankets, &c., showing most conclusively the disorder of the enemy's retreat.

During the foregoing operations with the advance Smith's and Schofield's troops were in motion toward the front, General Smith's command reaching Pulaski on the 27th, whilst General Schofield was directed to remain at Columbia for the time being.

On our arrival at Franklin, on the 18th, I gave directions to General Steedman to move with his command across the country from that point to Murfreesborough, on the Chattanooga railroad, from whence he was to proceed by rail to Decatur, Ala., via Stevenson, being joined at Stevenson by Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger and the troops composing the garrisons of Huntsville, Athens, and Decatur. Taking general direction of the whole force, his instructions were to reoccupy the points in Northern Alabama evacuated at the period of Hood's advance, then cross the Tennessee with the balance of his force and threaten the enemy's railroad communications west of Florence.

General Steedman reoccupied Decatur on the 27th, and proceeded to carry out the second portion of his instructions, finding, however, that the enemy had already made good his escape to the south side of the Tennessee, and any movement on his railroad would be useless.

On announcing the result of the battles to Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding Mississippi Squadron, I requested him to send as much of his force as he could spare around to Florence, on the Tennessee River, and endeavor to prevent Hood's army from crossing at that point; which request was most cordially and promptly complied with. He arrived at Chickasaw, Miss., on the 24th, destroyed there a rebel battery, and captured two guns with caissons at Florence Landing. He also announced the arrival at the latter place of several transports with provisions.

Immediately upon learning of the presence at Chickasaw, Miss., of the gun-boats and transports with provisions, I directed General Smith to march overland from Pulaski to Clifton, via Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough, and take post at Eastport, Miss. General Smith started for his destination on December 29.

On the 30th of December I announced to the army the successful completion of the campaign, and gave directions for the disposition of the command, as follows: Smith's corps to take post at Eastport, Miss.; Wood's corps to be concentrated at Huntsville and Athens, Ala.; Schofield's corps to proceed to Dalton, Ga.; and Wilson's cavalry, after sending one division to Eastport, Miss., to concentrate balance at or near Huntsville. On reaching the several positions assigned to them the different commands were to go into winter quarters and recuperate for the spring campaign.

The above not meeting the views of the general-in-chief, and being notified by Major-General Halleck, chief of staff, U. S. Army, that it was not intended for the army in Tennessee to go into winter quarters, orders were issued on the 31st of December for Generals Schofield, Smith, and Wilson to concentrate their commands at Eastport, Miss., and that of General Wood at Huntsville, Ala., preparatory to a renewal of the campaign against the enemy in Mississippi and Alabama.

During the active operations of the main army in Middle Tennessee General Stoneman's forces in the northeastern portion of the State were also very actively engaged in operating against Breckinridge, Duke, and Vaughn. Having quietly concentrated the commands of Generals Burbridge and Gillem at Bean's Station, on the 12th of December General Stoneman started for Bristol, his advance under General Gillem striking the enemy, under Duke, at Kingsport, on the North Fork of the Holston River, killing, capturing, or dispersing the whole command. General Stoneman then sent General Burbridge to Bristol, where he came upon the enemy, under Vaughn, and skirmished with him until the remainder of the troops—Gillem's column—came up, when Burbridge was pushed on to Abingdon, with instructions to send a force to cut the railroad at some point between Saltville and Wytheville, in order to prevent re-enforcements coming from Lynchburg to the salt-works. Gillem also reached Abingdon on the 15th, the enemy under Vaughn following on a road running parallel to the one used by our forces. Having decided merely to make a demonstration against the salt-works and to push on with the main force after Vaughn, General Gillem struck the enemy at Marion early on the 16th, and after completely routing him, pursued him to Wytheville, Va., capturing all his artillery and trains and 198 prisoners. Wytheville, with its stores and supplies, was destroyed, as also the extensive lead-works near the town and the railroad bridges over Reedy Creek. General Stoneman then turned his attention toward Saltville, with its important salt-works. The garrison of that place, re-enforced by Giltner's, Cosby's, and Witcher's commands and the remnant of Duke's, all under the command of Breckinridge in person, followed our troops as they moved on Wytheville, and on returning General Stoneman met them at Marion, where he made preparations to give Breckinridge battle, and disposed his command so as to effectually assault the enemy in the morning, but Breckinridge retreated during the night, and was pursued a short distance into North Carolina, our troops capturing some of his wagons and caissons.

General Stoneman then moved on Saltville with his entire command, capturing at that place 8 pieces of artillery and a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, 2 locomotives, and quite a number of horses and mules. The extensive salt-works were destroyed by breaking the kettles, filling the wells with rubbish, and burning the buildings. His work accomplished, General Stoneman returned to Knoxville, accompanied by General Gillem's command, General Burbridge's proceeding

to Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap. The country marched over was laid waste to prevent its being used again by the enemy—all mills, factories, bridges, &c., being destroyed. The command had everything to contend with as far as the weather and roads were concerned, yet the troops bore up cheerfully throughout, and made each twenty-four hours an average march of forty-two miles and a half.

The pursuit of Hood's retreating army was discontinued by my main forces on the 29th of December, on reaching the Tennessee River; however, a force of cavalry, numbering 600 men, made up from detachments of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Second Michigan, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments, under command of Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania, operating with Steedman's column, started from Decatur, Ala., in the direction of Hood's line of retreat in Mississippi. The enemy's cavalry, under Roddey, was met at Leighton, with whom Colonel Palmer skirmished and pressed back in small squads toward the mountains. Here it was ascertained that Hood's trains passed through Leighton on the 28th of December and moved off toward Columbus, Miss. Avoiding the enemy's cavalry, Colonel Palmer left Leighton on the 31st of December, moved rapidly via La Grange and Russellville and by the Cotton-gin road, and overtook the enemy's pontoon train, consisting of 200 wagons and 78 pontoon-boats, when ten miles out from Russellville. This he destroyed. Having learned of a large supply train on its way to Tuscaloosa, Colonel Palmer started on the 1st of January toward Aberdeen, Miss., with a view of cutting it off, and succeeded in surprising it about 10 p. m. on the same evening, just over the line in Mississippi. The train consisted of 110 wagons and 500 mules, the former of which were burned, and the latter sabered or shot. Returning via Toll-gate, Ala., and on the old military and Hacksburg roads, the enemy, under Roddey, Biffle, and Russell, was met near Russellville and along Bear Creek, whilst another force, under Armstrong, was reported to be in pursuit of our forces. Evading the force in his front, by moving off to the right under cover of the darkness, Colonel Palmer pushed for Moulton, coming upon Russell when within twelve miles of Moulton, and near Thorn Hill attacked him unexpectedly, utterly routing him, and capturing some prisoners, besides burning five wagons. The command then proceeded to Decatur without molestation, and reached that place on the 6th of January, after a march of over 250 miles. One hundred and fifty prisoners were captured and nearly 1,000 stand of arms destroyed. Colonel Palmer's loss was 1 killed and 2 wounded.

General Hood, while investing Nashville, had sent into Kentucky a force of cavalry numbering about 800 men and two guns, under the command of Brigadier-General Lyon, with instructions to operate against our railroad communications with Louisville. McCook's division of cavalry was detached on the 14th of December and sent to Bowling Green and Franklin to protect the road. After capturing Hopkinsville, Lyon was met by La Grange's brigade near Greensburg, and after a sharp fight was thrown into confusion, losing one gun, some prisoners, and wagons; the enemy succeeded, however, by making a wide detour via Elizabethtown and Glasgow, in reaching the Cumberland River and crossing at Burkesville, from whence General Lyon proceeded, via McMinnville and Winchester, Tenn., to Larkinsville, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and attacked the little garrison at Scottsborough on the 10th of January. Lyon was here again repulsed and his command scattered, our troops pursuing him toward the Tennessee River, which, however, he, with about 200 of his men and his remaining

piece of artillery, succeeded in crossing; the rest of his command scattered in squads among the mountains. Col. W. J. Palmer, commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 150 men, crossed the river at Paint Rock and pursued Lyon to near Red Hill, on the road from Warrenton to Tuscaloosa, at which place he surprised his camp during the night of the 14th of January, capturing Lyon himself, his one piece of artillery, and about 100 of his men, with their horses. Lyon being in bed at the time of his capture, asked his guard to permit him to dress himself, which was acceded to, when, watching his opportunity, he seized a pistol, shot the sentinel dead upon the spot, and escaped in the darkness. This was the only casualty during the expedition.

To Colonel Palmer and his command is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army the last blow of the campaign, at a distance of over 200 miles from where we first struck the enemy on the 15th of December, near Nashville.

To all of my sub-commanders—Major-Generals Schofield, Stanley, Rousseau, Steedman, Smith, and Wilson, and Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood—their officers and men, I give expression of my thanks and gratitude for their generous self-sacrifice and manly endurance under the most trying circumstances and in all instances. Too much praise cannot be accorded to an army which, hastily made up from the fragments of three separate commands, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself and of more thoroughly solid organization, inflicting on it a most crushing defeat—almost an annihilation.

Receiving instructions unexpectedly from General Sherman, in September, to repair to Tennessee and assume general control of the defenses of our line of communication in the rear of the Army of the Mississippi, and not anticipating a separation from my immediate command, the greater number of my staff officers were left behind at Atlanta and did not have an opportunity to join me after General Sherman determined on making his march through Georgia, before the communications were cut. I had with me Brig. Gen. W. D. Whipple, my chief of staff; Surgeon G. E. Cooper, medical director; Capts. Henry Stone, Henry M. Cist, and Robert H. Ramsey, assistant adjutants-general; Capt. E. C. Beman, acting chief commissary; Capts. John P. Willard and S. C. Kellogg, aides-de-camp; and Lieut. M. J. Kelly, chief of couriers; all of whom rendered important services during the battles of the 15th and 16th, and during the pursuit. I cordially commend their services to favorable consideration.

There were captured from the enemy during the various actions of which the foregoing report treats, 13,189 prisoners of war, including 7 general officers and nearly 1,000 other officers of all grades, 72 pieces of serviceable artillery, and — battle-flags. During the same period over 2,000 deserters from the enemy were received, to whom the oath was administered. Our own loss will not exceed 10,000 in killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a consolidated return of casualties, the report of Col. J. G. Parkhurst, provost-marshal-general, and that of Capt. A. Mordecai, chief of ordnance.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of casualties of the Army of the Cumberland.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Twenty-third Army Corps:				
Battle of Franklin	189	1,033	1,104	2,326
Battle of Nashville	9	154	.....	163
Fourth Army Corps: *a*				
Detachment Army of the Tennessee (Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding):				
Battle of Nashville	77	665	2	744
Cavalry Corps (Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson commanding):				
Battles of Franklin and Nashville	88	437	91	616
Total	363	2,289	1,197	3,849

a No report received.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE PROV. MAR. GEN., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 4, 1865.

Report of prisoners of war captured from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865.

Captured.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Surgeons and chaplains.
September 7–30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	17	145	5
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	40	151	1,135	1
November	.....	.....	2	3	1	7	25	87	550	3
December	1	7	14	10	18	173	487	1,512	6,336	77
January 1–20	.....	.....	.....	1	2	18	45	120	812	3
Total	1	7	16	14	22	212	601	1,887	9,008	89

Grand total, 11,857.

Report of rebel deserters received at Nashville, Tenn., from September 7, 1864, up to January 20, 1865.

Received.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Surgeons.	Chaplain.
September 7–30	.....	1	6	70	.....	.....
October	.....	.....	8	96	.....	.....
November	.....	1	3	68	.....	.....
December	2	6	28	281	2	1
January 1–20	5	15	61	660	.....	.....
Total	7	23	106	1,175	2	1

Grand total, 1,314.

Prisoners of war exchanged during the month of September, 1864.

Commissioned officers	128
Non-commissioned officers	225
Privates	979
Total	1,332

(Equivalent to 2,045 privates.)

Aggregate of prisoners of war captured from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865 (inclusive), 13,189.

Report of rebel deserters received outside of Nashville office from September 7, 1864, to January 20, 1865.

Date of reception.	Officers.	Men.
September 7–30		75
October 1–31	2	146
November 1–30		80
December 1–31		14
January 1–31	18	558
Total	20	873

Grand total, 893.

Aggregate of rebel deserters to whom the oath has been administered from September 7, 1861, to January 20, 1865, 2,207.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. PARKHURST,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., February 5, 1865.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland, Eastport, Miss.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of ordnance material captured from the enemy by the army under your command, between the 1st of October, 1864, and the 20th of January, 1865, all of which material has been received by the ordnance department:

Light 12-pounder guns, rebel model	42	Field carriages, no limbers	2
Light 12-pounder guns, U. S. model	7	Field caissons and limbers	16
Light 12-pounder howitzers, U. S. model	7	Field caissons, no limbers	4
3-inch rifles, rebel model	3	Infantry small-arms of different models, no bayonets	3,079
10-pounder Parrotts, caliber 2.9 inch, U. S. model	2	Bayonets of different models	262
3-inch wrought-iron rifle, U. S. model	1	Cartridge-boxes, infantry	1,208
6-pounder smooth-bore guns, U. S. model	2	Cartridge-box plates	238
Field carriages and limbers complete	59	Cartridge-box belts	234
Field carriages and limbers without wheels	2	Cartridge-box belt-plates	141
		Waist belts	178
		Waist-belt plates	181
		Bayonet scabbards	166
		Cap pouches	364
		Gun slings	231

Of the above, two 12-pounder guns, carriages, and limbers were captured by Major-General Milroy, at Murfreesborough, Tenn., December, 1864; one 12-pounder howitzer, carriage, and limber was captured by Colonel Palmer from the command of the rebel General Lyon, near

Huntsville, Ala.; two 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, carriages, and limbers were captured by Major-General Steedman, near Decatur, Ala.; three 12-pounder guns, carriages, and limbers; one 10-pounder Parrott rifle and carriage; one 3-inch wrought-iron rifle and carriage, U. S., were captured at Columbia, Tenn.

All the remaining artillery and carriages, and all the small-arms and accouterments, were captured before Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864.

The larger number of ammunition-chests captured were filled with ammunition in good condition, and six wagons, loaded with similar ammunition, were captured before this place.

I am informed that there are, in addition to what are reported above, 4 guns and carriages now at Pulaski, Tenn., and 3 or 4 guns in the Duck River at Columbia, Tenn., all captured from the enemy or abandoned by him in his retreat to the Tennessee River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MORDECAI,
Captain Ordnance, Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., April 14, 1865.

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following supplementary report to my report of the operations of the troops under my command from September 7 to December 31, 1864, as an act of justice to Lieut. Col. William G. Le Duc, chief quartermaster Twentieth Army Corps, whose name was inadvertently omitted in that report.

Colonel Le Duc reaching Nashville from leave of absence too late to join his proper command, which had then left Atlanta, Ga., was assigned by me to duty temporarily as acting chief quartermaster of the troops then concentrating about Nashville. He immediately entered upon those duties with his characteristic energy and zeal, rendered important service in his department for the troops in front of Nashville under Major-General Schofield, when the army was concentrated at Nashville, and during the pursuit of the enemy. I cheerfully and cordially commend him for efficiency, intelligence, and zeal in the discharge of his duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 14, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:*

An error was made in my report of the battle of Brentwood Hills, near Nashville, December 16, which I desire to correct. In the assault on Overton's Hill, at 3 p. m., Col. C. R. Thompson, Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, led the colored brigade, and not Colonel Morgan, as reported. Please alter it on your records.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

(Copy to Lieut. Col. R. M. Sawyer, New Berne, N. C.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.*

The major-general commanding, with pride and pleasure, publishes the following dispatches to the army, and adds thereto his own thanks to the troops for the unsurpassed gallantry and good conduct displayed by them in the battles of yesterday and to-day.

A few more examples of devotion and courage like these, and the rebel army of the West, which you have been fighting for three years, will be no more, and you may reasonably expect an early and honorable peace:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Please accept for yourself, officers, and men the Nation's thanks for your good work of yesterday. You made a magnificent beginning. A grand consummation is within your easy reach; do not let it slip.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 15, 1864—midnight.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I rejoice in tendering to you and the gallant officers and soldiers of your command the thanks of this Department for the brilliant achievements of this day, and hope that it is the harbinger of a decisive victory, and will crown you and your army with honor and do much toward closing the war. We shall give you an hundred guns in the morning.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 15, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of this evening just received. I congratulate you and the army under your command for to-day's operations, and feel a conviction that to-morrow will add more fruits to your victory.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Pulaski, Tenn., December 29, 1864.*

SOLDIERS: The major-general commanding announces to you that the rear guard of the flying and dispirited enemy was driven across the Tennessee River on the night of the 27th instant. The impassable state of the roads and consequent impossibility to supply the army compels a closing of the campaign for the present.

Although short, it has been brilliant in its achievements and unsurpassed in its results by any other of this war, and is one of which all who participated therein may be justly proud. That veteran rebel army which, though driven from position to position, opposed a stubborn resistance to much superior numbers during the whole of the Atlanta campaign, taking advantage of the absence of the largest portion of the army which had been opposed to it in Georgia, invaded Tennessee, buoyant with hope, expecting Nashville, Murfreesborough, and the

whole of Tennessee and Kentucky to fall into its power an easy prey, and scarcely fixing a limit to its conquests, after having received the most terrible check at Franklin, on the 30th of November, that any army has received during this war, and later met with a signal repulse from the brave garrison of Murfreesborough in its attempt to capture that place, was finally attacked at Nashville, and although your forces were inferior to it in numbers, it was hurled back from the coveted prize upon which it had only been permitted to look from a distance, and finally sent flying, dismayed and disordered, whence it came, impelled by the instinct of self-preservation, and thinking only how it could relieve itself for short intervals from your persistent and harrassing pursuit, by burning the bridges over the swollen streams as it passed them, until finally it had placed the broad waters of the Tennessee River between you and its shattered, diminished, and discomfited columns, leaving its artillery and battle-flags in your victorious hands, lasting trophies of your noble daring and lasting mementoes of the enemy's disgrace and defeat.

You have diminished the forces of the rebel army, since it crossed the Tennessee River to invade the State, at the least estimate, 15,000 men, among whom were killed, wounded, or captured 18 general officers.

Your captures from the enemy, as far as reported, amount to 68 pieces of artillery, 10,000 prisoners, as many stand of small-arms, several thousand of which have been gathered in, and the remainder strew the route of the enemy's retreat, and between 30 and 40 flags, besides compelling him to destroy much ammunition and abandon many wagons, and, unless he is mad, he must forever relinquish all hope of bringing Tennessee again within the lines of the accursed rebellion.

A short time will now be given you to prepare to continue the work so nobly begun.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 33. } *Washington, March 11, 1865.*

The following resolution is published for the information of all concerned:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and the army under his command.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and the officers and soldiers under his command for their skill and dauntless courage, by which the rebel army under General Hood was signally defeated and driven from the State of Tennessee.

Approved March 3, 1865.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Abstract from returns of the U. S. Forces under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, for November 20, November 30, and December 10, 1864.

NOVEMBER 20.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters *	39	.....	39	53	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps †	775	13,940	17,116	29,012	.....	30
Twenty-third Army Corps ‡	455	9,903	12,103	21,991	.....	.....
District of Tennessee §	792	19,141	24,739	30,061	774	162
District of the Etowah ‖	193	6,228	7,902	11 084	81	123
Reserve Brigade *	29	891	1,198	1 840	.....	.....
Unassigned infantry ¶	28	1,047	1,436	1,744	.....	.....
Unassigned artillery **	7	268	276	320	110	9
Signal Corps ¶	11	63	74	108	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps *	3	327	732	1,096	.....	.....
Total	2,332	51,808	65,615	97,309	.....	.....
Cavalry Corps (Wilson):						
General headquarters *	11	365	447	693	.....	.....
First Division (McCook) ††	171	3,206	4,241	7,389	1,597	4
Second Division (Long) ‡‡	162	4,258	5,074	8 558	690	.....
Fifth Division (Hatch) §§	111	2,786	4,035	5,934	.....	.....
Sixth Division (Johnson) ‖‖	43	885	1,110	1,962	932	.....
Seventh Division (Knipe)	112	2,352	2,966	4,366	.....	.....
Unattached ¶¶	123	2,738	4,274	5,552	.....	.....
Total	733	16,590	22,147	34,454	.....	.....
Grand total	3,065	68,398	87,762	131,763	.....	.....

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General headquarters *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps †	714	12,405	.....	.....	23	765	737	13,170
Twenty-third Army Corps ‡	443	9 380	.....	.....	12	523	455	9 903
District of Tennessee §	716	17,018	.....	.....	56	2,266	772	19 284
District of the Etowah ‖	163	5,332	.....	.....	47	1,494	210	6,826
Reserve Brigade *	29	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	891
Unassigned infantry ¶	28	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,047
Unassigned artillery **	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	228	7	228
Signal Corps ¶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,093	46,073	.....	.....	145	5,276	2,238	51,349

* At Nashville, Tenn.

† At Pulaski, Tenn.

‡ Second and Third Divisions at Pulaski, Tenn.

§ See abstract in detail, p. 56.

‖ At Chattanooga, Tenn., and Bridgeport, Ala.

¶ At Chattanooga, Tenn.

** On steamer Stone River and at Chattanooga, Tenn.

†† Second and Third Brigades at Louisville, Ky., dismounted, and the First Brigade (Croxton's) at Taylor's Springs, Ala.

‡‡ At Louisville, Ky., dismounted.

§§ In the field.

‖‖ There is no return of the division on file. The figures given are for Capron's brigade only.

¶¶ Comprising the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Indiana and 15th Pennsylvania.

Abstract from returns of the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER 20—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry Corps (Wilson):								
General headquarters*			9	137			9	137
First Division (McCook)†			89	1,666	4	80	93	1,746
Second Division (Long)‡			47	507	2	101	49	608
Fifth Division (Hatch)§			113	2,749			113	2,749
Sixth Division (Johnson)‖			43	885			43	885
Seventh Division (Knipe)			107	2,174	5	144	112	2,318
Unattached ¶			139	2,913			139	2,913
Total			547	11,031	11	325	558	11,356
Grand total	2,093	46,073	547	11,031	156	5,601	2,796	62,705

NOVEMBER 30.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters*	41		42	51		
Fourth Army Corps**	766	16,200	19,221	31,775	655	34
Twenty-third Army Corps**	510	10,081	12,237	21,442		
Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps††	486	8,843	10,892	19,493	631	28
District of Tennessee‡‡	704	16,911	21,316	25,610	686	155
District of the Etowah §§	210	6,864	8,545	11,523	81	133
Reserve Brigade §§	25	880	1,195	1,832		
Unassigned infantry ‖‖	30	1,122	1,493	1,753		
Unassigned artillery ¶¶	7	262	269	319	110	11
Signal Corps §§	11	60	71	107		
Veteran Reserve Corps*	15	493	965	1,128		
Total	2,805	61,716	76,246	115,033		
Cavalry Corps (Wilson):						
General headquarters*	20	365	456	702		
First Division (McCook)***	187	4,002	4,931	7,815	4,116	4
Second Division (Long)†††	168	5,674	6,611	8,416	616	4
Fifth Division (Hatch)**	172	4,449	5,400	8,103	2,608	4
Sixth Division (Johnson)	119	2,729	3,320	5,110		
Seventh Division (Knipe)	134	2,910	3,999	5,878		
Total	800	20,129	24,717	36,024		
Grand total	3,605	81,845	100,963	151,057		

* At Nashville, Tenn.

† Second and Third Brigades at Louisville, Ky., dismounted, and the First Brigade (Croxton's) at Taylor's Springs, Ala.

‡ At Louisville, Ky., dismounted.

§ In the field.

‖ There is no return of the division on file. The figures given are for Capron's brigade only.

¶ Comprising the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Indiana and 15th Pennsylvania.

** At Franklin, Tenn.

†† At Nashville and en route.

‡‡ See abstract in detail, p. 57.

§§ At Chattanooga, Tenn.

‖‖ At Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.

¶¶ On steamer Stone River and at Chattanooga, Tenn.

*** First Brigade (Croxton's) at Franklin, Tenn.; Second Brigade (La Grange's) at Louisville, Ky.; Third Brigade (Watkins') at Mitchellsville, Ky.

††† At Louisville.

Abstract from returns of the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER 30—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General headquarters'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps†	696	14,511	.....	.....	28	876	724	15,387
Twenty-third Army Corps†	494	10,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	494	10,033
Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps‡	467	7,942	.....	.....	16	342	483	8,284
District of Tennessee§	635	14,784	.....	.....	53	2,151	688	16,935
District of the Etowah‖	152	5,263	.....	.....	47	1,494	199	6,757
Reserve Brigade‖	25	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	880
Unassigned infantry¶	30	1,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,122
Unassigned artillery**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	222	7	222
Signal Corps‖	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,499	54,535	.....	.....	151	5,085	2,650	59,620
Cavalry Corps (Wilson):								
General headquarters*	.....	.....	16	137	.....	.....	16	137
First Division (McCook)††	.....	.....	180	3,648	4	120	184	3,768
Second Division (Long)‡‡	.....	.....	11	474	3	120	14	594
Fifth Division (Hatch)†	.....	.....	169	2,362	2	105	171	2,467
Sixth Division (Johnson)	.....	.....	127	2,159	.....	.....	127	2,159
Seventh Division (Knipe)	.....	.....	149	3,138	.....	.....	149	3,138
Total	.....	.....	652	11,918	9	345	661	12,263
Grand total	2,499	54,535	652	11,918	160	5,430	3,311	71,883

DECEMBER 10.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters*	41	.....	41	50	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps (Wood)*	686	14,415	17,639	29,792	.....	30
Twenty-third Army Corps (Schofield)*	510	9,894	11,721	19,725	.....	.....
Detachment Army of the Tennessee (Smith).*	581	11,345	14,125	22,423	.....	48
District of Tennessee (Rousseau)§	653	15,850	20,424	25,172	.....	155
District of the Etowah (Steedman)	231	7,612	9,409	13,026	.....	143
Reserve Brigade (Le Favour)‖	25	753	1,124	1,828	.....	.....

*At Nashville, Tenn.
†At Franklin, Tenn.
‡At Nashville and en route.
§See abstract in detail, pp. 57, 58.
‖At Chattanooga, Tenn.
¶At Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.
**On steamer Stone River and at Chattanooga, Tenn.
††First Brigade (Croxton's) at Franklin, Tenn.; Second Brigade (La Grange's) at Louisville, Ky.; Third Brigade (Watkins') at Mitchellsville, Ky.
‡‡At Louisville.

Abstract from returns of the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER 10—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Reserve Artillery (Bainbridge)*	8	463	489	819	.....	22
Unassigned infantry†	30	1,060	1,476	1,751	.....	.....
Unassigned artillery (Naylor)‡	3	115	118	143	.....	5
Signal Corps (Hollopeter)*	12	57	69	106	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps (Cahill)§	15	522	976	1,139	.....	.....
Total	2,795	62,086	77,611	115,974	.....	.....
Cavalry Corps (Wilson):						
General headquarters§	23	365	459	705	.....	.....
First Division (McCook)§	178	4,043	5,153	7,907	4,280	4
Second Division (Long)‖	172	5,526	6,582	8,605	2,439	4
Fifth Division (Hatch)¶	172	4,449	5,400	8,103	2,608	4
Sixth Division (Johnson)**	153	3,881	4,702	7,111	.....	4
Seventh Division (Knipe)††	159	3,708	4,910	6,735	.....	.....
Total	857	21,972	27,206	39,166	.....	.....
Grand total	3,652	84,058	104,817	155,140	.....	.....

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General headquarters§	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps (Wood)§	620	12,808	.....	.....	26	718	646	13,526
Twenty-third Army Corps (Schofield)§	472	9,077	.....	.....	16	642	488	9,719
Detachment Army of the Tennessee (Smith)§	534	9,241	.....	.....	27	749	561	9,990
District of Tennessee (Rousseau)‡‡	585	13,797	.....	.....	52	2,087	637	15,884
District of the Etowah (Steedman)	160	6,067	.....	.....	49	1,474	209	7,541
Reserve Brigade (Le Favour)*	19	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	590
Reserve Artillery (Bainbridge)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	401	8	401
Unassigned infantry†	30	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,060
Unassigned artillery (Naylor)‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	115	3	115
Signal Corps (Hollopeter)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps (Cahill)§	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,420	52,640	.....	.....	181	6,186	2,601	58,826
Cavalry Corps (Wilson):								
General headquarters§	.....	.....	18	137	.....	.....	18	137
First Division (McCook)§	.....	.....	169	3,036	3	180	172	3,216
Second Division (Long)‖	.....	.....	74	1,549	3	118	77	1,667
Fifth Division (Hatch)¶	.....	.....	169	2,362	2	105	171	2,467
Sixth Division (Johnson)**	.....	.....	108	2,079	1	100	109	2,179
Seventh Division (Knipe)††	.....	.....	163	3,350	.....	.....	163	3,350
Total	.....	.....	701	12,513	9	503	710	13,016
Grand total	2,420	52,640	701	12,513	190	6,689	3,311	71,842

* At Chattanooga, Tenn.
† At Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.
‡ On steamer Stone River.
§ At Nashville, Tenn.
‖ At Louisville, Ky.
¶ At Edgefield, Tenn.
** At Edgefield and Chattanooga, Tenn.
†† At Nashville and Edgefield, Tenn.
‡‡ See abstract in detail, p. 58.

No. 3.

Abstract from returns of the District of Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, for November 20, November 30, and December 10, 1864.

NOVEMBER 20.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Rousseau).*	172	3,916	5,925	7,536	36	6
Post of Nashville, Tenn. (Miller)	178	4,698	5,502	6,217	298	37
Post of Springfield, Tenn. (Downey)	6	380	477	987	.....	.....
Post of Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Brott)	2	108	123	149	60	6
Post of Clarksville, Tenn. (Smith)	3	60	144	163	98	6
Post of Gallatin, Tenn. (Gilfillan)	39	907	1,081	1,155	3	6
Troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Thompson).†	96	2,617	3,379	3,654	194	12
District of Northern Alabama (Granger);.	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Post of Decatur, Ala. (Given)	106	2,285	3,041	3,906	60	6
Post of Larkinsville, Ala. (Hall)	24	493	630	839	.....	.....
Troops on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad (Johnson).§	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Post of Columbia, Tenn. (McCoy)	35	810	923	1,123	3	12
Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Milroy).‖	52	1,028	1,320	1,902	2	8
Post of Stevenson, Ala	3	128	133	147	.....	6
Post of Decherd, Tenn. (Warner)	32	703	833	884	.....	.....
Post of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	40	1,008	1,224	1,395	20	57
Total	792	19,141	24,739	30,061	774	162

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Rousseau).*	163	3,759	.....	.....	4	132	167	3,891
Post of Nashville, Tenn. (Miller)	158	3,988	.....	.....	16	753	174	4,741
Post of Springfield, Tenn. (Downey)	8	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	369
Post of Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Brott)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	108	2	108
Post of Clarksville, Tenn. (Smith)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	3	60
Post of Gallatin, Tenn. (Gilfillan)	35	790	.....	.....	4	139	39	929
Troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Thompson).†	84	2,360	.....	.....	5	226	89	2,586
District of Northern Alabama (Granger).‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post of Decatur, Ala. (Given)	102	2,165	.....	.....	4	124	106	2,289
Post of Larkinsville, Ala. (Hall)	26	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	525
Troops on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad (Johnson).§	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post of Columbia, Tenn. (McCoy)	32	676	.....	.....	3	134	35	810
Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Milroy).‖	46	945	.....	.....	3	88	49	1,033
Post of Stevenson, Ala	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	128	3	128
Post of Decherd, Tenn. (Warner)	32	703	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	703
Post of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	30	738	.....	.....	9	374	39	1,112
Total	716	17,018	.....	.....	56	2,266	772	19,284

* At Nashville, Tenn.
† At Johnsonville, Tenn.
‡ At Decatur, Ala.
§ At Pulaski, Tenn.
‖ At Tullahoma, Tenn.

Abstract from returns of the District of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER 30.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Rousseau).*	474	10,390	13,560	16,307	.....	.....
Post of Nashville, Tenn. (Miller)	60	2,000	2,296	2,556	367	41
Post of Springfield, Tenn. (Downey)	8	376	456	954	.....	.....
Post of Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Brott)	3	106	122	151	59	6
Post of Clarksville, Tenn. (Smith)	3	109	140	164	98	6
Post of Gallatin, Tenn. (Gilfillan)	4	144	153	157	4	6
Troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Thompson).†	63	1,964	2,360	2,649	87	6
District of Northern Alabama (Granger)‡	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, (Pease).‡	4	120	140	151	60	6
Troops on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad (Johnson).*	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery (Andrew).*	4	134	142	158	2	9
Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Milroy)§	5	83	95	116	.....	8
Post of Stevenson, Ala. (Krzyzanowski)	2	124	132	148	9	10
Post of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	70	1,361	1,716	2,095	.....	57
Total	704	16,911	21,316	25,610	686	155

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Rousseau).*	471	10,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	10,410
Post of Nashville, Tenn. (Miller)	38	1,179	.....	.....	19	837	57	2,016
Post of Springfield, Tenn. (Downey)	8	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	376
Post of Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Brott)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	103	3	106
Post of Clarksville, Tenn. (Smith)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	109	3	109
Post of Gallatin, Tenn. (Gilfillan)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	144	4	144
Troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Thompson).†	59	1,841	.....	.....	3	107	62	1,948
District of Northern Alabama (Granger)‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, (Pease).‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	124	4	124
Troops on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad (Johnson).*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery (Andrew).*	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	134	4	134
Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Milroy).§	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	83	2	83
Post of Stevenson, Ala. (Krzyzanowski)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	124	2	124
Post of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	59	978	.....	.....	9	383	68	1,361
Total	635	14,784	.....	.....	53	2,151	688	16,935

* At Nashville, Tenn.
† At Johnsonville, Tenn.
‡ At Stevenson, Ala.
§ At Tullahoma, Tenn.

Abstract from returns of the District of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER 10.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Serviceable horses.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Rousseau).*	424	9,210	12,465	15,956	.....	.....
Post of Nashville, Tenn. (Miller)	61	1,969	2,264	2,471	278	42
Post of Springfield, Tenn. (Downey).....	12	539	693	950	.....	.....
Post of Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Brott)	2	109	121	151	59	6
Post of Clarksville, Tenn. (Smith).....	3	111	139	163	98	6
Post of Gallatin, Tenn. (Gilfillan)	4	145	153	157	4	6
Troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Thompson).*	63	1,964	2,360	2,649	87	6
District of Northern Alabama (Granger)†.	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Troops on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad (Johnson).*	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F (Pease).	5	117	138	151	30	6
Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery (Andrew).*	4	136	145	157	3	8
Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Milroy).‡	4	80	92	115	36	8
Post of Stevenson, Ala.....	2	122	130	147	9	10
Post of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	65	1,348	1,720	2,101	39	57
Total	653	15,850	20,424	25,172	643	155

Command.	Present for duty—equipped.							
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps (Rousseau).*	420	9,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	9,238
Post of Nashville, Tenn. (Miller).....	39	1,219	.....	.....	19	750	58	1,969
Post of Springfield, Tenn. (Downey).....	12	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	554
Post of Fort Donelson, Tenn. (Brott).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	109	2	109
Post of Clarksville, Tenn. (Smith).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	111	3	111
Post of Gallatin, Tenn. (Gilfillan)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	145	4	145
Troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (Thompson).*	59	1,841	.....	.....	3	107	62	1,948
District of Northern Alabama (Granger)†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troops on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad (Johnson).*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F (Pease).	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	117	5	117
Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery (Andrew).*	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	136	4	136
Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Milroy).‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	88	2	88
Post of Stevenson, Ala.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	122	2	122
Post of Murfreesborough, Tenn. (Van Cleve).	55	945	.....	.....	8	403	63	1,348
Total	585	13,797	.....	.....	52	2,088	637	15,885

* At Nashville, Tenn.
† At Stevenson, Ala.
‡ At Tullahoma, Tenn.

No. 4.

Abstract from return of the District of the Etowah, commanded by Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, for December 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Present for duty—equipped.					
						Infantry.		Artillery.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Separate Division*	101	3,939	4,040	6,690	.....	78	4,041	....	.....	78	4,041
14th U. S. Colored Troops†	16	594	610	948	.....	16	594	....	.....	16	594
16th U. S. Colored Troops†	26	655	681	869	.....	26	665	....	.....	26	665
18th U. S. Colored Troops‡	11	353	364	936	.....	11	352	....	.....	11	352
42d U. S. Colored Troops*	20	399	419	552	.....	15	217	....	.....	15	217
44th U. S. Colored Troops†	14	198	212	805	.....	14	198	....	.....	14	198
Artillery*	49	1,474	1,523	2,226	143	.....	.....	49	1,474	49	1,474
Total	237	7,612	7,849	13,026	143	160	6,067	49	1,474	209	7,541

No. 5.

Itineraries of the U. S. Forces under the command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army.§

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

First Division.

November 1 to 4.—En route from Chattanooga to Pulaski, via Athens, Ala., proceeding by rail as far as the latter place. The First Brigade was detailed at Chattanooga to guard corps trains through, and with it arrived at Pulaski on the 12th instant. On arrival at Pulaski the division was thrown into position on a range of hills north of the town. The work of fortifying at once commenced and continued until the 23d.

November 23.—Orders were received and division proceeded to Lynnville, encamping for the night; early next morning broke camp and started for Columbia, arriving there the same evening.

November 25.—Took position, which, however, was changed at night; remained here until the morning of the 27th, when the division was withdrawn to the north side of the river. General Kimball rejoined division and assumed command.

November 28.—In the forenoon occupied a position on the Franklin pike.

November 29.—Moved to Spring Hill.

November 30.—Arrived at Franklin in the morning and went into position, with right of division resting on the Harpeth River; threw up earth-works and prepared to meet the enemy, who attacked at 5.30 p. m. The enemy charged the works twice, but were each time easily repulsed; evacuated works at night; crossed the river and proceeded to Nashville. The division lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 60 during the fight.

* At Chattanooga, Tenn.
† At Nashville, Tenn.
‡ At Bridgeport, Ala.
§ From the returns of the commands indicated for November and December, 1864, and January, 1865.

December 1.—Arrived at Nashville and were thrown into temporary position.

December 2.—The enemy appeared in our front, and the division was placed permanently in a new position, and threw up strong works, where we remained until the morning of the 15th.

December 14.—Orders were received in the evening to march at 6 a. m. on the 15th to attack the enemy.

December 15.—Moved out as per order and attacked the enemy with decided success; were heavily engaged during the day until darkness ended the day's work.

December 16.—The battle was resumed, ending in the complete defeat of the enemy, who retreated to Franklin during the night.

December 17.—Pushed forward after the fleeing enemy, picking up during the day large numbers of stragglers and deserters. Participated in the pursuit of the panic-stricken enemy through Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, to Lexington, Ala., when we received the announcement that the pursuit of the enemy was for the present ended.

December 30.—Received orders to proceed to Athens, Ala., and started next morning for that place, halting at Elk River, awaiting the completion of the bridge across that stream.

Loss of the division during the month [December] was as follows: Killed, 40; wounded, 191.

January 1, 1865.—Arrived at Elk River in the afternoon and went into camp to await the building of a bridge across that stream.

January 3.—Bridge completed; division crossed and marched to Athens, Ala., arriving in the evening.

January 4.—Marched at 7 a. m. for Huntsville, Ala., and encamped four miles southwest of the city.

January 5.—Arrived at Huntsville, Ala., at 10 a. m., and went into camp about one mile east of the city, where the men have built comfortable quarters, and where the division has since remained.

First Brigade, First Division.

November 1.—Left camp at Shellmound, Ala., with corps wagon train, which we were guarding to Pulaski, Tenn.

November 12.—Arrived at Pulaski; took position and fortified, remaining there until the morning of the 23d, when we broke camp, marching toward Columbia.

November 24.—Arrived at Columbia; took position and remained there until the evening of the 27th, when we crossed Duck River and took up position.

November 29.—Marched in the evening toward Franklin, Tenn., via Spring Hill.

November 30.—Arrived at Franklin at 12 m., where we threw up temporary breast-works and were attacked by the enemy, repulsing them. A portion of the brigade were heavily engaged. Left position at Franklin at midnight for Nashville.

December 1.—Arrived at Nashville, Tenn.; remained in camp there until the morning of the 15th, when we advanced on the enemy and were heavily engaged.

December 16.—Were in the reserve of the division until the rout of the enemy, when we marched in pursuit via Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Tenn., and Lexington, Ala.

January 1, 1865.—Broke camp and moved to Elk River, remaining there until noon of the 3d, when we crossed the river and marched to Athens, Ala.

January 4.—Moved from Athens in the [morning], camping on Indian Creek.

January 5.—Moved to Huntsville, Ala.; went into camp one mile and a half from town, where we are at the present time.

Second Brigade, First Division.

November 1.—Arrived at Athens, Ala., per cars from Chattanooga, Tenn.

November 2.—Marched at 6 a. m., and encamped at Elkton.

November 3.—Reached Pulaski, Tenn., and went into camp; built fortifications and remained until the 23d, when the brigade marched toward Columbia and encamped at Lynnville.

November 24.—Marched to Columbia.

November 25.—Built a line of works.

November 27.—On night of this date crossed to north side of Duck River.

November 28.—Marched to Rutherford's Creek and built bridge across the stream.

November 29.—Marched to Spring Hill.

November 30.—Brought up rear guard to Franklin, Tenn.; went into position on the right of the line and erected works; assaulted by the enemy in force; enemy repulsed; crossed to the north side of Harpeth River at 12 o'clock at night.

December 1.—Marched from Franklin, Tenn., to Nashville; lay in camp at that place until the 15th instant.

December 15 and 16.—Engaged in the battle of Nashville. This brigade charged the enemy's works and captured them, with four guns and 400 prisoners.

December 17.—Commenced the pursuit of Hood's army, which was continued until the 31st, when it was abandoned at Lexington, Ala.

January 1, 1865.—Moved into camp upon a ridge near Elk River to await construction of a bridge.

January 3.—Crossed the river; marched to Athens; camped over night.

January 4.—Resumed the march; made twenty miles, and camped five miles from Huntsville.

January 5.—Reached Huntsville early, and went into quarters one mile east of town.

Third Brigade, First Division.

November 1.—Brigade remained at Athens during the day waiting orders. Orders came at 5 p. m., from Major-General Stanley, to move the command to Pulaski at once, but owing to the non-arrival of General Whitaker, commanding division, and the necessity of issuing rations to the men, the brigade did not move until daylight the next morning.

November 2.—Brigade moved at daylight in the advance of the division; marched to Elk River and forded the same just at sundown, and encamped one mile beyond.

November 3.—Brigade marched in rear of division to Pulaski.

November 4 to 23.—Encamped at Pulaski and fortified the position.

November 23.—Orders were received at 10 a. m. to be ready to move at 12 m. This brigade was detailed as rear guard, with orders to march at 3 o'clock the next morning. Changed position during the afternoon

and destroyed a small amount of commissary stores, which we were unable to transport. During the evening orders were received from General Stanley to march at 12 o'clock, midnight, after destroying quite an amount of ammunition, provided no train came to transport it to Columbia. The train failing to come, the order was promptly executed, and the brigade marched at 1 a. m. the next morning.

November 24.—The brigade arrived at Columbia at 7 p. m.

November 25.—Took position, built a line of earthworks, had slight skirmishing on our picket front, and at 7 p. m. received orders and changed position to the northeastern limits of the city, where we found a partially completed line of works.

November 26.—Strengthened our works, and near evening received orders to move at a moment's notice, and about 9 p. m. the order was countermanded.

November 27.—Continued to perfect our works; received orders and the brigade marched at 8 p. m.; crossed the Duck River, encamping one mile beyond.

November 28.—Moved at 8 a. m., taking position on the Franklin pike, and erected a line of works.

November 29.—Moved toward Spring Hill. During our march Colonel Waters, commanding brigade, was relieved by General Grose. We took position on a range of hills on the Franklin pike, and threw up temporary works. At 11 p. m. passed Spring Hill; arrived at Franklin next morning.

November 30.—Took position on the right of the Centerville pike; threw up a line of earthworks and prepared to meet the enemy, who were advancing upon us in two lines, at 5.30 p. m.; they were quickly repulsed, with slight loss to the brigade. Lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 37.

December 1.—Arrived at Nashville during the forenoon, and went into camp.

December 2.—The enemy made his appearance; we took temporary position; threw up a line of earth-works; were ordered to a new position, where we erected strong works.

December 3.—The enemy advanced upon us with skirmishers; drove in our pickets, who in turn pushed them back, and occupied their former position.

December 4 and 5.—All quiet along the lines, except the usual picket-firing.

December 6.—Information was received that General Hood was calling for volunteers to assault our works. Increased vigilance was kept up, and dispositions made to meet the attack, but it was not made.

December 7.—Nothing unusual occurred.

December 8.—Enemy drove in our pickets, and occupied their line of works, but by rallying our skirmishers and charging the enemy we retook and held our rifle-pits.

December 9 to 14.—Continued strengthening our works.

December 14.—Received orders to march the next morning.

December 15.—Marched according to orders; engaged the enemy and fought until after dark, capturing many prisoners.

December 16.—Again engaged the enemy at different times during the entire day, meeting with still greater success than the day previous.

December 17.—Pursued the enemy as far as Franklin, Tenn.

December 18.—Again pushed forward at an early hour in the morning; pursued vigorously all day, but failed to overtake the enemy.

December 19.—Marched at 9 a. m.; reached Rutherford's Creek during the afternoon, and occupied the remainder of the day constructing a bridge.

December 20.—Completed the bridge, and moved as far as Duck River.

December 22.—Lay in camp until this date; crossed the river in the evening, and occupied Columbia, where we encamped for the night.

December 23 to 25.—Pursued the enemy, passing through and encamping three miles south of Pulaski on the last-named day.

December 26.—Lay in camp waiting for rations.

December 27.—Marched to Sugar Creek.

December 28.—Reached Lexington, Ala., and remained in camp until the night of the 31st.

January 1, 1865.—Arrived at Elk River during the afternoon; went into camp, and commenced building a bridge.

January 2.—Continued working on the bridge; also constructed rafts, upon which we succeeded in crossing two regiments.

January 3.—Crossed another regiment on the raft, by which time the bridge was completed, over which the remainder of the brigade was crossed. We then marched to Athens, where we arrived at sundown, and camped for the night.

January 4.—Marched at 7 a. m. for Huntsville; went within four miles of the city and went into camp.

January 5.—Arrived at Huntsville at 10 a. m., and went into camp about one mile east of town, where we built comfortable quarters, where we have since remained.

Second Division.

November 1.—Broke camp at Chattanooga, and division embarked on trains for Athens, Ala., at which place it arrived at daylight of the 2d; disembarked and marched three miles north; encamped on Swan Creek.

November 3.—Marched to Roaring Spring.

November 4.—Crossed Elk River and marched to within four miles of Pulaski.

November 5.—Entered Pulaski in the morning, and was placed in position in the lines around the town, where a strong line of works was constructed.

November 27.—Evacuated the town of Columbia and crossed Duck River after dark.

November 28.—Was placed in position on the Franklin pike, fronting the town of Columbia.

November 29.—Marched to Spring Hill and took up a position to cover the Franklin pike. At 4 p. m. the enemy attacked our lines, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in driving back the Third Brigade, which was on the right of the line, to the pike, not, however, until the entire wagon train of the corps had passed into the town.

November 30.—An hour before daylight the division withdrew from the position around Spring Hill; covered the retreat of the army to Franklin, at which place two brigades were placed in position in front of the main line of works, with the First Brigade in reserve behind the works. About 4 p. m. the enemy attacked the two brigades in front, falling back to the works by order. After engaging the enemy from five to ten minutes at the works the troops were rallied, and, with the First Brigade, assisted in repulsing the enemy. The division captured 733 prisoners and 12 battle-flags.

December 1 to 15.—The division remained intrenched before Nashville, its right joining the troops commanded by Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith and its left connecting with the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

December 15.—The division participated in the assault upon the left and center of Hood's army, carrying the rebel works in its front, and capturing flags, prisoners, and three pieces of artillery.

December 16.—In the continuation of the assault the division again carried the opposing intrenchments, with prisoners and colors, bivouacking at night near Brentwood Pass, on the Franklin pike.

December 17.—The division continued in pursuit of the enemy, with the remainder of the Fourth Corps, through Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski to Lexington, Ala., where it encamped at the close of the month.

January 1, 1865.—The division marched from Lexington to Mount Rozell, Ala., where it remained in camp until the 3d.

January 3.—On that day the division crossed Elk River at Buck Island; thence it marched, via Athens, to Huntsville, Ala., arriving there on the 5th. The First and Second Brigades encamped west of the town. Huts were constructed, and the troops are comfortably settled in winter quarters. The Third Brigade was ordered to Decatur, Ala., to re-enforce its garrison, and left Huntsville January [6] for that point, where it remained at the close of the month.

First Brigade, Second Division.

November 1.—At 7 a. m. the brigade left Chattanooga by railroad; passed Stevenson at 12 m., Huntsville at 10 p. m., and arrived at Athens before daylight the next morning.

November 2 to 6.—Marched to Pulaski, Tenn.; remained at Pulaski, intrenching, &c.

November 22.—Marched twelve miles to Lynnville, Tenn.

November 24.—Marched eighteen miles to Columbia, Tenn.

November 29.—Marched to Spring Hill; eighteen miles.

November 30.—Marched twelve miles to Franklin; was rear guard for the army; was placed in reserve; when Cox's division broke charged and filled up the gap. Loss, 216 killed, wounded, and missing. Saved the army from destruction.

December 1 to 15.—The brigade lay behind the defenses of Nashville, Tenn., watching the movements of Mr. Hood.

December 15 and 16.—We co-operated in assaulting the enemy's works.

December 17 to 28.—The brigade was engaged in the pursuit of the fleeing rebel army. We marched through Franklin and Spring Hill on the 18th, through Columbia on the 22d, Pulaski on the 25th, and on the 28th, when the pursuit was abandoned, we were farthest in the advance of the infantry—two miles below Lexington, Ala., where we remained in bivouac during the remainder of the month.

January 1 to 5, 1865.—The brigade was marching from Elk River to this place. Since that time the entire command has been in winter quarters at this place, &c.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

November 1.—The brigade reached Stevenson, Ala., and moved by railroad to Athens, Ala.; marched thence to Pulaski, Tenn., where it remained engaged in fortifying until the 22d, when we marched to Lynnville, and from there to Columbia. The enemy threatening the latter place, our position near the town was fortified.

November 27.—At night crossed to north side of Duck River.

November 28.—Took position opposite the town.

November 29.—Resumed line of march toward Nashville. When nearing Spring Hill the enemy's cavalry was discovered approaching the place. We double-quicked into position, and drove them about half a mile, and remained in position around the town.

November 30.—At 4 a. m. we withdrew to Franklin, and were engaged in the bloody battle at that place, in which the brigade lost over 25 per cent. The same night we withdrew to near Nashville, where the end of the month finds us.

December 2.—The brigade encamped on the right of the Hillsborough turnpike, about two miles from Nashville. The enemy threatening our position, a line of works was thrown up, behind which we remained until the 15th, when the general assault was made on the enemy's lines. The position of this brigade was on the left of the division.

December 15.—Took part in the storming of the strong redoubts to the left of the Hillsborough pike.

December 16.—Charged a heavy line of works near the Franklin pike, both of which positions were carried, with the capture of a number of guns and prisoners, and without serious loss to ourselves. The brigade has taken part in the pursuit of the enemy from Nashville, through Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, Tenn., to Lexington, Ala., where the end of the month finds it.

Third Division.

November 1.—Command arrived at Pulaski, Tenn., having marched twenty-five miles that day. The division assisted in fortifying the heights in the vicinity of Pulaski, and remained in camp near that place until 3 p. m. of the 23d, when it marched in the direction of Columbia, Tenn., to Lynnville, fourteen miles from Pulaski.

November 24.—Marched to Columbia; went into position and threw up works.

November 28.—The division, with the army, evacuated Columbia, and went into position on the north bank of Duck River.

November 30.—At night the division marched through Spring Hill; passed within 500 yards of the camp of the enemy to Franklin. Next night the division covered the retreat of the army from Franklin to Nashville.

December 1.—The division reached Nashville, took up the position assigned it for the defense of the city, and immediately intrenched; remained in this position, with daily skirmishes with the enemy's pickets, until the 15th.

December 15 and 16.—Participated in the battle, carrying three lines of works. Met with one repulse on the 16th, but carried the same line thirty minutes later.

December 17.—Was engaged in the pursuit of Hood up to the end of the month.

December 31.—In Lexington, Ala.; in the evening encamped four miles from Buck Island Ford en route for Huntsville, Ala.

January 1, 1865.—The command marched to Elk River, near Buck Island, and stopped to bridge that stream.

January 3.—The bridge being completed by 12 m., the command crossed and marched to Athens, Ala., distance eleven miles; from there marched to Huntsville, Ala.

January 5.—Arrived and passing through Huntsville, marched four miles south, where a regular camp was established; remained in camp the remainder of the month.

First Brigade, Third Division.

December 1.—Marched from Franklin, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn., arriving there at 3 p. m., and went into camp; remained in camp until the 15th, during which time threw up a line of works on the hill in front of Mrs. Acklen's residence, the pickets skirmishing with those of the enemy during our time in camp.

December 15.—Was in readiness to move at 6.30 o'clock, but did not march until 12 m., when the battle of Nashville, on our part, commenced. The brigade assisted in carrying the first and second lines of the enemy's works, and rested in line of battle during the night.

December 16.—Renewed the battle; the brigade was ordered to support Colonel Post's (Second) brigade in a charge on the enemy's works on the Franklin pike. Both brigades were repulsed, with severe loss. From this date until the 28th the brigade was in pursuit of the enemy.

December 20.—The brigade was detailed to assist in bridging Duck River.

December 28.—The pursuit was abandoned at Lexington, Ala., where we remained until the morning of the 31st, when we marched for Huntsville, Ala.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

November 1.—Arrived at Pulaski, Tenn., from Athens, Ala.; in camp at Pulaski until the 22d.

November 22.—The brigade marched toward Columbia.

November 24.—Arrived at Columbia; distance thirty-three miles. Threw up works and remained at Columbia until the night of the 27th, when the brigade crossed Duck River and took position on the north bank.

November 29.—Made a reconnaissance down the river, and marched the same night to Spring Hill.

November 30.—Marched to Franklin, Tenn.

December 1.—Left Franklin, Tenn., and marched to Nashville; entered camp three miles from the city.

December 15.—Took part in general engagement before Nashville; brigade made two charges and was successful, capturing a number of prisoners.

December 16.—Brigade in action in charge on Overton's Knob. Colonel Post was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry, assumed command.

December 17.—Marched to Franklin.

December 18.—Marched to Spring Hill.

December 19.—Marched to Rutherford's Creek.

December 21.—Marched to Columbia.

December 25.—Marched three miles beyond Pulaski.

December 27.—Marched ten miles.

December 28.—Marched to Lexington.

Artillery Brigade.

Artillery Brigade shipped at 2 p. m., at Chattanooga, Tenn., by railroad, to Athens, Ala.

November 3.—Arrived at Athens at 2 a. m.; marched four miles, and encamped six miles from Elk River.

November 4.—Marched eighteen miles; encamped three miles south of Pulaski, on Pilton Creek.

November 5.—Marched three miles, and encamped at Pulaski, Tenn.

November 7.—Batteries were assigned their positions in the fortification around Pulaski.

November 23.—Marched at 3 p. m. on the Columbia pike; marched fourteen miles, and encamped at Lynnville.

November 24.—Marched at 2 a. m. nineteen miles to Columbia; arrived at 1 p. m. Batteries A and G, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in positions southwest of Columbia, on line of Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; Sixth Ohio Battery and Bridges' (Illinois) battery placed in position south of Columbia, covering Pulaski pike on line of Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

November 25.—All the batteries placed in positions at different points on the line.

November 26.—Sixth Ohio Battery engaged the enemy at different times during the day; no casualties. Batteries were all withdrawn from the line at dark, and encamped some two miles from Columbia, on the Hampshire pike.

November 27.—All the batteries moved back and occupied their former positions on the line at daylight. Bridges' (Illinois) battery engaged the enemy at different times during the day; no casualties. At dark all were withdrawn from the line and moved across Duck River at ford on Nashville pike, and encamped two miles from Columbia.

November 28.—Batteries were placed on the line formed north of Columbia.

November 29.—Batteries A and G, First Ohio Light Artillery; Sixth and Twentieth Ohio Batteries; M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and B, Independent Pennsylvania Battery, marched at 8 a. m. twelve miles to Spring Hill, where Batteries A and G, Ohio, and B, Pennsylvania, engaged the enemy with Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Casualties, 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

November 30.—Bridges' battery and First Kentucky Battery joined the brigade at 12.30 a. m. Brigade moved at 2 a. m. on Nashville pike. When some ten miles from Nashville the enemy's cavalry made an effort to cut the train, when the Sixth Ohio Battery and one section Twentieth Ohio Battery were thrown into position and fired a few rounds, driving them back; casualties, none. Brigade reached Franklin at 9 a. m.; marched nineteen miles. At 3 p. m. all the batteries were placed in position on the line around Franklin. At 4 p. m. all the batteries were engaged with the enemy and continued to fire until 7 p. m., when the brigade withdrew from the line and crossed Harpeth River, and parked some two miles from Franklin. Casualties—9 killed; Second Lieutenant Burdick, Twentieth Ohio Battery (mortally), Capt. T. S. Thomasson, First Kentucky Battery (slightly), Lieut. C. W. Scovill (slightly), and 47 enlisted men, wounded.

December 1.—Artillery Brigade moved at 1 o'clock and marched eighteen miles.

December 2.—Encamped near Nashville at 9 a. m.; moved camp one mile to the Granny White pike at 10 a. m. Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Battery B, Pennsylvania, and First Kentucky Battery placed in position on front line at 2 p. m.

December 3.—All the batteries placed on the line this morning; Sixth Ohio Battery and Bridges' battery fired considerably during the afternoon at the advancing lines of the enemy.

December 4.—Batteries A and G, First Ohio, the Sixth Ohio, and Bridges' battery engaged at different times during the day; enemy fires but little with artillery.

December 6.—Battery G, First Ohio, the Sixth Ohio, and Bridges' battery fired at different times during the day.

December 7.—But little firing from either side; Battery G, First Ohio, and Bridges' battery fired a few rounds.

December 8.—Enemy drove in our skirmish line, but were soon driven back; Sixth Ohio Battery, Bridges' battery, and First Kentucky Battery fired some during the day.

December 9.—No firing from any of the batteries.

December 10.—No artillery firing.

December 11.—No artillery firing.

December 12.—No alterations in the brigade.

December 13.—Bridges' battery and Battery A, First Ohio, relieved from duty with the brigade by Battery E, First Michigan, and Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery. No artillery firing to-day.

December 14.—Sixth Ohio Battery fired some during the day; orders at 9 p. m. for everything to be ready to move at daylight in the morning.

December 15.—Battery B, Pennsylvania, moved with First Division, Battery G, First Ohio, with Second Division, Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, with the Third Division; was engaged all the afternoon; Battery E, First Michigan, was moved onto the front line in the evening and engaged the enemy; Sixth Ohio and Twenty-fifth Indiana were engaged at different times during the day from the works. Casualties, 1 man killed, 1 wounded, of Battery G, First Ohio. All quiet at 7 p. m.

December 16.—Battery B, Pennsylvania, with First Division, Sixth Ohio Battery, with the Third Division, Battery G, First Ohio, with the Second Division, engaged all day. The First Kentucky Battery moved on the line at 10 a. m.; engaged until evening. Battery B, Pennsylvania, had two pieces disabled by artillery fire; was relieved from the line at 12 m., by Battery M, Fourth United States; was engaged until dark. Drove the enemy and marched some three miles, and encamped at 10 p. m. on Franklin pike.

December 17.—First Kentucky Battery, with First Division, Battery G, First Ohio, with Second Division, Sixth Ohio Battery, with Third Division, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, moved at 7 a. m.; the remainder of brigade moved at 8 a. m.; marched thirteen miles, and encamped at 5 p. m. near Franklin, Tenn.

December 18.—First Kentucky Battery, with First Division, E, First Michigan, with Second Division, and Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery with Third Division, moved at 7 a. m.; remainder of the brigade moved at 9 a. m.; marched on Columbia pike nineteen miles, and encamped at 6.30 p. m.

December 19.—Battery B, Pennsylvania, with First Division, Battery E, First Michigan, with Second Division, and Sixth Ohio, with Third Division, moved at 7 a. m.; remainder of brigade moved at 9 a. m. one mile and a half, and encamped at 12 m.

December 20.—Battery G, First Ohio, in position at Rutherford's Creek; no bridges, and water too high to ford.

December 21.—Pontoons came up at 2 p. m.; Battery G, First Ohio, Battery E, First Michigan, and First Kentucky Battery ordered to cross as soon as the pontoons were laid, to assist in laying a pontoon across Duck River.

December 22.—Battery G, First Ohio, Battery E, First Michigan, and First Kentucky Battery crossed at 5 a. m., and parked on the north side of Duck River; remainder of the brigade moved at daylight; crossed Rutherford's Creek; marched four miles, and encamped with advance batteries near Duck River at 10 a. m.; pontoons finished at 7 p. m., infantry of Fourth Army Corps crossing, the brigade to follow in the rear.

December 23.—Brigade commenced crossing at 12.30 a. m.; crossing very bad. The Sixth Ohio Battery, Battery G, First Ohio, and First Kentucky Battery, and Battery E, First Michigan, and one piece of Battery B, Pennsylvania, crossed, when the bridge broke; at daylight the cavalry was ordered to cross before the other batteries. The First Kentucky Battery moved with First Division, Battery G, First Ohio, with Second Division, Sixth Ohio, with Third Division, moved at 12 m. Battery E, First Michigan, moved, in the rear of the corps, at 5 p. m. Marched three miles, and encamped at 6.30 p. m. First Kentucky Battery fired a few rounds at the enemy's cavalry.

December 24.—The corps ordered to move after the cavalry, and move in the same order as yesterday. The remainder of the brigade joined the command at 10 a. m.; moved at 2 p. m.; marched seventeen miles, and encamped at 8 p. m. near Lynnville.

December 25.—Sixth Ohio Battery, with Third Division, Battery E, First Michigan, with Second Division, and Battery B, Pennsylvania, with First Division, moved at 9 a. m.; Sixth Ohio Battery moved on. The brigade halted at Pulaski, and Sixth Ohio Battery, First Kentucky Battery, Battery G, First Ohio, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, fitted up from Battery B, Pennsylvania, Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Battery E, First Michigan, with eight horses to each carriage, then moved on some two miles and a half on the Lamb's Ferry road, and encamped at 10 p. m.

December 26.—Battery B, Pennsylvania, Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Battery E, First Michigan, remained in camp at Pulaski.

December 27.—Battery G, First Ohio, Sixth Ohio Battery, Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery, and First Kentucky moved with the corps; marched fifteen miles, and encamped at Sugar Creek.

December 28.—Marched eighteen miles, and encamped at Lexington, Ala.

December 31.—Marched sixteen miles, and encamped at Sugar Creek, Ala.

January 2, 1865.—Battery G, First Ohio, and Sixth Ohio Battery, and Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery, and First Kentucky Battery moved with the corps; marched fifteen miles, and encamped at Athens.

January 3.—Marched eighteen miles, and encamped at Indian Creek.

January 4.—Marched six miles, and encamped at Huntsville, Ala.

January 10.—Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Battery E, First Michigan, marched from Pulaski, Tenn.; marched nineteen miles and encamped at Elk Mount Springs, Tenn.

January 11.—Marched nineteen miles, and encamped at 4 p. m.

January 12.—Marched eight miles, and encamped at Huntsville, Ala.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Saturday, November 5.—Started for Johnsonville, Tenn., at 5 p. m.; reached Gillem's Station, fifty-one miles, at daybreak of the next day.

Sunday, November 6.—Left Gillem's Station in afternoon and reached Johnsonville about 7 p. m.

Monday, November 7.—Left Johnsonville about noon and reached Nashville about 11 p. m. In Nashville until Sunday, 13th November.

Sunday, November 13.—Left for Pulaski at 10 a. m., reaching it at 9 p. m. Staid in Pulaski until Wednesday, 23d November.

Wednesday, November 23.—Marched to Lynnville; reached it at 1 p. m. Cox moved on to Pleasant Grove. Ruger at Columbia with two brigades (Second and Third, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps).

Thursday, November 24.—Moved at 4 a. m. for Columbia, Cox marching at 2.30 a. m. and Stanley about 3.30 a. m.. Cox reaching Mount Pleasant pike, two miles south of Columbia, in time to check Forrest's advance.

Friday, November 25.—The troops having been put in position yesterday, the enemy commenced feeling our lines, using some artillery and showing considerable infantry. He made no perceptible headway; our casualties light. Trains were mostly crossed at the pontoon close to town and parked. Cox moved First and Second Brigades across at same point on Franklin pike, Ruger taking his command across to the railroad bridge and intrenching a bridge-head, and Stanley withdrawing two divisions into an interior line erected during the day. These movements commenced at dusk.

Saturday, November 26.—Henderson's (Third) brigade, Cox's division, and Wood's division, Fourth Army Corps, hold outer lines and skirmishing. Pontoon moved down near railroad bridge, and trains not already over commence to cross about 5 p. m. Headquarters still in town.

Sunday, November 27.—Trains finished crossing. Headquarters move to north bank of river. Railroad and pontoon bridges prepared for burning. Henderson and Wood withdrawn in the night, and troops now wholly on north bank of Duck River.

Monday, November 28.—Movement accomplished at daylight and finished by setting fire to bridges. Headquarters moved to Franklin pike. Stanley placed in position in rear and left of Cox. Ruger's left in front of railroad bridge.

Tuesday, November 29.—Stanley with trains and Wagner's division march to Spring Hill. In a. m. Kimball shifted to cover left flank. Enemy reported crossing infantry near Huey's Mill. Wood makes reconnaissance and establishes report as true. Ruger ordered over from railroad bridge and pushed on toward Spring Hill about 3 p. m. Cox, Kimball, and Wood follow. Withdrawal made at dark. General Schofield forces way into Spring Hill with Ruger's two brigades and establishes communication with Stanley, capturing men of Cheatham's (rebel) corps. Stanley has been engaged briskly during the afternoon. In the evening Ruger pushes on to Thompson's Station, and Cox coming up at 1 a. m. Wednesday, November 30, pushes forward to Franklin, takes position to cover the town, resting his left on Harpeth River. Kimball and Wagner follow and also go into line; Wood on north bank of Harpeth. Trains are crossed early in the day and pushed forward in p. m. for Nashville. Enemy attacked in force (two corps) and are beaten back eleven times, with great slaughter. Our

loss about 900 or 1,000. We withdraw our lines quietly at midnight and march for Nashville, reaching it about noon Thursday, December 1; lines established about the city; headquarters at Saint Cloud.

Friday, December 2.—In Nashville. Troops intrenching.

Saturday, December 3.—In Nashville. Enemy in force in front and making slight demonstrations.

Thursday, December 15.—Moved out of line, being relieved by Steedman's command, and took position—Third Division in rear of Wood (Fourth Army Corps), on Hillsborough road; Second Division in rear of Sixteenth Army Corps (Smith), on Hardin pike. Afternoon united the command and moved to Smith's right. Moved forward, driving the enemy and gaining some heights with artillery. Bivouacked on Hillsborough pike; Cox on the right.

Friday, December 16.—Waited in position, with constant firing until about 4 p. m., when, in concert with Smith, attacked the enemy fiercely and drove him clear off our front, capturing much artillery and some men. Bivouacked on the Granny White pike; Cox on the right.

Saturday, December 17.—Moved in rear of Smith down Granny White pike at 11.30 a. m., reaching the junction of Granny White pike and dirt road leading to the Franklin pike.

Sunday, December 18.—Moved about 10 a. m., troops reaching within two miles and a half of Franklin.

Monday, December 19.—Moved across the Harpeth. Headquarters in Franklin. The Fourth Army Corps and cavalry down near Spring Hill.

Tuesday, December 20.—Moved early, reaching Spring Hill, Cox camping south and Couch north of the village.

Wednesday, December 21.—Couch moved to Rutherford's Creek. Cox remains in camp. Headquarters near the pike and one mile and a half north of the creek.

Thursday, December 22.—No movement to-day.

January 1 to 3, 1865.—In camp at Columbia, Tenn.

January 9.—Arrived at Clifton, Tenn.

January 10 to 31.—En route to Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.

First Division.

January 3, 1865.—The division marched from Columbia, Tenn., for Clifton, Tenn.

January 9.—Arrived at Clifton.

January 18.—The division embarked on transports on the Tennessee River for Cincinnati, Ohio, thence by rail to Washington, D. C., and encamped at Camp Stoneman, D. C.

First Brigade, First Division.

December 31.—The organization of the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, was completed at Columbia, Tenn., in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 191, dated headquarters Army of the Ohio, December 29, 1864.

January 3, 1865.—The brigade marched from Columbia, Tenn.

January 7.—Arrived at Waynesborough.

January 9.—Monday, marched from Waynesborough, Tenn.; arrived at Clifton, Tenn., p. m.

January 18.—Boarded transports at Clifton, Tenn.

January 21.—Arrived at Cincinnati, via Tennessee and Ohio rivers. Left Cincinnati for Washington, D. C., p. m., via Little Miami Railroad.

January 29.—Arrived at Washington, D. C.

January 31.—Went into camp at Camp Stoneman, near Washington, D. C.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 2, 1865.—The Second Brigade moved from Columbia, Tenn., toward Clifton, Tenn.

January 19.—Left Clifton, Tenn., and moved eastward.

January 31.—Arrived at Washington. The Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers, Col. W. W. Wheeler commanding, assigned to Second Brigade.

First Brigade, Second Division.

November 1.—Broke camp near Calhoun, Ga.; marched to Resaca, eleven miles distant, and went into camp.

November 2.—Part of brigade took the cars for Nashville.

November 3.—Remainder of brigade received transportation.

November 5.—Arrived at Johnsonville, at which place the brigade remained until the 24th of the month, working on fortifications and performing picket and other duty.

November 24.—Broke camp at Johnsonville at 6 a. m.; marched to Waverly, eleven miles distant, and went into camp for the night.

November 25.—The brigade moved at 10 a. m., and after marching eight miles went into camp.

November 26.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched nineteen miles, fording several creeks, and encamped on the bank of Piney River.

November 27.—Broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched to near Centerville, Tenn., and encamped for the night.

November 28.—Left two regiments of the brigade to guard the ford near Centerville. The remainder marched to Beard's Ferry, on Duck River, fifteen miles distant, and went into camp.

November 29.—Remained in camp.

November 30.—Broke camp at 12 m.; moved three miles in the direction of Franklin, and went into camp to await the arrival of the force left at Centerville.

December 1.—Broke camp at 12 m.; marched sixteen miles in a northeasterly direction, and went into camp.

December 2.—Broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched twenty-four miles, within seven miles of Nashville; rebels in front; reversed the order of march and marched until daylight of the 3d; made sixteen miles during the night.

December 3.—Broke camp at 10 a. m.; marched to Charlotte, seventeen miles distant, and halted for the night.

December 4.—Marched fifteen miles in the direction of Clarksville, and halted.

December 5.—Marched to Clarksville, thirteen miles; crossed the Cumberland River, and went into camp.

December 6.—Remained in camp.

December 7.—Broke camp at dawn; marched twenty-two miles on the dirt road toward Nashville, and halted for the night.

December 8.—Daylight found the brigade on the move; marched twenty-four miles, and went into camp near Edgefield, opposite Nashville.

December 9.—Crossed the river and took position near Fort Negley.

December 10 to 14.—Remained in same position.

December 15 and 16.—Brigade participated in the engagements and operations during these two days before Nashville.

December 17.—Broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched five miles to the Franklin pike, and went into camp.

December 18.—Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched eight miles, and went into camp near Franklin.

December 19.—Moved camp across the river and one mile west of town.

December 20.—Marched ten miles on the Columbia pike, and went into camp near Spring Hill.

December 21.—Broke camp at 12 m.; marched about six miles to near Duck River, and went into camp.

December 22 to 25.—Remained in camp.

December 26.—Broke camp at 10 a. m.; marched four miles, and encamped north and near Columbia.

December 27.—Moved camp about two miles west of town.

December 28 to 31, inclusive.—Remained in the same position.

January 1, 1865.—Remained in camp at Columbia, Tenn.

January 2.—Broke camp at 8 a. m.; marched to Mount Pleasant, eleven miles distant, and went into camp for the night.

January 3.—Broke camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched westward sixteen miles, and encamped near Henryville.

January 4.—Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched eight miles, and halted at noon.

January 5.—Broke camp at 6.30; marched to near Waynesborough, sixteen miles distant, and encamped.

January 6 and 7.—Remained in same position.

January 8.—Broke camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched thirteen miles, and went into camp.

January 9.—Remained in same position.

January 10.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; marched to Clifton, four miles distant, and went into camp.

January 11 and 12.—Remained in same camp.

January 13.—Moved one mile west of town.

January 14 and 15.—Remained in same position.

January 16.—Embarked on boats at Clifton, on the Tennessee River.

January 17 to 26.—Occupied in the transit to Washington, D. C.

January 27.—Arrived there; moved in quarters at Camp Stoneman, where the brigade remained during the remainder of the month.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

November 1.—A portion of the corps took railroad transportation at Resaca, Ga.; the Third Brigade marched with wagon train to Tilton, Ga.

November 2.—Moved through Dalton one mile.

November 3.—Marched to Ringgold, Ga.

November 4.—Marched to within one mile of Chattanooga. Remained encamped until the 7th.

November 7.—Took cars for Nashville, Tenn.

November 9.—Arrived at Nashville.

November 10.—Moved on cars to Spring Hill, Tenn.

November 11 and 12.—Remained in camp at Spring Hill.

November 13.—Marched to Duck River, near Columbia, Tenn.

November 14 and 15.—Remained in camp.

November 16.—Crossed the river and built works.

November 17 to 21.—Remained in camp.

November 22.—The Ninety-first and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry ordered to Williamsport, Tenn., per order of General Ruger, commanding the Second Division.

November 23.—The Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and the Fourth Corps fell back from Pulaski, Tenn., to Columbia.

November 24.—Skirmished with General Hood's advance. The Seventy-second Illinois temporarily assigned to Third Brigade.

November 25.—All transportation sent across the river.

November 26.—Remained in position.

November 27.—The One hundred and eighty-third Ohio assigned to the Third Brigade.

November 28.—Forces fell back across the river. The Third Brigade held position near railroad bridge.

November 29.—The Forty-fourth Missouri temporarily assigned to the Third Brigade. Marched at 12 m., the Third Brigade in advance of division; moved to Spring Hill; slight skirmishing from 5 to 9 p. m.; the Forty-fourth Missouri and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio moved in rear of transportation; remainder of brigade reached Johnson's [Thompson's?] Station at 12 o'clock.

November 30.—At 2 a. m. moved from Johnson's [Thompson's?] Station; reached Franklin at 6 a. m. and commenced throwing up works; completed works at 12 m.; position west of Columbia pike, on left of the Second Brigade and right of the Third Division. At 3 p. m. heavy skirmishing. At 3.30 p. m. general assault of the enemy; solid column marching down the Columbia pike; arrived at our works almost simultaneously with a retreating force of the Fourth Corps; succeeded in flanking outer line of works and temporarily occupied them; reserve regiments—the Forty-fourth Missouri and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio—ordered to support the Fiftieth Ohio and Seventy-second Illinois; enemy driven out of works and many prisoners captured.

Casualties of the Third Brigade: Col. R. C. Bradshaw, Forty-fourth Missouri, and Lieut. Col. Mervin Clark, One hundred and eighty-third Ohio, killed.* Fiftieth Ohio—Officers, wounded, 3; captured, 2. Enlisted men, killed, 7; wounded, 33; missing, 65. Seventy-second Illinois—Officers, wounded, 9. Enlisted men, killed, 10; wounded, 58; missing, 75. Forty-fourth Missouri—Officers, killed, 3; wounded, 3. Enlisted men, killed, 48; wounded, 28; missing, 54. One hundred and eighty-third Ohio—Officers, killed, 2; wounded, 4. Enlisted men, killed, 2; wounded, 39. Total, killed, 72; wounded, 177; missing, 194.

December 1.—At 12 midnight the brigade commenced the march from Franklin, Tenn., back to Nashville. Arrived at 12 m. and took position near and on the left of Fort Negley.

December 2 to 14.—Remained in position; pickets skirmishing with the enemy. The Ninety first and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana arrived at Nashville and rejoined the brigade; the Forty-fourth Missouri and Seventy-second Illinois Regiments removed.

December 15.—At 7 a. m. left camp and followed the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, to the right; when near Hillsborough pike took position on the extreme right of the Second Division, in front of Compton's Hill. At 4 p. m. became engaged with the enemy and repulsed them. At 8 p. m. ordered to move and take position on right of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; built works and threw out skirmishers in front.

* Colonel Bradshaw was wounded, not killed.

December 16.—Remained in same position under fire until 3 p. m., when a charge was made by a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps upon Compton's Hill, carrying it. The Third Brigade moved through enemy's works, and encamped near Granny White pike for the night.

December 17 and 18.—Marched in pursuit of retreating enemy to Franklin.

December 19.—Remained in camp.

December 20.—Moved to Spring Hill.

December 21.—Marched to Duck River, opposite Columbia.

December 22 to 31, inclusive.—Remained in camp.

Casualties of 15th and 16th: One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Commissioned officers, wounded, 1. Enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 6. Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Commissioned officers, wounded (mortally), 1. Enlisted men, wounded, 1. One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Commissioned officers, wounded, 1. Enlisted men, wounded, 6. Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry—Enlisted men, wounded, 5. Total, killed, 1; wounded, 21.

January 1, 1865.—The Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by Col. John O'Dowd, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, in camp on north side of Duck River, Tenn., in sight of Columbia, Tenn.; no pickets thrown out.

January 2.—Brigade ordered to move at 8 a. m., following Second Brigade; cross the river and march to within two miles of Mount Pleasant; encamp for the night and throw out pickets, covering the front; distance marched, eleven miles and a half.

January 3.—Brigade moves at 7 a. m., taking the advance of the division, and march through Mount Pleasant on the road to and within two miles of Centerville, making about fifteen miles; encamp for the night and throw out skirmishers, covering our front.

January 4.—Brigade moves at 7 a. m. in rear of the division; pioneers sent forward to repair roads, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatry, One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; division halts and encamps to draw rations; picket front and right flank.

January 5.—Brigade moves at 6.30 a. m. in center of division; pioneers still in advance repairing the roads; march to within one mile and a half of Waynesborough, Tenn., and encamp.

January 6.—Still in camp. Brigadier-General McLean assumes command of the brigade.

January 7.—Remain in camp.

January 8.—March twelve miles, to within three miles of Clifton, Tenn.

January 9.—Remain in camp.

January 10.—March at 7 a. m. to Clifton and await transportation.

January 11 to 15.—Remain in camp; pickets thrown out.

January 16.—At 8 p. m. march, following Second Brigade, and embark upon steam-boats Bird Levi, Financier, and Marmora.

January 17.—Start at 6.30 a. m.; reach Paducah at 9.30 p. m.

January 20.—Arrive at Louisville, Ky.

January 22.— Reach Cincinnati, Ohio.

January 23.—Take cars at Fulton; brigade separated.

January 24 to 29.—Move, via Little Miami, Central Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, to Washington, D. C.

January 30 to 31.—Move to and occupy Camp Stoneman, four miles from Washington, D. C.

Third Division.

November 1.—Moved from Calhoun to Tilton, Ga.
November 2.—Marched to Dalton.
November 3 to 6.—In camp at Dalton.
November 7.—Left Dalton on cars for Pulaski, Tenn.
November 11.—Arrived at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and went into camp.
November 13.—Marched to Columbia.
November 14.—Marched to Lynnville.
November 15.—Moved to Pulaski.
November 16 to 22.—In camp at Pulaski.
November 22.—Marched to Lynnville.
November 23.—Moved to within seven miles of Columbia.
November 24.—Moved to Columbia, and reached there just in time to check the enemy as they drove our cavalry into town.
November 25.—Constructed line of works at Columbia, and made demonstrations.
November 26.—Crossed to north bank of Duck River.
November 27.—Columbia evacuated.
November 28.—Held the river-bank to prevent the enemy crossing; some severe fighting.
November 29.—Held same position until dark, and marched during the night to Franklin.
November 30.—Battle of Franklin; repulsed the enemy, with severe loss, at every point on our lines.
December 1.—Moved from Franklin to Brentwood at midnight and continued the march to Nashville during the day.
December 2 to 14.—Remained in the fortifications of Nashville.
December 15.—Moved from left to right; pushed round the enemy's flank and took position at night on the Hillsborough pike.
December 16.—Charged the enemy's line and routed them, capturing eight guns; went into camp on Granny White pike.
December 17.—Followed in pursuit of the enemy to Brentwood.
December 18 and 19.—Marched to Franklin.
December 20.—Marched to Spring Hill.
December 21 and 22.—In camp at Spring Hill.
December 23.—Marched to Duck River.
December 24 and 25.—In camp at Duck River.
December 26.—Moved south of Columbia and encamped.
December 27 to 31, inclusive.—In camp near Columbia, Tenn.
January 1 and 2, 1865.—In camp at Columbia, Tenn.
January 3 to 8.—Marched from Columbia, Tenn., to Clifton, Tenn.
January 8 to 14.—In camp at Clifton.
January 15 to 31.—On road from Clifton, Tenn., to Alexandria, Va.

First Brigade, Third Division.

November 1.—In camp at Tilton Station, Ga.
November 2.—Marched to Dalton, Ga.
November 7.—Took cars for Chattanooga, Tenn.
November 8.—Arrived at Nashville.
November 9.—Arrived at Spring Hill.
November 12.—Marched to Columbia.
November 13.—Marched to Lynnville.

November 14.—Marched to Pulaski and encamped until the 23d, when the command moved back to Lynnville and went into position.

November 23.—Marched toward Columbia and bivouacked.

November 24.—Arrived in Columbia and moved to Pleasant Hill pike, skirmishing slightly with the enemy's cavalry.

November 27.—Command moved across Duck River about 12 p. m.

November 28.—The brigade went into position on left of Franklin pike, with strong line of skirmishers to protect ford.

November 29.—The Sixteenth and Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, supported on flanks by skirmish line from other brigades of the division, protecting ford, was attacked by the enemy and forced back from the ford a short distance, but almost immediately, with the assistance of the artillery, recovered the ground lost, driving the enemy, with comparatively heavy loss, under the banks of and across the river.

November 30.—Fell back to Franklin; fortified and repulsed the rebels in several desperate charges, the brigade capturing 20 battle-flags and killing and wounding many of the enemy; brigade lost 236 men in killed, wounded, and missing, besides several officers.

December 1 to 11.—In trenches in front of Nashville.

December 15 and 16.—Battles in front of Nashville.

December 17.—Marched to near Brentwood, Tenn.

December 18.—Marched to near Franklin, Tenn.

December 19.—Crossed Harpeth River.

December 20.—Marched to Spring Hill, Tenn.

December 21 and 22.—In camp at Spring Hill, Tenn.

December 23.—Marched to Columbia, Tenn., and remained in camp near that place during the remainder of the month.

January 1, 1865.—In camp at Columbia, Tenn.

January 2.—Marched to Mount Pleasant, Tenn.

January 3.—Continued march on the road to Waynesborough.

January 4.—Marched to Buffalo Creek.

January 5.—Marched to Waynesborough.

January 6.—Marched to Clifton, Tenn.

January 7 to 16.—In camp at Clifton; embarked on transports on the night of the 16th.

January 16 to 26.—En route to Washington, D. C.

January 27 to 30.—In barracks at Camp Stoneman.

January 31.—Marched to Alexandria, Va.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

November 1.—The brigade marched to Tilton, Ga.

November 2.—Marched to Dalton; distance, nine miles.

November 7.—Shipped on cars for Nashville, via Chattanooga.

November 8.—Arrived at Nashville; distance, 181 miles.

November 9.—Arrived at Franklin.

November 10.—Arrived at Thompson's Station, where the brigade disembarked and went into camp; distance from Nashville, twenty-eight miles.

November 13.—Marched to Columbia, Tenn.; distance, fourteen miles.

November 14.—Marched seventeen miles, and encamped at Lynnville, Tenn.

November 15.—Marched eleven miles; encamped two miles north of Pulaski, Tenn.

November 22.—Marched twelve miles; encamped at Lynnville, Tenn.

November 23.—Marched ten miles.

November 24.—Marched to Columbia, Tenn., distance, seven miles, and went into position.

November 25.—Enemy attacked our lines; heavy skirmishing all day. At 12 p. m. we fell back through Columbia across Duck River. Went into position on the north bank at 4 a. m. of the 26th; heavy skirmishing and cannonading all day.

November 29.—Fighting continued all day; brigade withdrew under cover of night, and went into position at daylight at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th; distance marched, twenty-one miles; enemy attacked in force and were repulsed, with loss, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The brigade withdrew at dark and marched fifteen miles toward Nashville.

December 1.—The brigade arrived at Nashville from Franklin, Tenn.

December 2.—Went into position on the right of the First Brigade, between Forts Negley and Casino, forming the center of the division, and remained in position until the 15th.

December 15.—The brigade was ordered to the right of the army; marched five miles, and went into position east of the Hillsborough pike.

December 16.—Heavy skirmishing all day.

December 17.—Pursued the enemy in the direction of Franklin; marched five miles.

December 18.—Marched eight miles.

December 19.—Arrived at Franklin.

December 20.—Marched to Spring Hill, distance fifteen miles, where the brigade remained until the 23d.

December 23.—Marched to Duck River; distance, eight miles.

December 24.—Ordered to Columbia, Tenn., to act as temporary garrison, where we remained the balance of the month.

January 2, 1865.—Marched to Mount Pleasant; distance, thirteen miles.

January 3.—Marched fifteen miles in direction of Waynesborough.

January 4.—Marched to Buffalo Creek; distance, twelve miles.

January 5.—Arrived at Waynesborough, Tenn.; distance, fourteen miles.

January 6.—Marched to Clifton, Tenn.; distance, sixteen miles.

January 17.—Shipped on board transports for Cincinnati, where the brigade disembarked and moved by rail to Washington, D. C., where it arrived January 27.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

November 1.—Brigade on the march near Calhoun, Ga.

November 2.—Arrived at Dalton, and went into camp and remained there until the 5th; took cars for Pulaski, Tenn.

November 9.—Arrived at Nashville; took the cars in the evening for Pulaski; went as far as Thompson's Station; went into camp, and remained there until the 13th.

November 15.—Marched into Pulaski; roads very good.

November 19.—Fell back.

November 24.—Arrived at Columbia; had a skirmish; went into position; built works; remained until the 28th.

November 28.—Fell back at night to the opposite side of the river; went into position.

November 29.—Skirmishing kept up all day; at dark fell back.

November 30.—Arrived at Franklin in the morning; went into position; built works; enemy advanced and attacked at 4 p. m.; was repulsed, with great slaughter and with but little loss in the brigade.

December 1.—Brigade on the march from Franklin to Nashville; arrived at Nashville in the evening; went into position near Fort Negley; remained until the 15th.

December 15.—Moved to the extreme right; participated in the engagement before Nashville; pursued the enemy as far as Columbia; went into camp and remained there during the month.

January 1, 1865.—This brigade was lying in camp near Columbia, Tenn.

January 2.—We broke camp and moved to Clifton, Tenn.; distance, seventy-five miles.

January 6.—Arrived there.

January 16.—At night we went on board of transports, which conveyed us to Cincinnati, Ohio, by water.

January 21.—Arrived there; got on the cars and proceeded to Alexandria, Va.

January 25.—We arrived there at night, and since have been quartered at the Soldiers' Rest.

First Division.

DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

December 1.—The division was engaged in constructing a line of defenses in conjunction with the Second and Third Divisions, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, around Nashville, Tenn., on the west side of the city.

December 15.—At 6 a. m., in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding detachment, the division moved upon the enemy via Hardin and Charlotte pikes, with the Second Division on the left of the First Division, and the Third Division in reserve. The division made the first successful assault upon the enemy's lines; charged and captured several works, with 11 guns and caissons, several hundred prisoners and muskets, and a considerable amount of ammunition, having driven the enemy from every standpoint until darkness closed the fighting for the day.

December 16.—In the morning the enemy was found occupying a new line, having fallen back from his advanced works during the night. The First Division was again the first to face him, and for a short time in the morning was dangerously threatened by its advanced position. Soon, however, the Second Division came in position on the left of the First Division and the Fourth Corps on the left of the Second Division. In the afternoon of the 16th the First Division charged the salient point of the enemy, drove him from his stronghold, and the remainder of our lines moving forward to support the division, met the entire force of the enemy, defeating and completely routing him. The First Division in this charge captured 13 guns and caissons, several thousand prisoners, 2 brigadier-generals, besides several thousand stand of arms and some ammunition. During the two days' fight the division captured 13 battle-flags.

December 17.—Started with the army in pursuit of the enemy. Marched via Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, and Lawrenceburg, near which the division encamped on the 31st, destined for Clifton, Tenn.

January 2, 1865.—This division arrived at Clifton, Tenn.

January 5.—The First Brigade embarked on transports; moved up the Tennessee River, and debarked at Eastport, Miss.

January 8.—The remainder of the division embarked for Eastport, where they arrived on the 10th instant and went into camp.

The First Brigade joined the division, and temporary winter quarters were built by the troops for their immediate comfort. A line of works was thrown up for the defenses, and the troops assigned to the respective parts of the line. The regiments have been actively engaged in making the prescribed returns required by the several bureaus of the War Department and refitting for another campaign; also daily drills and parades have been required so far as practicable.

First Brigade, First Division.

December 1 to 15.—This brigade remained at Nashville, Tenn., occupying a portion of the exterior line established to protect that city in case of an attack by the rebels under Hood.

December 15.—It marched out as a part of the First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, to attack the enemy, taking a prominent part in the fighting on that and the following day, being the first in both days to break the lines of the enemy, capturing 15 pieces of artillery complete, 2,500 stand of small arms, 4 battle-flags, and nearly 1,800 prisoners, including 1 general officer and a large number of other commissioned officers. For the gallantry and success of the command, the colonel commanding received on the field thanks in person from Major-General Thomas, commanding department and army, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding corps, and, through a staff officer, the congratulations of Brigadier-General McArthur, commanding division.

December 18 [*17*].—The brigade moved in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and on the last day of the month encamped between Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough, Tenn.

[*January, 1865.*]—This brigade arrived at this place [Eastport, Miss.,] on the 6th instant, where it has since been doing fatigue and guard duty.

Second Brigade, First Division.

December 1.—The brigade formed in line of battle to the left of the Charlotte pike, two miles west of Nashville, Tenn., and remained intrenching its position until the 15th, when it moved out to attack the enemy. During the engagements on the 15th and 16th the brigade captured from the enemy over 2,000 prisoners (including 1 brigadier-general), 9 pieces of artillery, and 7 stand of colors, losing 39 killed and 280 wounded.

December 17.—It moved in pursuit of the enemy, and marching via Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, bivouacked on the 31st midway between Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough, Tenn. Total distance marched, 106 miles.

January 1, 1865.—The brigade moved from its bivouac fifteen miles west of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and, marching via Waynesborough, arrived at Clifton, Tenn., January 2.

January 8.—Embarked on transports, and moved to Eastport, Miss., arriving and going into camp January 10.

During the remainder of the month the brigade has remained in camp at Eastport, Miss. Distance marched, thirty-one miles; distance moved by transports, eighty miles.

Third Brigade, First Division.

December 1.—At Nashville, Tenn., intrenching.

December 15.—The brigade ordered to move against the enemy, then in force in front of Nashville; engaged in the battle of that day and the 16th.

December 17.—Commenced pursuit of retreating rebel army.

December 29.—Arrived at Pulaski, Tenn.; marched toward Clifton, Tenn.

December 31.—Encamped fifteen miles west of Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

January 1, 1865.—Continued the march; marched fourteen miles, and bivouacked near Waynesborough, Tenn.

January 2.—Marched sixteen miles, and camped at Clifton, Tenn.

January 4.—Two regiments—Twelfth Iowa and Seventh Minnesota—moved by transports to Eastport, Miss.

January 8.—Embarked on boats.

January 10.—Landed at Eastport, Miss., and moved into camp two miles from the river.

January 12.—Fortifying our position.

January 25.—Out of rations; shelled corn is issued to the men.

January 31.—In camp near Eastport, Miss.

Second Division.

[*December.*]—Division remained encamped two miles west of Nashville, Tenn., until the 15th, when it moved in line of battle outside breast-works, attacking the enemy in front, under command of Lieutenant-General Hood, driving them the whole day.

December 16.—The enemy were again attacked and driven from every position in front of this division. It captured during the two days' engagements, 24 heavy guns, 1,000 prisoners, 3 battle-flags, and many stand of small-arms. Among the many officers captured by this division will be found Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, Colonel Voorhies, and other officers of lesser rank.

December 17.—The division took up line of march in pursuit of the retreating enemy, following from day to day, passing through Franklin, Spring Hill, Lynn, Columbia, and Pulaski; thence across Richland Creek, through Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough, on the Columbia road, where the division is now camped within three miles of that place.

January 3, 1865.—Division reached Clifton, Tenn., and embarked on transports; moved up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Miss., at which place the division is now encamped.

First Brigade, Second Division.

December 1.—The brigade landed at Nashville, Tenn.; formed in line of battle in common with the rest of the troops under General Thomas and threw up intrenchments. In this position we lay until the morning of the 15th, when the army advanced upon the enemy. The First Brigade bore a conspicuous part in the great battle of the 15th and 16th, capturing 10 pieces of artillery and 400 prisoners.

December 17.—The army started in pursuit of Hood's forces, and continued on the march by easy stages, passing through Franklin, Spring Hill, Columbia, Lynn, and Pulaski.

December 31.—Army changed direction toward Clifton, Tenn., on which route the brigade now is.

January 2, 1865.—Brigade reached Clifton, on the Tennessee River.

January 3.—Embarked.

January 7.—Landed at Eastport, Miss., where the brigade now is in winter quarters.

Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, took command of the brigade on the 8th, which he retained until the 15th, since which time it has been controlled by its present commander [Col. David Moore].

Second Brigade, Second Division.

December 1.—The command debarked from transports at Nashville Tenn., and moved into line of battle on a range of hills southwest of town two miles. Here earth-works were thrown up, behind which the brigade lay until December 15, when it was ordered out against the enemy. After fighting him two days he was routed.

December 17.—The command moved in pursuit on Franklin pike eight miles, and encamped.

December 18.—Moved two miles beyond Franklin.

December 19.—Moved one mile and a half beyond Spring Hill.

December 20 to 25.—Moving toward Columbia.

December 25.—Reached Columbia.

December 26.—Moved eleven miles toward Pulaski, passing through Lynn.

December 27.—Moved nine miles toward Pulaski.

December 28.—In camp.

December 29.—Moved through Pulaski on road to Lawrenceburg.

December 30.—Moved through Lawrenceburg on Clifton road and encamped.

December 31.—Moved six miles on Clifton road.

Marched during the month, ninety-two miles.

January 1, 1865.—Fine day; cold; two inches snow. Marched from camp toward Clifton, on the Tennessee River, sixteen miles.

January 2.—Pleasant day. Marched seventeen miles to Clifton.

January 3.—Cloudy and rainy. Lay in camp.

January 4.—Embarked on transports and moved up the Tennessee River to Waterloo, Ala., arriving January 6; distance, eighty miles.

January 7.—Moved down to Eastport, Miss., and went into quarters.

January 9.—Went out on reconnaissance to Iuka, Miss., and returned same day; distance traveled, eighteen miles; slight skirmish; captured one prisoner.

[*January 31.*]—The command still lies in camp at Eastport, Miss.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

December 1.—The brigade took position assigned to it in the line of the defense of Nashville and was immediately employed in fortifying the position, where it remained until the engagement of the 15th and 16th, in which it took part, losing 52 officers and men. Since the morning of the 17th the brigade has been co-operating with the troops of General Thomas' command in the pursuit of the enemy.

December 31.—Encamped near Waynesborough. Marched during the month, 100 miles.

January 1, 1865.—The brigade left camp and passed through Waynesborough.

January 2.—Reached Clifton, Tenn.

January 3.—Embarked on transports.

January 7.—Landed at Eastport, Miss.; disembarked same day and went into camp.

January 9, 10, and 11.—The brigade was engaged in throwing up works; since that time the command has remained in camp at Eastport, Miss., having marched during the month a distance of thirty-three miles.

Third Division.

January 1, 1865.—Marched from near Lawrenceburg, Tenn., en route from Nashville.

January 2.—Arrived at Clifton, Tenn. Remained in camp until January 8, when the division embarked on transports and moved up the Tennessee River.

January 10.—Arrived at Eastport, Miss.

January 18.—The command moved out to three miles west from Burnsville, Miss.

January 19.—Marched to Corinth, driving out Ross' brigade of the enemy, who retreated with slight skirmishing. Returned to Eastport, arriving there January 21.

First Brigade, Third Division.

January 2, 1865.—Arrived at Clifton, Tenn.; termination of march from Nashville.

January 8.—Embarked on transports at Clifton.

January 10.—Arrived at Eastport, Miss.

January 18.—Marched with division from Eastport via Iuka and Burnsville, camping three miles west of Burnsville.

January 19.—Marched to Corinth; entered village without resistance; returned and bivouacked near camp of night before.

January 20.—Marched to Iuka, Miss.

January 21.—Returned to camp at Eastport, Miss.

January 31.—Marched from Eastport, Miss., as guards to wagon train; marched out on Fulton road to Rutly's Mills, and loaded train with lumber; returned by Iuka road as far as Iuka, where brigade camped for the night.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

[*December.*]—Brigade in camp at Nashville, Tenn., until the 15th, when it marched out with our army to attack the enemy. It took an active part in the two days' battle near Nashville, and on the 17th moved toward Franklin, Tenn., in pursuit of Hood's defeated forces.

December 22.—Arrived at Columbia, Tenn., near which place the brigade remained in camp until the 26th, when the march was resumed. Reached Pulaski on the 27th and Lawrenceburg on the 30th, and encamped at Clifton, on the Tennessee River.

January 2, 1865.—This brigade arrived at Clifton, Tenn., and remained there in camp until January 8, when it embarked on steamers and proceeded about seventy miles up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Miss.; arrived there January 10 and went into winter quarters.

January 18.—Brigade marched from Eastport on the expedition to Corinth, Miss.; passed through Iuka, Miss., and reached Corinth January 19; started back from Corinth the same day, and arrived at Eastport January 21, where the brigade has since remained in camp.

Reserve Artillery.

[*December.*]—During the advance of General Hood's army and during the battles in front of Nashville, Tenn., the guns of the batteries of the Reserve Artillery were in position in forts and batteries extending from Fort Morton, on the south, to Fort Gillem, on the northwest, of the city.

CAVALRY CORPS.

[*November.*]—The month was principally occupied in the reorganization, remounting, and re-equipping of the command. The Third Division was placed in condition to accompany General Sherman on his campaign through Georgia, by drawing upon the First and Second Divisions. The latter were ordered to Louisville for remount, &c. The Fourth Division was ordered to Louisville and Saint Louis to be remounted, &c., but on account of its scattered condition the order was not carried out. Headquarters of the corps October 25, at Gaylesville, Ala.; November 1, at Rome, Ga.; November 6, at Nashville, Tenn., where it remained during the month.

Until December 15, headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.

December 6.—Eighth Michigan and Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois ordered to turn over their infantry arms.

December 12.—Cavalry depot moved from Camp Webster, Nashville, Tenn., to Edgefield, Tenn., per Special Orders, No. 35, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

December 15.—Moved with the army operating against Hood.

First Division.

[*November.*]—The First Brigade detached the entire month.

November 1.—The brigade [First] left camp at Blue Water and marched toward Florence, Ala.; found enemy in force.

November 5.—Enemy attacked crossing of Shoal Creek in force, compelling brigade to retire.

November 9.—Made reconnaissance toward Shoal Creek and found it impassable.

November 15, 20, and 21.—Marched to Taylor's Springs, Lexington, and Lawrenceburg, Ala.

November 22 to 24.—Skirmishing with Forrest's cavalry and falling back.

November 28.—Marched on Franklin pike, skirmishing with the enemy.

November 29.—Fell back and crossed Harpeth River.

November 30.—Recrossed and fought enemy all day.

The Second and Third Brigades turned over the serviceable horses of the division to the Third Division November 1, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where they arrived November 9; encamped on Bardstown pike remainder of the month.

December 4.—Second Brigade moved from Louisville, Ky., to Bowling Green, Ky.

December 11.—Received orders to concentrate at Bowling Green, and accordingly the Third Brigade and Eighteenth Indiana Battery were moved from Nashville, Tenn.

December 12.—Received orders to prepare to move on Russellville, Ky. The Third Brigade and Eighteenth Indiana Battery stopped at Franklin and moved Second Brigade there.

December 14.—Command united and moved to Russellville, twenty-one miles distant; sent transportation back; took up Colonel Johnson's command.

December 15.—Moved to Hopkinsville, nine miles, driving part of Lyon's force, taking 70 prisoners and 1 gun.

December 16.—In camp.

December 17.—Advanced to Grubb's Cross-Roads, twenty miles on the Princeton road, where Colonel La Grange's brigade was sent to Providence and a battalion to Princeton.

December 18.—Lyon crossed Tradewater, over which La Grange swam his horses, and as it was impossible to follow with artillery he returned and took up strong position at Hopkinsville.

December 19 to 22.—Scouting and foraging.

December 23.—Left with Third Brigade and battery; marched to Trenton; scout to Hardinsville.

December 25.—Went to Allensworth's house, seventeen miles.

December 26.—Marched twenty-two miles to Springfield.

December 27.—Marched twenty miles on Dixon pike.

December 28.—Arrived at Edgefield, Tenn. During the pursuit of Lyon the Second Brigade marched 416 miles and the Third Brigade 325 miles over horrible roads. The command subsisted off the country; both men and animals suffered much from the extreme cold; 100 men of the Second Brigade had their feet frozen. The First Brigade took part in the pursuit of Hood's army and in the battles of Nashville. Arrived at Waterloo, Ala., December 31.

January 9, 1865.—Command remained at Edgefield until this date, when, in obedience to telegraphic orders, it moved under Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. D. Watkins, General McCook having received leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability. Marched for Gravelly Springs, Ala., and went ten miles to Hadley's house.

January 10.—Marched fifteen miles to Johnson's.

January 11.—Marched to Columbia, Tenn.; made headquarters at Mrs. Martin's. Bridge was carried off, leaving greater part of the train on north side of Duck River. It was not until the evening of the 16th that all was in readiness to move.

January 17.—Marched twenty-two miles to Faust's house.

January 18.—Marched seventeen miles to Cunningham's, passing through Henryville.

January 19.—Marched fifteen miles and a half to Shields' house, two miles and a half beyond Waynesborough.

January 20.—Marched sixteen miles down Bear Creek and Point Pleasant; encamped at Mrs. Greacen's.

January 21.—Marched ten miles to Thornton's.

January 22.—Marched eight miles to Bradford's.

January 23.—Marched five miles to Gravelly Springs, to General Wilson's headquarters; went beyond five miles; encamped at Carroll's.

January 24.—Arrived at Waterloo; found First Brigade in camp. Broke up Third Brigade, in obedience to orders. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, assigning Sixth Kentucky Cavalry to First, and Fourth and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry to Second Brigade. General Watkins left, and Brig. Gen. J. T. Croxton, commanding First Brigade, assumed command of division.

The roads for the most part during the march were very bad, and there were constant delays caused by wagons sticking fast. Forage

was abundant and the animals were well fed. During the remainder of the month the command remained in camp, building winter quarters and stables, and drilling constantly.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 2, 1865.—The brigade marched from Bowling Green, Ky.

January 5.—Arrived at Nashville, Tenn.

January 9.—Marched from there, passing through Franklin, Spring Hill, Columbia, Mount Pleasant, and Waynesborough.

January 23.—Arrived at Waterloo, Ala. In camp the rest of the month. No engagements have occurred; no property captured.

Second Division.

November 1.—Transferred horses to Third Division and marched to Calhoun on foot; from that place to Louisville by rail, where they arrived on the 14th, and remained the balance of the month, making preparations to be mounted and equipped.

December 1.—Encamped at Louisville, Ky.; Fourth Ohio Cavalry started en route to Nashville, arriving on the 11th; engaged in picketing the Cumberland River between Nashville and Gallatin, Tenn., before and during the battle of Nashville. Went into camp at Nashville, remaining there until the end of the month. The rest of the division was in Louisville, Ky., until the 28th, pressing horses and getting command in readiness for active service.

December 28.—Division marched en route for Nashville, Tenn.

December 29.—Surg. J. L. Sherk and Capt. R. M. McCormick killed by guerrillas near Bardstown, Ky.

December 31.—Encamped at Elizabethtown, Ky.

January 1, 1865.—The division encamped at Elizabethtown, Ky., en route for Nashville. Marched to Edgefield, Tenn., arriving on the 8th. Four men of the First Brigade killed by guerrillas while out foraging. The Fourth Ohio Cavalry rejoined the division.

January 12.—The command crossed the Cumberland River, and encamped near Nashville.

January 13.—Marched for Gravelly Springs, Ala., via Franklin and Columbia, arriving on January 25, and joining the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, went into camp. Distance marched during the month, 286 miles.

Fourth Division.

[*December.*]—The command has been separated during the month, one-half being in Missouri and moving from there to Louisville, the other half being at Memphis, Tenn., taking part in an expedition under General Grierson against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. This part of the command marched about 400 miles.

Fifth Division.

November 4.—The division left Pulaski, Tenn., and moved to Shoal Creek, Ala., to watch and oppose, as far as possible, the advance of Hood's army into Middle Tennessee. Skirmishing occurred every day and the division succeeded in cutting the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Tennessee River at three different times, thus retarding his movements.

November 16.—Enemy advanced in force, compelling the division to fall back. As it did so it contested every mile of ground.

November 24.—Arrived at Campbellsville, Tenn. Two divisions of the enemy's cavalry were at that place, and hard fighting was kept up until dark, when orders were received to fall back to Columbia, Tenn. From Columbia the division was actively engaged protecting the flank of the infantry column in its retreat toward Nashville; participated in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.; charged two divisions of rebel cavalry, driving them about three miles and across Harpeth River.

December 1.—Division moved from Franklin, Tenn., to Nashville.

December 2.—Moved across Cumberland River, and went into camp; up to the 12th the division was busily engaged in remounting and re-equipping.

December 12.—Recrossed the Cumberland and moved to the west side of Nashville, where it remained until the morning of the 15th.

December 15 and 16.—The division made several successful charges on the enemy's lines and works, drove him from one redoubt and two forts, and captured 11 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 25 wagons and teams complete, and about 1,500 prisoners, including Brigadier-General Rucker, C. S. Army, and turned the left flank of the enemy.

December 17 to 29.—Division constantly on the move in pursuit of Hood's army, during which time several fights occurred, capturing 9 more pieces of artillery, 6 caissons, and about 200 prisoners. Hood having succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River, the pursuit was discontinued and the division ordered to Athens, Ala., where it is stationed at this date, December 31.

January 15, 1865.—The division moved from near Athens, Ala., to Gravelly Springs, Ala., and went into camp at the latter place, where it remains at this date, January 31.

First Brigade, Fifth Division.

November 5.—The brigade moved out from Pulaski, Tenn., and reached Shoal Creek near its junction with the Tennessee River on the 6th. Skirmished with Hood's advance at different points on Shoal Creek; one man killed. From thence moved brigade headquarters to Taylor's Springs, the regiments being ordered to guard the fords of Shoal Creek and check the enemy's advance.

November 8 and 9.—Skirmished again. This continued almost daily until the 16th, when the brigade was ordered to move up the military road leading to Lawrenceburg. A part of the command was sent to reconnoiter the enemy's column, which was marching on the Florence and Waynesborough road, and returned with 5 prisoners, 5 Spencer carbines, and 3 wagons captured.

November 19.—The command moved out on the Lexington road and reached Lawrenceburg, the enemy on our left flank and close on our rear. An engagement took place here, in which artillery was planted on both sides; several men wounded.

November 22.—The enemy moved up their infantry in front and on our right flank. The fight this day was severe, and we continued to hold our position, the enemy falling back at night.

November 23.—Ordered to fall back toward Pulaski, and reached Campbellsville on the 24th. Here the enemy was again encountered in force with both cavalry and infantry. A severe engagement followed, in which the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry lost 50 men in killed,

wounded, and missing, this regiment protecting the rear on the march. Moved thence to Columbia, crossed the river, and marched to a point eight miles northeast from Columbia.

November 28.—The command was turned over to Col. R. R. Stewart, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and the regiments near Columbia directed to report to him at Snow Creek, about twelve miles below Columbia, on the Duck River.

November 29.—The command moved out, passing through Spring Hill, and reached Franklin the same day at 4 p. m.; continued to Brentwood, and went into camp.

December 2.—The command reached Nashville, having fallen back in front of Hood's army from Florence, Ala. Remained at Edgefield, opposite Nashville, until the 12th, when the Cavalry Corps recrossed the Cumberland and took position on the lines in front of Nashville.

December 15.—The brigade was posted on the right of the entire line. At the first charge the enemy's lines were forced and turned to the left. Three batteries, mounting 12 guns, were captured by the command this day, and several hundred prisoners.

December 16.—The enemy's entire line gave way and sharp skirmishing kept up during the night, when his rear guard was overtaken, and after a severe engagement our troops encamped on the position they occupied. The command moved on through Franklin, crossing Harpeth Creek, and encountering the enemy in force: 3 pieces of artillery were captured and a number of prisoners.

December 25.—A force under Cheatham was met about five miles north of Pulaski, and a sharp skirmish ensued. A portion of the same command was again overtaken at Sugar Creek, and driven, our troops encamping on the ground they occupied.

December 30.—The brigade encamped at Taylor's Springs.

December 31.—Moved to the east side of Elk River and encamped.

January 1, 1865.—The brigade was encamped on the east side of Elk River under orders to march to Huntsville, Ala.; marched to within nineteen miles, when the order was revoked and the command moved back to Elk River, and remained two days in camp. From there marched for Eastport and encamped three days at Waterloo, reaching this point on the 10th.

January 14.—From Waterloo the command moved to Gravelly Springs, Ala., about ten miles above Eastport, and remained there during the month.

Sixth Division.

November 1 to 15.—Capron's brigade (Eighth Michigan, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry Regiments) lay at Pulaski, Tenn., scouting toward Tennessee River and patrolling the country to its right.

November 15.—It moved to Mount Pleasant, Tenn., and from there on the 17th instant to Waynesborough, which place it reached on the 18th.

November 21.—It fell back toward Mount Pleasant, eight miles south of that place.

November 23.—It was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, before whom it was compelled to fall back through Mount Pleasant, reaching Columbia on the 24th.

November 24.—The Fifth Iowa Cavalry reported, and Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson assumed command of this brigade and Croxton's brigade, of the First Division. On that afternoon the cavalry was withdrawn

across Duck River, and remained in bivouac opposite Columbia until the 27th, when the First Brigade was moved to the crossing of the Lewisburg and Franklin turnpike with Duck River.

November 28.—The Seventh Ohio Cavalry reported. On the evening of that day the enemy forced the crossing of Duck River and pressed our troops back as far as Hurt's house, near which place all of the cavalry then present were on that night concentrated.

November 29.—Retired before the enemy to Mathing's house, three miles from and east of Franklin.

November 30.—The battle of Franklin occurred. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry held the extreme right of the army and skirmished heavily with the enemy; the other regiments were on the extreme left and were not engaged.

December 1.—After the battle of Franklin this division—only the Eighth Michigan, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois, Fifth Iowa, and Seventh Ohio Cavalry being present—fell back with the army to Mill Creek, and on the 2d to Nashville, Tenn., crossing the river and going into camp at Edgefield, Tenn., on the morning of that day, where we remained ten days. The Sixth Indiana Cavalry joined (dismounted) on the 7th instant, and the Third Tennessee Cavalry, dismounted and partially disarmed, on the 13th instant. Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, joined the command on the 5th instant. The ten days of rest allowed was devoted to recuperating and reshoeing horses and equipping and clothing the men. To increase the efficiency of the troops, none of the regiments being fully mounted, the Eighth Michigan and Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry were dismounted and their horses transferred to the other regiments. Two brigades were organized for the purpose of the anticipated operations—one mounted, consisting of the Seventh Ohio, Fifth Iowa, and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry; the other dismounted, consisting of the Fourteenth Illinois, Sixth Indiana, Third Tennessee, and Eighth Michigan Cavalry, under command of Col. James Biddle, Sixth Indiana Cavalry.

December 12.—Crossed the Cumberland River and took position in battle of Nashville, on the extreme right, covering Charlotte pike.

December 15.—Advanced, and after sharp fighting drove the enemy before us as far as Davidson's house, four miles, capturing 50 horses, some prisoners, and a battery of six guns.

December 16.—Following the retreating enemy with mounted brigade and battery; engaged the enemy at Murray's house, on Little Harpeth River.

December 17.—Engaged the enemy at Franklin, Tenn.

December 19.—Engaged the enemy at Spring Hill and drove him. Here Brigadier-General Johnson was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., to see to mounting his dismounted brigade, while the First Brigade and battery moved on in the pursuit.

December 25.—Engaged the enemy at crossing of Richland Creek, near Pulaski, capturing many wagons and a large amount of ordnance stores, and at Devil's Gap, six miles below Pulaski, on the Lamb's Ferry road, a second severe engagement, in which were lost 3 killed and 18 wounded.

At the date of this report [December 31], having followed the retreating enemy to the Tennessee River, the mounted brigade is encamped near Elk River, in Alabama, on the road from Florence to Athens, Ala., via Rogersville; the other troops are at Edgefield, where also the headquarters of the division are.

January 1, 1865.—The mounted brigade of this division—Sixteenth Illinois, Fifth Iowa, and Seventh Ohio Cavalry Regiments—and the battery marched from their camp at Elk River to Mooresville, Ala., reaching that place on the 2d instant.

January 8.—Marched from there to Pulaski, Tenn. The Fifth Iowa and Seventh Ohio Cavalry, being transferred to the Fourth Division by order of the corps commander, marched to Eastport.

January 17.—Colonel Harrison, with the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry and the battery, reached Pulaski. Brigadier-General Johnson reached Pulaski.

January 18.—The Eighth Michigan joined, mounted, having marched via Shelbyville and Fayetteville; the other troops still remain at Edgefield, dismounted.

Seventh Division.

[*January.*]—During the month the First Brigade of the division encamped at Gravelly Springs, Ala. January 9, the Second Brigade was organized, per General Orders, No. 1, of division headquarters, being dismounted and a portion supplied with infantry arms and accouterments. Encamped at Edgefield, Tenn.; engaged in remounting and rearming the command.

No. 6.

Organization of the U. S. Forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15–16, 1864.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.

21st Illinois, Capt. William H. Jamison.
38th Illinois, Capt. Andrew M. Pollard.
31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
81st Indiana, Maj. Edward G. Mathey.
90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman.
101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDanald.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

96th Illinois, Maj. George Hicks.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
35th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin.
21st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Evans.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Northup.
45th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Humphrey.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.

75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
80th Illinois, Capt. James Cunningham.
84th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morton.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana, Capt. Henry W. Lawton.
36th Indiana (one company), Lieut. John P. Swisher.
84th Indiana, Maj. John C. Taylor.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

First Brigade.

Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.

36th Illinois, Maj. Levi P. Holden.
44th Illinois, Capt. Alonzo W. Clark.
73d Illinois, Capt. Wilson Burroughs.
74th Illinois, } Lieut. Col. George W.
88th Illinois, } Smith.
125th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Brutl.
24th Wisconsin, Capt. William Kennedy.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN Q. LANE.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond.
40th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Leaming.
57th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. Willis Blanch.*
Maj. John S. McGraw.
28th Kentucky:
Maj. George W. Barth.
Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone.
26th Ohio, Capt. William Clark.
97th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes.*
Capt. Clarkson C. Nichols.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH CONRAD.

42d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edgar D. Swain.
51st Illinois, Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois,† Col. Allen Buckner.
15th Missouri, Capt. George Ernst.
64th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown.
65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

First Brigade.

Col. ABEL D. STREIGHT.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
51st Indiana, Capt. William W. Scearce.
8th Kansas, Lieut. Col. John Conover.
15th Ohio:
Col. Frank Askew.*
Lieut. Col. John McClenahan.
49th Ohio:
Maj. Luther M. Strong.*
Capt. Daniel Hartsough.

Second Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.*
Lieut. Col. ROBERT L. KIMBERLY.

59th Illinois, Maj. James M. Stookey.
41st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
Capt. Ezra Dunham.
71st Ohio:
Lieut. Col. James H. Hart.*
Capt. William H. McClure.
93d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK KNEFLER.

79th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Parker.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
13th Ohio (four companies), Maj. Joseph T. Snider.
19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED.

Indiana Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Frederick C. Sturm.
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Aaron P. Baldwin.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.

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* Wounded. † Veteran detachment 27th Illinois attached.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

130th Indiana, Col. Charles S. Parrish.
26th Kentucky, Col. Cicero Maxwell.
25th Michigan, Capt. Samuel L. Demarest.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.
3d Tennessee, Col. William Cross.
6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.

107th Illinois, Capt. John W. Wood.
80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
129th Indiana, Col. Charles A. Zollinger.
23d Michigan, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding.
111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
118th Ohio, Maj. Edgar Sowers.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN MEHRINGER.

91st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield.
123d Indiana, Col. John C. McQuiston.
50th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Gillespie.
183d Ohio, Col. George W. Hoge.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Frank Wilson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

12th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
16th Kentucky, Capt. Jacob Miller.
100th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Hayes.
104th Ohio, Col. Oscar W. Sterl.
8th Tennessee, Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. Scott Stewart.
65th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond.
124th Indiana, Col. John M. Orr.
103d Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickands.
5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Witt.

Third Brigade.

Col. ISRAEL N. STILES.

112th Illinois, Maj. Tristram T. Dow.
63d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel Morris.
120th Indiana, Maj. John M. Barcus.
128th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 23d Battery, Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Capt. John M. Johnson.
93d Indiana:
Col. DeWitt C. Thomas.*
Capt. Charles A. Hubbard.
10th Minnesota:
Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.*
Capt. Edwin C. Sanders.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.
Illinois Light Artillery, Cogswell's Battery, Lieut. S. Hamilton McClaury.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah F. Marsh.
11th Missouri:
Lieut. Col. Eli Bowyer.*
Maj. Modesta J. Green.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.

Third Brigade.

Col. SYLVESTER G. HILL.†

Col. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa:
Maj. William Dill.
Capt. Abraham N. Snyder.
7th Minnesota:
Col. William R. Marshall.
Lieut. Col. George Bradley.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Stephen H. Julian.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
122d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri,‡ Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore.
Indiana Light Artillery, 9th Battery, Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

58th Illinois, Maj. Robert W. Healy.
27th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jed Lake.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
10th Kansas (four companies), Capt. William C. Jones.
Indiana Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Merriam.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
178th New York, Capt. John B. Gandolfo.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. John W. Lowell.§

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* Wounded.
† Killed.
‡ Detachment 24th Missouri attached.
§ Chief of division artillery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

First Brigade.

Col. LYMAN M. WARD.

72d Illinois, Capt. James A. Sexton.
40th Missouri, Col. Samuel A. Holmes.
14th Wisconsin, Maj. Eddy F. Ferris.
33d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Lovell.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEANDER BLANDEN.

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers.
95th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Avery.
44th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Barr.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
2d Missouri Light, Battery A, Lieut. John Zepp.

PROVISIONAL DETACHMENT (DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH).

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

Second Brigade (Army of the Tennessee).

Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.

First Colored Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. MORGAN.

14th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin.
16th U. S. Colored Troops,‖ Col. William B. Gaw.
17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.
18th U. S. Colored Troops (battalion), Maj. Lewis D. Joy.
44th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis Johnson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. MITCHELL.

Miscellaneous.

68th Indiana,† Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
18th Ohio:†
Capt. Ebenezer Grosvenor.‡
Capt. John M. Benedict.§
Lieut. Charles Grant.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire.

Second Colored Brigade.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

12th U. S. Colored Troops:
Lieut. Col. William R. Sellon.
Capt. Henry Hegner.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
100th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Collin Ford.
Kansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

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*Composed mainly of detachments belonging to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, which had been unable to rejoin their proper commands serving with General Sherman's army on the march through Georgia.

†Attached to Third Brigade.

‡Killed.

§Wounded.

‖Detached with pontoon train.

POST OF NASHVILLE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Col. EDWIN C. MASON.

142d Indiana, Col. John M. Comparet.
45th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolphus Dobke.
176th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William B. Nesbitt.
179th Ohio, Col. Harley H. Sage.
182d Ohio, Col. Lewis Butler.

Unattached.

3d Kentucky.
28th Michigan, Col. William W. Wheeler.
173d Ohio, Col. John R. Hurd.
78th Pennsylvania (detachment), Maj. Henry W. Torbett.
Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. Frank P. Cahill.
44th Wisconsin (battalion), Lieut. Col. Oliver C. Bissell.
45th Wisconsin (battalion).

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Maj. JOHN J. ELY.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.
Indiana Light, 2d Battery, Capt. James S. Whicher.
Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. Johnson.
Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.
Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Capt. Abram P. Andrew.
Indiana Light, 22d Battery, Capt. Edward W. Nicholson.
Indiana Light, 24th Battery, Lieut. Hiram Allen.
1st Michigan Light, Battery F, Capt. Byron D. Paddock.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Capt. William Backus.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph Grigsby.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel D. Leinart.
2d U. S. Colored Light, Battery A, Capt. Josiah V. Meigs.

QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES L. DONALDSON.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

ESCORT.

4th United States, Lieut. Joseph Hedges.

FIRST DIVISION.†

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa, Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
4th Kentucky (mounted infantry), Col. Robert M. Kelly.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin M. Dyer.
Illinois Light Artillery, Board of Trade Battery, Capt. George I. Robinson.

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* Composed of quartermaster's employés.

† The Second and Third Brigades of this division, under the division commander, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, were absent on an expedition into Western Kentucky.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT R. STEWART.

3d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Carnahan.
11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Abram Sharra.
12th Missouri, Col. Oliver Wells.
10th Tennessee:
Maj. William P. Story.*
Maj. James T. Abernathy.

Second Brigade.

Col. DATUS E. COON.

6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Lynch.†
7th Illinois, Maj. John M. Graham.
9th Illinois, Capt. Joseph W. Harper.
2d Iowa, Maj. Charles C. Horton.
12th Tennessee, Col. George Spalding.‡
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Joseph A. McCartney.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. HARRISON.

16th Illinois, Maj. Charles H. Beeres.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Harlon Baird.
7th Ohio, Col. Israel Garrard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES BIDDLE.

14th Illinois, Maj. Haviland Tompkins.
6th Indiana, Maj. Jacob S. Stephens.
8th Michigan, Col. Elisha Mix.
3d Tennessee, Maj. Benjamin Cunningham.

Artillery.

4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN H. HAMMOND.

9th Indiana, Col. George W. Jackson.
10th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Q. A. Gresham.
19th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Cook.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Thornburgh.

Second Brigade.

Col. GILBERT M. L. JOHNSON.

12th Indiana, Col. Edward Anderson.
13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. Pepper.
6th Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.

Artillery.

Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. William C. Myers.

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*Mortally wounded. †Disabled. ‡Wounded.

No. 7.

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, under Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15–16, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FOURTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.							
21st Illinois	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
38th Illinois	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
31st Indiana	.....	10	1	32	.....	.....	43
81st Indiana	1	4	2	18	.....	.....	25
90th Ohio	.....	4	.....	29	.....	.....	33
101st Ohio	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	10
Total First Brigade	1	19	6	94	.....	.....	120
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.							
96th Illinois	.....	3	.....	9	.....	1	13
115th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
35th Indiana	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
21st Kentucky	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	7
23d Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
45th Ohio	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
51st Ohio	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11
Total Second Brigade	1	9	.....	40	.....	1	51
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.							
75th Illinois	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	6
80th Illinois	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	7
84th Illinois	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	9
9th Indiana	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	18
30th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
36th Indiana (detachment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84th Indiana	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	20
77th Pennsylvania	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	16
Total Third Brigade	2	4	4	71	.....	1	82
Total First Division	4	32	10	205	.....	2	253
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.							
36th Illinois	.....	3	1	6	.....	2	12
44th Illinois	.....	2	1	24	.....	2	29
73d Illinois	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
74th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
88th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125th Ohio	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
24th Wisconsin	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	8	2	37	.....	4	51

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN Q. LANE.							
100th Illinois				2			2
40th Indiana		1		10			11
57th Indiana		1	2	13			16
28th Kentucky		1		4			5
26th Ohio				1		1	2
97th Ohio		1	6	19			26
Total Second Brigade		4	8	49		1	62
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH CONRAD.							
42d Illinois		2	1	12			15
51st Illinois		1	1	9			11
79th Illinois			1	4			5
15th Missouri		1	1	8			10
64th Ohio				5		2	7
65th Ohio		4		6			10
Total Third Brigade		8	4	44		2	58
Total Second Division		20	14	130		7	171
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ABEL D. STREIGHT.							
89th Illinois	1	3	2	14			20
51st Indiana		15	3	85			103
8th Kansas		8	2	30			40
15th Ohio	2	1	1	23			27
49th Ohio		10	5	39			54
Total First Brigade	3	37	13	191			244
Second Brigade.							
Col. P. SIDNEY POST.* Lieut. Col. ROBERT L. KIMBERLY.							
Staff			3				3
59th Illinois	1	7	7	76		9	100
41st Ohio		1	5	23		3	32
71st Ohio	2	19	5	96			122
93d Ohio	1	2	3	22			28
124th Ohio	2	1	4	19		1	27
Total Second Brigade	6	30	27	236		13	312
Third Brigade.							
Col. FREDERICK KNEFLER.							
79th Indiana							
86th Indiana		1		7			8
13th Ohio							
19th Ohio							
Total Third Brigade		1		7			8
Total Third Division	9	68	40	434		13	564

* Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Artillery Brigade.							
Maj. WILBUR F. GOODSPEED.							
Indiana Light, 25th Battery							
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery							
1st Michigan Light, Battery E							
1st Ohio Light, Battery G		1		2			3
Ohio Light, 6th Battery							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B		1		2			3
4th United States, Battery M							
Total Artillery Brigade		2		4			6
Total Fourth Army Corps	13	122	64	773		22	994
TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.							
130th Indiana		1		9			10
26th Kentucky		2	3	41			46
25th Michigan			2	3			5
99th Ohio				7			7
3d Tennessee		3		8			11
6th Tennessee		1		9			10
Total First Brigade		7	5	77			89
Second Brigade.							
Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.							
107th Illinois			1	1			2
80th Indiana		1	1	2			4
129th Indiana				6			6
23d Michigan			1	8			9
111th Ohio		1		9			10
118th Ohio			1	5			6
Total Second Brigade		2	4	31			37
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOHN MEHRINGER.							
91st Indiana				5			5
123d Indiana	1			6			7
50th Ohio			1	1			2
183d Ohio		1	1	6			8
Total Third Brigade	1	1	2	18			22
Artillery.							
Indiana Light, 15th Battery							
Ohio Light, 19th Battery							
Total Second Division	1	10	11	126			148

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.							
First Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.							
12th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
16th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
100th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
8th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.							
65th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
65th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
103d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Third Brigade.							
Col. ISRAEL N. STILES.							
112th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
63d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
120th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Artillery.							
Indiana Light, 23d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17
Total Twenty-third Army Corps	1	10	11	143	.....	.....	165
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.							
Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.							
Illinois Light Artillery, Cogswell's Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114th Illinois	.....	3	1	11	.....	.....	15
93d Indiana	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	14
10th Minnesota	.....	17	8	52	.....	.....	77
72d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
95th Ohio	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	9
Total First Brigade	.....	22	10	86	.....	.....	118

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.							
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5th Minnesota	1	13	5	87	.....	1	107
9th Minnesota	1	7	4	46	.....	.....	58
11th Missouri	.....	4	8	75	.....	.....	87
8th Wisconsin	1	6	5	50	.....	.....	62
Total Second Brigade	3	30	22	259	.....	1	315
Third Brigade.							
Col. SYLVESTER G. HILL.* Col. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.							
12th Iowa	.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	19
35th Iowa	1	1	.....	16	.....	.....	18
7th Minnesota	.....	6	3	51	.....	.....	60
33d Missouri	.....	3	2	40	.....	.....	45
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery I	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Third Brigade	1	11	5	128	.....	.....	145
Total First Division	4	63	38	473	.....	1	579
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. DAVID MOORE.							
119th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
122d Illinois	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23
89th Indiana	.....	2	1	14	.....	.....	17
Indiana Light Artillery, 9th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st Missouri	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	2	1	46	.....	.....	49
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.							
58th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Indiana Light Artillery, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
27th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
32d Iowa	.....	1	.....	24	.....	.....	25
10th Kansas	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	23
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	1	61	.....	.....	63
Third Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.							
49th Illinois	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	16
117th Illinois	.....	2	1	11	.....	.....	14
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
52d Indiana	.....	1	1	14	.....	1	17
178th New York	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	5	3	43	.....	1	52
Total Second Division	.....	8	5	150	.....	1	164

* Killed.

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.							
First Brigade.							
Col. LYMAN M. WARD.							
72d Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33d Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Second Brigade.							
Col. LEANDER BLANDEN.							
81st Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
44th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Artillery.							
Indiana Light, 14th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Missouri Light, Battery A	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Third Division	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Total Detachment Army of the Tennessee	4	72	43	627	.....	2	748
PROVISIONAL DETACHMENT (DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH).							
Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.							
PROVISIONAL DIVISION.*							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN G. MITCHELL.	1	18	3	65	.....	32	119
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.							
Second Brigade (Army of the Tennessee).							
Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.							
Miscellaneous.							
Indiana Light Artillery, 20th Battery	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8
68th Indiana Infantry †	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
Ohio Light Artillery, 18th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th Ohio Infantry †	2	9	2	38	.....	9	60
Total Provisional Division	3	28	7	116	.....	41	195

* Composed mainly of detachments belonging to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, which had been unable to rejoin their proper commands, serving with General Sherman's army on the march through Georgia.

† Attached to Third Brigade.

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Colored Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS J. MORGAN.							
14th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	4	.....	41	.....	20	65
16th U. S. Colored Troops*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th U. S. Colored Troops	2	14	4	64	.....	.....	84
18th U. S. Colored Troops (battalion)	.....	1	.....	5	.....	3	9
44th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total First Colored Brigade	2	19	4	114	.....	23	162
Second Colored Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.							
12th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	10	5	99	.....	.....	114
13th U. S. Colored Troops	1	51	4	161	.....	1	221
100th U. S. Colored Troops	.....	12	5	116	.....	.....	133
Total Second Colored Brigade	4	73	14	376	.....	1	468
Total Provisional Detachment	9	120	25	606	.....	65	825
POST OF NASHVILLE.†							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER							
Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps.							
Col. EDWIN C. MASON.							
142d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unattached.							
3d Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
173d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veteran Reserve Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GARRISON ARTILLERY.†							
Maj. JOHN J. ELY.							
Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 2d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 4th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 12th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 21st Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 22d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Light, 24th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Michigan Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light, 20th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Tennessee Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Tennessee Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d U. S. Colored Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Detached with pontoon train.
† No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.*							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES L. DONALDSON.							
CAVALRY CORPS.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON							
ESCORT.							
4th United States							
FIRST DIVISION.†							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.							
Illinois Light Artillery, Board of Trade Battery							
8th Iowa				1			1
4th Kentucky (mounted infantry)							
2d Michigan				1			1
1st Tennessee							
Total First Brigade				2			2
FIFTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT R. STEWART.							
3d Illinois							
11th Indiana	1	1	3	37			42
12th Missouri		5	1	39			45
10th Tennessee		7	3	25			35
Total First Brigade	1	13	7	101			122
Second Brigade.							
Col. DATUS E. COON.							
6th Illinois		2	1	8			11
7th Illinois		4	4	23			31
9th Illinois		1	1	11			13
2d Iowa		4		19			23
12th Tennessee		3	5	26		1	35
Total Second Brigade		14	11	87		1	113
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery I							
Total Fifth Division	1	27	18	188		1	235
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS J. HARRISON.							
16th Illinois		1		4			5
5th Iowa	1			3			4
7th Ohio				2	1	8	11
Total First Brigade	1	1		9	1	8	20

* No loss reported.

† The Second and Third Brigades of this division, under the division commander, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, were absent on an expedition into Western Kentucky.

Return of Casualties in the U. S. Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES BIDDLE.							
14th Illinois							
6th Indiana				7		1	8
8th Michigan							
3d Tennessee							
Total Second Brigade				7		1	8
Artillery.							
4th United States, Battery I							
Total Sixth Division	1	1		16	1	9	28
SEVENTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN H. HAMMOND.							
9th Indiana				1			1
10th Indiana		2	3	17		1	23
19th Pennsylvania		2		10		9	21
2d Tennessee				4			4
4th Tennessee		1		7			8
Total First Brigade		5	3	39		10	57
Second Brigade.							
Col. GILBERT M. L. JOHNSON.							
12th Indiana							
13th Indiana		1		4		2	7
6th Tennessee							
Total Second Brigade		1		4		2	7
Artillery.							
Ohio Light, 14th Battery							
Total Seventh Division		6	3	43		12	64
Total Cavalry Corps	2	34	21	249	1	22	329

RECAPITULATION.

Fourth Army Corps	13	122	64	773		22	994
Twenty-third Army Corps	1	10	11	143			165
Detachment Army of the Tennessee	4	72	43	627		2	748
Provisional Detachment (District of the Etowah)	9	120	25	606		65	825
Garrison of Nashville*							
Garrison Artillery*							
Quartermaster's Division*							
Cavalry Corps	2	34	21	249	1	22	329
Grand total	29	358	164	2,398	1	111	3,061

* No loss reported.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Capt. William McCausland, 7th Cavalry.
Capt. William B. Young, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Benjamin G. Humes, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert Gooding, 59th Infantry.
Maj. Thomas W. Motherspaw, 73d Infantry.
Lieut. Peter G. Tait, 89th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. Robert H. Heckathorn, 11th Cavalry.
Lieut. David B. Rees, 11th Cavalry.
Capt. William M. Raymond, 52d Infantry.
Capt. Eugene M. Schell, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Noble B. Gregory, 84th Infantry.
Lieut. John H. Secrist, 123d Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. John W. Watson, 5th Cavalry.
Col. Sylvester G. Hill, 35th Infantry.

KENTUCKY.

Lieut. Hugh A. Hedger, 21st Infantry.

MINNESOTA.

Capt. Henry Stasson, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry G. Bailly, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Asgrim K. Skaro, 9th Infantry.
Lieut. John R. Roberts, 9th Infantry.
Maj. Michael Cook, 10th Infantry.
Capt. George T. White, 10th Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Lieut. Wakefield Standley, 12th Cavalry.
Capt. William F. Notestine, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. S. Edward Day, 33d Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Rutledge, 33d Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Thomas N. Hanson, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles J. Rodig, 15th Infantry.
Capt. Ebenezer Grosvenor, 18th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel W. Thomas, 18th Infantry.
Capt. William Hansard, 41st Infantry.
Lieut. John K. Gibson, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward L. Pyne, 50th Infantry.
Lieut. Everah C. Le Blond, 71st Infantry.
Lieut. Elijah A. Widener, 71st Infantry.
Lieut. John M. Patterson, 93d Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas R. Owens, 118th Infantry.
Lieut. Terence A. Dempsey, 124th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel B. Payne, 124th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Alexander T. Baldwin, 77th Infantry.

TENNESSEE.

Maj. William P. Story, 10th Cavalry.
Lieut. William J. Rankin, 12th Cavalry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Capt. Robert Headen, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Dennis Dease, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. James A. Isom, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. Luther L. Parks, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. George Taylor, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. John M. Woodruff, 13th Infantry.
Capt. Job H. Aldrich, 17th Infantry.
Capt. Gideon H. Ayers, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. George L. Clark, 17th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. William H. Sargent, 8th Infantry.

No. 8.

Report of Surg. George E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1865.

SIR: My report of the medical department of the Army of the Cumberland from the time of the invasion of Northern Alabama and Tennessee by the rebel army under General Hood till the defeat of the same by the Government forces in front of Nashville, and the pursuit thereof to beyond the Tennessee River, must be a meager and unsatisfactory one in consequence of my having been separated from the army, and not having myself been in active campaign with it until after the battle of Franklin, Tenn., when it presented itself in the defenses of Nashville. The proceedings of the medical corps are, however, exceedingly well pointed out in the accompanying report of Surg. J. Theo. Heard, medical director Fourth Army Corps, who in person accompanied that corps—all that was left as an organized force of the old Army of the Cumberland, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps having been taken by Major-General Sherman to form a portion of the army with which he made the great raid through Georgia.

At the time of evacuating Atlanta the corps hospitals of the Army of the Cumberland were, as they had been in the summer campaign, fully organized and equipped, and were ready to move at a moment's notice. The general field hospital, under the charge of Surg. M. C. Woodworth, was in fine condition and of sufficient capacity to receive all the sick and wounded of the army, who, on the breaking up of the division hospitals, might require medical treatment. Supplies of all kinds had been called for and procured by the field medical purveyor, and the army corps were amply and liberally supplied. The ambulances, which had been greatly used during the summer campaign, were repaired and put in as serviceable condition as the time and material on hand would admit of. When the rebel army fell upon the line of railroad at our rear the inconvenience suffered therefrom was, as far as the medical department was concerned, in reality nothing. The only article which ran short was whisky, and this was procured in ample quantities from the subsistence department. The quality, though not equal to that furnished by the medical department, was good enough for all practicable purposes.

The Fourth and Fourteenth Army Corps, having been detailed to follow Hood's army to the rear, the sick from their division hospitals were transferred to the general field hospital, where they were cared for as well as could be wished for, and the troops left Atlanta entirely disencumbered with sick or wounded men. What occurred from that time till the last days of November, 1864, is known to me by hearsay only and from reading the reports furnished these headquarters. For this information I refer to the excellent report of Surgeon Heard, medical director, Fourth Army Corps, who, having been one of that little band who held the whole rebel army in check from Decatur, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn., is far more competent to make the report than I. Synchronous with my arrival at Nashville from Atlanta and Chattanooga came reports of the falling back of our army from Pulaski, Tenn., and of heavy and continuous skirmishing with Hood's advance. On the 30th of November came the news that a severe action had

taken place near Franklin, Tenn., and that our losses in both killed and wounded had been heavy. The medical director of the Fourth Army Corps was immediately telegraphed to and asked if he required a hospital train, and early next morning hospital train No. 2 was sent to Brentwood, between Nashville and Franklin. On the night of November 30 two freight trains loaded with wounded from skirmishes beyond Franklin, and which had been brought to that place in ambulances, arrived here. The wounded were transferred to the general hospitals here, and were promptly and skillfully cared for by the medical officers there on duty.

On the following day the troops arrived from Franklin, bringing with them quite a number of wounded, but having, unfortunately, been compelled to leave by far the greater portion in the hands of the enemy. Almost at the same time came the troops commanded by Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. These troops were deficient in almost everything belonging to the hospital department; they had no organized ambulance corps or trains; there was no division or brigade organization of hospitals, but were as they had been from the beginning of the war, and seemed to have learned nothing from experience or the example of others, and opposed every improvement as an innovation. They had but few medical supplies, and were wanting in almost everything which would aid them in alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded of their commands. It became necessary to fit them out with all possible dispatch, which was done; and thanks are due to Surg. Robert Fletcher, U. S. Volunteers, medical purveyor, for his energy, efficiency, and promptness in this emergency. No one could have performed the duties of purveyor in a manner more creditable to himself or with greater benefit to the Government.

As soon as the troops arrived in front of Nashville they were placed in the lines and were compelled to throw up intrenchments. They were much prostrated by their constant harassing night and day marches from the Tennessee River to Nashville; but, notwithstanding this, in a short time, by constant and severe labor, works were thrown up which rendered Nashville impregnable. As the army was short of men, it became necessary to call to the aid of the beleaguered city all the troops within call. Consequently, the different detachments of the army which left Atlanta with General Sherman, and had remained behind, in hospitals and otherwise, were organized into a temporary corps under the command of Major-General Steedman. This extemporized corps was without any organization whatever, and to it was attached the regiments of colored troops. It is impossible for me to learn if these troops consider themselves a part and parcel of the Army of the Cumberland, or a separate command made for Colonel Mussey. I should judge them to be out of the department did I take the attention they pay to the existence of this office as a criterion. They are more irregular in forwarding their reports than any regiments in the Army of the Cumberland.

The weather, which, previous to the arrival of the troops, had been moderate, became, shortly after their arrival at Nashville, excessively cold for this latitude. The result of this was much suffering on the part of the troops and the comparative cessation of all offensive measures on the part of either army. At this time the results of the fatigue undergone by the troops in the retreat from Decatur and the subsequent labor in the trenches began to show themselves in the greatly increased number of men who presented themselves for medical

treatment. Many, too, who had without detriment to their health undergone all the hardships of the summer and fall campaign, now yielded to the effects of the bitter cold, and diseases of the pulmonary viscera became numerous. Rheumatic affections, too, became quite prevalent. The advent of the rebel army in front of Nashville, and the fact of intrenching itself, rendered the necessity of a general action a moral certainty. To prepare for the sick and wounded of the Government forces demanded a much larger amount of hospital accommodation than was at that time at the disposal of the hospital department. Anticipating a large influx of wounded, the efficient superintendent and director of U. S. general hospitals at Nashville took possession of every building that could be made use of for hospital purposes and had them fitted up with all possible dispatch. Consequently, some 4,000 vacant beds were at the disposal of the medical department. The Assistant Surgeon-General, too, anticipating the necessity, ordered to Nashville a large number of medical officers, of whom many arrived prior to the actions and all in sufficient time to be of the greatest service to the wounded in the battles in front of Nashville. The medical officers of the Fourth Army Corps, being emphatically experts in the care of the wounded after battle, had everything prepared for prompt and efficient action. They had supplied themselves with all the necessaries, and, in addition, had procured all the delicacies within their reach. The result was that after the actions of 15th and 16th of December the men belonging to the Fourth Army Corps, and all who were brought to the field hospitals of that corps, were promptly and skillfully treated and most carefully provided for. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the medical staff of the Fourth Army Corps for their untiring attention and skillful manner of treating the wounded in their division hospitals. Were it not invidious to designate and particularize by name certain officers when all are worthy, I would give a list of the medical officers who so faithfully performed their duty. This I will not do, but justice to themselves demands that I should mention and particularize Surgs. M. G. Sherman, Ninth Indiana Volunteers; Stephen J. Young, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers; E. B. Glick, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, and C. N. Ellinwood, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, as men deserving of more than ordinary notice. Previous to the battles instructions had been given to the surgeons in charge to establish division field hospitals as near to the field as practicable, and strict orders were issued directing the surgeons to operate on the field upon all requiring it, previous to transferring the men to the general hospitals in the city.

The weather, which had entirely stopped all offensive military operations, having moderated considerably, the army on the morning of December 15 marched out beyond the fortifications for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's lines. The medical department of the Army of the Cumberland proper were prepared to attend to any number of wounded brought in to them from the field, and established their hospitals as near the front as the safety of the wounded and the configuration of the country would admit of. Water being quite plenty, position only had to be sought for. The extemporized corps, commanded by Major-General Steedman, had no organized medical staff. This was composed of all the surgeons who could be found unattached, in consequence of being on leave of absence or having been separated from their regiments which had marched from Atlanta with Major-General Sherman. To these were added the medical officers of the U. S. Colored

Troops. This portion of the medical staff was under the charge of Surg. Josiah D. Cotton, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteers, who acted as medical director. Though hastily brought together and lacking in all the appurtenances for field hospitals, the medical officers of this command did all in their power to assist and relieve the wounded under their charge. The only great drawback to prompt action in this portion of the army was the entire absence of an ambulance corps. The blockade of the Cumberland River by the rebel batteries had prevented the quartermaster's department from bringing a sufficient number to Nashville. To avoid the want of ambulances as much as possible, every one that could be found in Nashville, no matter in what capacity used, was taken possession of and sent into the field, to be used as circumstances might demand. This, in a manner, served in the place of an ambulance corps, but the want of system and organization was most apparent. The soldiery wounded in the action of the 15th of December were, on the same night, brought into the city and placed in the U. S. general hospitals, where every necessary attention was paid them. Such as had not been operated upon were then examined, and such measures were taken as their cases demanded. The wounded in the action of the 16th of December, 1864, were also brought in and placed in the general hospitals. Some were brought in by ambulances of the corps and some by vehicles, which had been impressed for that purpose. Surg. O. Q. Herrick, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, superintendent of transportation of sick and wounded, made use of all available means to remove from the field each and every wounded man found there. This was a matter of no little labor, for the scene covered several miles, and wounded men were in every portion of it, and the cavalry wounded even farther distant; yet, by midday of the 17th of December all our wounded were in comfortable hospitals, the recipients of every attention that skill and science could furnish. The pursuit of the enemy entailed, as a necessary consequence, much more labor in the care of the wounded. The railroads were destroyed, and all the wounded had to be transferred by means of ambulances to the hospitals at Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski. This was done under the supervision of Surg. O. Q. Herrick; and too much praise cannot be given him for his untiring energy and labor in collecting and bringing in from the houses in the vicinity of the line of march the wounded of our own and the rebel army. The cavalry in advance paid but little attention to their wounded, but left them in houses by the roadside, to be cared for by the surgeons of the infantry troops who were following. The Fourth Army Corps carried with them the sick and wounded in ambulances until they arrived where proper hospital accommodations could be furnished. The Sixteenth and Twenty-third Army Corps, not being in the advance, had no wounded to care for.

In Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski a large number of rebel wounded were found who had been left by their army. A sufficient number of medical officers had been left with them to give them proper attention. These wounded were, as soon as practicable, transferred in hospital cars to Nashville, where they were placed in one large hospital. The medical officer in charge was directed to furnish them all necessaries and such luxuries as the condition of their wounds required. This was done until the arrival of the Commissary-General of Prisoners, who directed that the wounded rebels should be confined to prison hospital rations. I do not think that it is the intention of the Government to deprive wounded men, rebels though they be, of everything needful

for their treatment. Prison hospitals being at a distance from the front, it was not expected that wounded men would be brought there till sufficiently well to travel, when diet would be but a matter of minor import. No surgeon can give good results if he be not allowed to use every article called for by sinking nature and to treat disease untrammeled by orders from non-professional men.

The wounded of our armies who were left at Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski had medical officers detailed to remain with them until the railroad should have been repaired, when those who could bear transportation were to be removed to Nashville. The necessary supplies were left with the sick and wounded as far as was practicable, but not in such abundance as would have been furnished had the railroad been intact.

The weather during the pursuit was of the most disagreeable character. Rain fell for four successive days, and when this ceased the weather grew severely cold. This was followed by rain, rain, rain, and as a sequence mud. Probably in no part of the war have the men suffered more from inclement weather than in the month of December, 1864, when following Hood's retreating army from Nashville to the Tennessee River. The result of this weather and the hard marching was, as might have been looked for, severe affections of the pulmonary viscera, fevers, rheumatism, and diarrheas, which served to fill the hospitals in this vicinity to their utmost capacity.

The number of men wounded in the actions in front of Nashville will never be correctly furnished, in consequence of the character of some of the troops engaged and their having no organized medical department. The records of this office, as far as furnished, show for the actions from Decatur to Nashville, 402 wounded; in front of Nashville and during the pursuit of the rebels, 1,717 wounded. The wounds were caused by musketry, throwing conoidal projectiles, and by artillery of the latest and most approved character. The wounds were received at all distances, from contact with the muzzle of the piece to the extreme range of artillery and musketry. The character of many of the wounds were of the most severe kind, having been received at short range, consequent upon the peculiarity of the battle, which was a series of charges upon heavily fortified lines held by strong forces of the enemy.

The medical officers of the Army of the Cumberland did in this campaign all that men could do to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiery, and have only added to the envious reputation gained by them on many a former battle-field. They are skillful, zealous, untiring, and faithful, knowing their whole duty and doing it most conscientiously. The medical officers of Sixteenth Corps did their duty well and faithfully, but want of systematic organization crippled their movements most perceptibly.

I will transmit the nominal list of wounded as soon as it can be made out; it will be defective in the Cavalry Corps and in those troops commanded by Major-General Steedman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. COOPER,

Surg., U. S. Army, Medical Director, Dept. of the Cumberland.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Nashville, Tenn.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations November 14–December 1, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Huntsville, Ala., February 25, 1865.**

On the 14th [November] Major-General Schofield arrived and assumed command, by direction of Major-General Thomas. On the 21st it became positively known, from a dispatch intercepted by General Hatch's pickets and from other sources, that the enemy were moving north and in the direction of Columbia. The roads, however, off the pikes were very bad, it having rained very heavily for some days, and then frozen, but not hard enough to bear wagons. It was believed the enemy could make but little speed, and the evacuation of Pulaski was made the afternoon of the 23d. The corps marched to Lynnville that night, to which place the Second Division (General Wagner) had moved the day before. During the night it was learned that the enemy had made good use of his time, notwithstanding the bad roads, and that Colonel Capron's brigade had been driven out of Mount Pleasant; it was believed by an infantry force. This information was received about 1 o'clock at night, and the troops were immediately waked up and put in motion for Columbia, twenty-one miles distant. General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, was ten miles nearer Columbia, and marching at the same hour as ourselves he arrived in time to save Capron's brigade of cavalry from annihilation and perhaps the town of Columbia from capture. Turning west at a point three miles south of Columbia, on the Pulaski pike, General Cox, by a cross road, reached the Mount Pleasant pike, and immediately attacking the advancing rebels, drove them back. As fast as the divisions of the Fourth Corps arrived they were placed in line of battle and immediately intrenched themselves. The First Division, Brigadier-General Whitaker, did not get into position until after night. The enemy's cavalry made some demonstrations upon our left flank during the march, but were easily driven off by a regiment of infantry commanded by Colonel Kneller. During the 24th and 25th a very strong and complete set of earth-works were constructed, but the line being very long, and leaving no disposable troops after properly occupying it, two divisions of the corps were withdrawn from it on the night of the 25th to occupy a short and interior line, leaving General Wood's division to hold the front, formerly held by the entire corps. Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, at the same time crossed to the north of Duck River, and General Ruger commenced the construction of a bridge-head.

The enemy undoubtedly deployed their whole force upon our front, and they made several attacks upon our pickets; but it became evident very soon that Hood was moving to the east, and most likely with a view of crossing Duck River above us. The intentions of the enemy became so apparent that it was determined to cross the entire of our force to the north bank of Duck River. The night of the 26th orders were given accordingly, but the night was so dark and the rain poured down so that no progress could be made crossing the artillery, and at midnight the movement was given up and the artillery replaced in position. During the night of the 27th the withdrawal to the north side of Duck River was made very successfully, the pickets leaving the

* For portion of report here omitted, relating to operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 907.

outside line and falling back to the first line of works at 7 o'clock and remaining one hour, when they fell back to the interior line abandoned by the troops, holding that line until near daylight. The fort and magazine were fired, but the destruction was not very complete. The morning of the 28th we occupied the high ground immediately north of Duck River, from below the railroad bridge to about a mile above Columbia. The railroad and pontoon bridges had been destroyed. The enemy could be seen in full view across the river. The troops were employed on the 28th in strengthening their position on the north bank of Duck River; one brigade, Whitaker's, was sent back to Rutherford's Creek to protect all the trains of the army parked near the crossing on the Franklin pike. About 3 p. m. it was learned that Forrest's cavalry had driven Colonel Capron's brigade of cavalry to the north bank of Duck River, eleven miles above, and that the rebel cavalry had effected a crossing to the same side. Later in the evening the pickets of Wood's division reported the enemy crossing cavalry at Huey's Mills, five miles above Columbia. A reconnaissance sent after dark failed to find the enemy, but early on the morning of the 29th General Wilson sent word that the enemy had laid a pontoon bridge at Huey's Mills.

At 8 a. m. on the 29th I started to Spring Hill with the First and Second Divisions, all the artillery that could be spared, and all trains and ambulances to follow; at the same time a reconnaissance, consisting of Colonel Post's brigade, of Wood's division, was sent up the river, and soon sent back word that the enemy was crossing infantry and wagons and moving off rapidly to the north and parallel to the turnpike. It being apprehended that the enemy might make a flank attack upon the position of our force between Duck River and Rutherford's Creek, the First Division, General Kimball commanding, was halted, and took up position to cover the crossing of the creek. At 11.30 o'clock the head of the Second Division was within two miles of Spring Hill. A cavalry soldier, who seemed badly scared, was met here, who stated that a scout had come in from the direction of Raleigh [Rally] Hill, and reported that Buford's division of rebel cavalry was half way between Raleigh [Rally] Hill and Spring Hill, and on the march to the latter place. The Second Division was pushed on, and, attracted by the firing east of the village, double-quicked into the place and deployed the leading brigade as they advanced, drove off a force of the enemy's cavalry which was driving our small force of cavalry and infantry and would very soon have occupied the town. General Wagner was ordered to deploy his division at once; Opdycke's and Lane's brigades to cover as much space about the village as would serve for room to park the trains; General Bradley's brigade was sent to occupy a wooded knoll about three-quarters of a mile east of the pike, and which commanded the approaches from that direction.

Up to this time it was thought we had only cavalry to contend with, but a general officer and his staff, at whom we sent some complimentary shells, were seen reconnoitering our position, and very soon afterward General Bradley was assailed by a force which the men said fought too well to be any dismounted cavalry. I received General Schofield's dispatch about the same time, telling me that the rebels had been crossing the river, and leaving no doubt but that we now confronted a superior force of rebel infantry. About the same time an attack was made upon a small wagon train, composed of some pressed wagons which had passed on, by rebel cavalry, at Reynolds' [Thompson's] Station, three miles toward Franklin, and simultaneously the rebel cavalry appeared west of us and threatened the railroad station of Spring

Hill. Thus we were threatened and attacked from every direction, and it was impossible to send any re-enforcements to Bradley's brigade, which had become quite severely engaged, lest in so doing we should expose the train and artillery park to destruction. The enemy made two assaults on Bradley's position, and were severely handled and repulsed; but finding his flank the third time they overlapped him on his right, and the general at the time receiving a severe wound whilst encouraging his men, his brigade was driven back to the outskirts of the village, where we rallied them and again formed them in line. The enemy attempted to follow up his advantage, but coming across the corn-field toward the village they fell under the fire of at least eight pieces of artillery, at good range for spherical case-shot, and received a fire in flank from a section of a battery which had been placed on the pike south of the village. A part of the rebel force making the charge fled to their rear, and a portion ran down into a ravine between their own and our lines and concealed themselves in the bed of the small stream, neither able to crawl forward or go back until night-fall. This was the condition of affairs when night fell. General Bradley's brigade had lost about 150 men in killed, wounded, and missing. We now know that the enemy lost, according to the statement of one of their surgeons who was on the field, 500 men. Our greatest loss was in the disabling of so intrepid an officer as General Bradley.

As night closed we could see the enemy rapidly extending his lines, and by 8 o'clock it was evident that at least a corps of Hood's army was formed in line of battle, facing the turnpike, and at a near distance of but little more than a half a mile from it. General Schofield arrived from Columbia at 7 o'clock in the evening with Ruger's division. He found the enemy on the pike, and had quite a skirmish in driving them off. My pickets had reported seeing rebel columns passing east of our position as if to get possession of the hills at Thompson's Station, and the anxious question arose whether we could force our way through to Franklin. It was determined to attempt this, and General Schofield pushed on with Ruger's division to ascertain the condition of affairs. He found that the enemy did not attempt to hold the road. It was now 11 o'clock at night, and Cox's division had just arrived from in front of Columbia; the division pushed on at once for Franklin. From a rebel officer, captain and adjutant-general of Cleburne's division, we learned that it was his division of the rebel army we had been fighting. Wood's division, of the Fourth Corps, arrived just after Cox. The enemy's skirmishers fired into the column frequently, and stampeded a new regiment which had just joined the day before; but instructions were sent to push on and not get into a fight if the enemy kept off the road, and in half an hour after General Wood's division arrived I had the satisfaction of meeting the head of General Kimball's column, which got through with some skirmishing. So close were the enemy on our flank that, when a column was not passing, it was difficult for a staff officer or an orderly to get through on the road. General Cox's division was out of the way, and the train commenced to pull out at 1 o'clock the morning of the 30th. The number of wagons, including artillery and ambulances, was about 800. At the very starting point they had to pass singly over a bridge, and it was exceedingly doubtful whether the train could be put on the road by daylight. Unless this could be done, and the corps put in motion, we were sure of being attacked at daylight and of being compelled to fight under every disadvantage. I was strongly advised to burn the train, and move on with the troops and such wagons as could be saved, but I determined

to make an effort to save the train. My staff officers were busily employed hurrying up teamsters, and everything promised well, when we were again thrown into despair by the report that the train was attacked north of Thompson's Station, and that the whole train had stopped.

It was now 3 o'clock in the morning. General Kimball was directed to push on with the First Division and clear the road. General Wood's division, which had deployed in the night north of Spring Hill and, facing the east, had covered the road, was directed to move on, keeping off the road and on the right flank of the train, and General Wagner's division, although wearied by the fighting of the day before, was detailed to bring up the rear. Before Kimball's division could reach the point at which the train was attacked, Major Steele, of my staff, had gotten up a squad of our stragglers and driven off the rebels making the attack; they had succeeded in burning about ten wagons. The trains moved on again, and at about 5 o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing the last wagon pass the small bridge. The entire corps was on the road before daylight. The rebel cavalry was in possession of all the hills to our right, and made numerous demonstrations upon our flank, but were easily driven off by General Wood's skirmishers, and when finally a section of Canby's battery unlimbered and threw a few shells into them the rebel cavalrymen disappeared and troubled us no more. Colonel Opdycke's brigade formed the rear guard, and rendered excellent service, skirmishing all the way with the rebel force following us and forcing our stragglers and lame men, of whom there were many, to make a final effort to reach Franklin. General Kimball's division reached Franklin soon after 9 o'clock and took up position on the right of the Twenty-third Corps, the right flank of the division resting on the Harpeth below Franklin. The line selected by General Schofield was about a mile and a half in length, and inclosed Franklin, resting the flanks upon the river above and below the town. The trains were all crossed over to the north side of the Harpeth; Wood's division was also crossed and posted to watch the fords below the place. Colonel Opdycke reached the heights two miles south of Franklin at 12 m. He was directed to halt on the hills to observe the enemy. Croxton's brigade of cavalry was steadily pushed back by the enemy's infantry column on the Lewisburg pike, and at 1 o'clock General Wagner reported heavy columns of infantry approaching on the Columbia and Lewisburg pikes. General Wagner was instructed to fall back before the advance of the enemy, observing them. About the same time word was received that the rebels were trying to force a crossing at Hughes' Ford, two miles above Franklin.

From 1 o'clock until 4 in the evening the enemy's entire force was in sight and forming for attack, yet in view of the strong position we held, and reasoning from the former course of the rebels during this campaign, nothing appeared so improbable as that they would assault. I felt so confident in this belief that I did not leave General Schofield's headquarters until the firing commenced. About 4 o'clock the enemy advanced with his whole force, at least two corps, making a bold and persistent assault, which, upon a part of the line, lasted about forty minutes. When Wagner's division fell back from the heights south of Franklin, Opdycke's brigade was placed in reserve in rear of our main line, on the Columbia pike. Lane's and Conrad's brigades were deployed—the former on the right, the other the left of the pike—about 300 yards in front of the main line. Here the men, as our men always do, threw up a barricade of rails. By whose mistake I cannot tell, it

certainly was never a part of my instructions, but these brigades had orders from General Wagner not to retire to the main line until forced to do so by the fighting of the enemy. The consequence was that the brigades stood their ground until the charging rebels were almost crossing bayonets with them, but the line then broke—Conrad's brigade first, then Lane's—and men and officers made the quickest time they could to our main lines. The old soldiers all escaped, but the conscripts being afraid to run under fire, many of them were captured. Conrad's brigade entered the main line near the Columbia pike, Colonel Lane's several hundred yards to the right of the pike. A large proportion of Lane's men came back with loaded muskets, and turning at the breast-works, they fired a volley into the pressing rebels now not ten steps from them. The part of the Twenty-third Corps stationed in the works for a distance of about three [hundred] or four [hundred] yards to the right of the Columbia pike, and which space took in the First Kentucky and Sixth Ohio Batteries, broke and ran to the rear with the fugitives from Conrad's brigade. To add to the disorder the caissons of the two batteries galloped rapidly to the rear, and the enemy appeared on the breast-works and in possession of the two batteries, which they commenced to turn upon us. It was at this moment I arrived at the scene of disorder, coming from the town on the Columbia pike; the moment was critical beyond any I have known in any battle—could the enemy hold that part of the line, he was nearer to our two bridges than the extremities of our line. Colonel Opdycke's brigade was lying down about 100 yards in rear of the works. I rode quickly to the left regiment and called to them to charge; at the same time I saw Colonel Opdycke near the center of his line urging his men forward. I gave the colonel no order, as I saw him engaged in doing the very thing to save us, viz, to get possession of our line again. The retreating men of Colonel Conrad's brigade, and, I believe, the men of the Twenty-third Corps, seeing the line of Opdycke's brigade start for the works, commenced to rally. I heard the old soldiers call out, "Come on, men, we can go wherever the general can," and making a rush, our men immediately retook all the line, excepting a small portion just in front of the brick house on the pike. A force of the rebels held out at this point, and for fifteen or twenty minutes, supported by a rebel line fifty yards to the rear, poured in a severe fire upon our men. So deadly was this fire that it was only by the most strenuous exertions of the officers that our men could be kept to the line; our exertions, however, succeeded, and in twenty minutes our front was comparatively clear of rebels, who fell back to the position formerly held by the two brigades of the Second Division in the commencement of the fight, from whence they kept up a fire until midnight, when we withdrew. Just after the retaking of the line by our troops, as I was passing toward the left to General Cox's position, my horse was killed, and no sooner had I regained my feet than I received a musket-ball through the back of my neck. My wound, however, did not prevent my keeping the field, and General Cox kindly furnished me a remount. The rapidity of the firing made it very difficult to keep up the ammunition, the train being some two miles distant on the road to Nashville when the battle commenced, and our greatest danger at one period of the battle was that we would exhaust our ammunition. One hundred wagon-loads of ammunition, artillery and musket cartridges, were expended in this short battle, belonging to the ordnance train of the Fourth Army Corps; this train, however, supplied in great part the wants of the Twenty-third Corps.

After the first great attack and repulse the enemy made several feeble demonstrations, and until 9 o'clock in the evening formed and advanced upon the Columbia pike three or four times. I think these movements were made to keep us from moving, or to ascertain the very moment we left. At the commencement of the engagement word came that the enemy's cavalry had forced a crossing at Hughes' Ford, and calling upon me for support for our cavalry. General Wood was directed to send a brigade, and General Beatty's brigade had started, when information came that our cavalry had driven the rebels back and the re-enforcements would not be needed. General Kimball's division, holding the extreme right of the line, had comparatively an easy thing of this fight; being well posted behind breast-works, their volleys soon cleared their front of rebels. One brigade, Colonel Kirby's, only had the opportunity to fire one volley, and this was a very effective one, at a rebel brigade which endeavored to move obliquely across our front to gain the right bank of the river. It having been determined to withdraw the troops to Nashville, they were directed to leave the line at midnight, the flanks withdrawing first and simultaneously, the pickets to be withdrawn when all the troops had crossed. Some villain came very near frustrating this plan by firing a house in Franklin; the flames soon spread, and the prospect was that a large fire would occur, which, lighting up objects, would make it impossible to move the troops without being seen. My staff officers and General Wood's found an old fire engine, and getting it at work, the flames were soon subdued and the darkness was found to be increased by the smoke. At midnight the withdrawal was made successfully, although the enemy discovered it and followed our pickets up closely.

General Wood's division remained on the north side of the Harpeth until 4 o'clock in the morning as rear guard, destroying the bridges before he left. The enemy indulged in a furious shelling as soon as they found we had left. In the fight of the day before their artillery had not come up, and but two batteries were used upon us. These two batteries threw shells into the town during the entire fight.

The march was continued to Nashville without interruption; the troops made a short halt at Brentwood to get breakfast and allow the trains to move on. Our men were more exhausted physically than I have ever seen them on any other occasion. From November the 23d, when we left Pulaski, until arriving at Nashville we had been constantly in the immediate presence of an enemy we knew to be vastly superior to us in numbers, closely watching to attack us at disadvantage. With us both mind and body were kept at full stretch, and it was only by night marching and the constant use of intrenchments that we could hope to save ourselves. Many of our men were overtaxed and broke down; unable to travel any longer, they fell into the hands of the enemy. On two occasions the enemy was very near obtaining the advantage he sought of us—the first was when Cox drove back his advance, just about entering Columbia; the second and greatest escape for us was at Spring Hill, where, with a whole corps in line of battle, the left of the line within 600 yards of the road, they allowed all our army, excepting Wagner's division, which had fought them during the day, to pass them with impunity in the night. Upon arriving at Nashville I turned the command of the Fourth Corps over to Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, and took advantage of leave of absence on account of my wounds.

Before closing this report I must mention the distinguished and faithful service rendered by some of the officers of my command. To Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood I am under more than ordinary obligations for

advice, and for his success in selecting every position we occupied from Pulaski to Franklin. To General Whitaker, who commanded the First Division up to Columbia; to General Kimball, who succeeded him, and to General Wagner, commanding the Second Division, I am under many obligations for the zeal in carrying out my plans and orders.

To the members of my staff much is due for the cheerful and thorough manner in which they discharged their constant and severe duties during the campaign. Col. J. S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Col. W. H. Greenwood, inspector of the corps; Maj. William H. Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. W. Steele, aide-de-camp; Capt. S. J. Firestone, acting aide-de-camp, and Capt. L. L. Taylor, aide-de-camp—all were most zealous in the discharge of their duties. Colonel Greenwood's duties were particularly important and thoroughly attended to.

To Capt. Lyman Bridges, chief of artillery; to Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster; to Surg. J. T. Heard, medical director; Captain Hodgdon, chief commissary, and to Captain Tousley, chief of ambulance corps, and Lieutenant Laubach, quartermaster at corps headquarters, I am much indebted for the efficient manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

Before closing this report I will mention the names of Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Colonel Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers; Captain Morgan, assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Tinney, of General Wagner's staff, as some of the officers whom I knew and whom I saw behave most gallantly at the battle of Franklin. Colonel Opdycke's gallant services on that occasion I have before noticed in a communication to department headquarters.

Although Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox was not in my command, he was my close neighbor in the battle of Franklin, and I take this opportunity to express to him my thanks for his gallant help at that time.

A list of casualties has already been furnished. A recommendation for promotion will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

Report of casualties in Fourth Army Corps, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

	Killed.			Wounded			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	.....	5	5	3	34	37	1	17	18	4	56	60
Second Division	5	47	52	31	488	519	13	657	670	49	1,192	1,241
Third Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade	.....	10	10	3	48	51	.....	6	6	3	64	67
Total	5	62	67	37	570	607	14	680	694	56	1,312	1,368

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 6, 1864.*

ADDENDA.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *December 17, 1866.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Tennessee:

My report of the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, was, from unavoidable circumstances, not written until the 25th of February ensuing. In the notice of the services of my staff on the day of battle I omitted mentioning the name of Capt. John D. Moxley, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, one of my aides-de-camp. I take this opportunity, though late, to correct my report. Captain Moxley did his duty gallantly and well on that day, and was busy throughout the fight encouraging and rallying our troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. S. STANLEY,
Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, Brevet Major-General.

No. 10.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, of operations October 26, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 10, 1865.

GENERAL: In pursuance with orders received from the headquarters Department of the Cumberland to report the operations of the corps from the time it was detached from the main army of the Military Division of the Mississippi, in the latter part of October, to its arrival at Nashville, on the 1st of December ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following:

During the evening of the 26th of October ultimo, in the vicinity of Gaylesville, Ala., an order was received from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the grand Military Division of the Mississippi, directing that the Fourth Corps should proceed to Chattanooga, and stating that the commanding officer of the corps would there receive instructions from Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, regulating its future movements. By rapid marches, though a portion of the road was exceedingly heavy from the recent rains, the corps reached Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, during the afternoon of the 29th. Here it encamped for the night. During the night of the 29th an order was received by telegraph directing the corps to proceed by railway to Athens, Ala. Early the morning of the 30th the corps moved into Chattanooga to take the cars. So soon as the trains could be got ready the Third Division was embarked, and before noon all the sections transporting the division moved out of Chattanooga and proceeded to Athens, where it arrived on the morning of the 31st. The First Division embarked the morning of the 1st of November and the Second Division as soon as the transportation could be obtained for it. The instructions from the commanding general were to concentrate the corps at Athens, with an intimation that it would have to march thence to Pulaski, but not to proceed to the latter without a special order to that effect, unless it should be learned satisfactorily that the enemy had crossed the river and was moving on that place. The artillery and transportation of the corps were ordered

to follow, by the way of Stevenson, Winchester, &c., and a brigade of the First Division was left as an escort to convoy them. At midday on the 31st of October, at Athens, instructions were received from the commanding general to move to Pulaski immediately. The Third Division being the only portion of the corps which had arrived at Athens, marched that afternoon ten miles, and the following day, November 1, after a march of twenty-four miles, involving the passage of Elk River, reached Pulaski. On the following morning preparations were commenced for putting the town in defensible condition. General Hatch's cavalry, which had arrived there the preceding day, was dispatched to the Tennessee River, in the neighborhood of Florence, to co-operate with General Croxton's command, already in that region, in gaining intelligence of the movements of the enemy, and to retard his march should he cross the Tennessee River and attempt to move northward.

By Saturday, the 5th of November, the three divisions of the corps, less the brigade escorting the artillery and trains, were concentrated at Pulaski. On the following morning an elaborate system of field-works was laid out, a certain portion assigned to each division, and ground was immediately broken in their construction. The labor was vigorously continued, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, till the works were completed, and when completed the works were impregnable; the Fourth Corps could have easily held them against the entire rebel army commanded by General Hood. The trains and artillery of the corps reached Pulaski on Saturday, the 12th. On the following day the several batteries were assigned their positions in the various works. The information received from the cavalry corroborated the information which had been previously obtained, that the enemy was in force on the Tennessee River and was preparing to advance. The vital questions were, what route would he take, and where would the blow fall. On the 13th of November Major-General Schofield arrived at Pulaski, and on the 14th assumed command of all the forces. He brought with him a portion of the Twenty-third Corps. The information received from the 14th to the 22d attested that the enemy had not only crossed the river in heavy force, but was moving northward. On the 22d it was satisfactorily settled that he was moving northward through Lawrenceburg, and would thence probably move on Columbia; possibly, however, he might turn eastward from Lawrenceburg toward Pulaski. The Second Division of the corps was sent to Lynnville, ten miles north of Pulaski, the afternoon of the 22d. During the forenoon of the 23d it was ascertained satisfactorily that the bulk of the enemy's force was moving northward from Lawrenceburg. Hence the remaining two divisions of the corps, the First and Third, with the artillery and trains, moved to Lynnville during the afternoon of that day. Information received during the night at Lynnville indicated that the enemy was advancing rapidly on Columbia, and would probably reach that place on the 24th. This would have placed him between us and Nashville.

The head of the corps moved at 1 a. m. of the 24th, and by 3 a. m. the whole corps was in motion. By a rapid march the two leading divisions of the corps, the Second and Third, were concentrated at Columbia and in position by 12 m., having marched a distance of twenty miles. They had been preceded by Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, which had barely arrived in time, by turning westward some two or three miles south of Columbia, and taking position on the Mount Pleasant road, to prevent the head of the enemy's column from occupying Columbia in advance of our forces. When the corps evacuated Pulaski on

the 23d, the Third Brigade of the First Division, Colonel Waters, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, commanding, was left to cover the rear. This service was well performed. The afternoon of the 24th of November was spent by the Second and Third Divisions in throwing up strong intrenchments. The First Division, which had marched in rear of the train, arrived during the evening and went into position on the left of the corps. The Twenty-third Corps was in position on the right. Friday, the 25th, the work of intrenching was continued, and by night-fall a strong line of works was completed. An apprehension was raised at this time that the Twenty-third Corps, occupying the right of our intrenched position, would not be able to maintain its position against a decided assault. It was hence deemed expedient to construct an interior line of works north and west of the town; this line would have the advantage of being much shorter and of occupying much stronger ground than the exterior line, and of having its flanks resting more securely on Duck River. For the construction of the interior line the First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps, and all of the Twenty-third Corps, less one brigade, were withdrawn from the exterior line. The Third Division was left to hold in the exterior line, the entire former front of the corps, the remainder of the exterior line being held by a brigade of the Twenty-third Corps. During the night of the 25th of November the First and Second Divisions were actively employed in constructing the interior line, and the dawn of the 26th had it well advanced toward completion. Just before daylight on the 26th the enemy made a decided assault on the pickets on and adjacent to the Pulaski road. As he had advanced in greatly superior numbers he succeeded in driving back the pickets a considerable distance, but re-enforcements being promptly brought up the enemy was in turn driven back and the picket-line substantially restored to its former position. It terminated in an affair of pickets, and would scarcely have deserved an official mention, as so many such affairs occur in an active campaign, were it not that we have to lament in connection with it the mortal wounding and subsequent death of Captain Green, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, picket officer of the First Brigade, Third Division. When our pickets along a part of the front of his brigade were driven back he rushed out, with all the gallantry and enthusiasm of his soldierly character, to the front, and by his orders and the influence of his example succeeded in driving back the enemy. While he was so engaged he received a wound in the abdomen, from which he died in twenty-four hours afterward. His gallant spirit winged its way to join the hosts of others that have preceded it, victims to their patriotic devotion to their country. No further effort was made by the enemy, so long as our forces occupied the southern bank of Duck River, to molest us.

During the 26th an intimation was communicated that the forces would evacuate Columbia and pass to the northern bank of the river that night, the movement to be commenced just after night-fall. Preparations were made accordingly, but just after dark instructions were distributed that the troops would remain in position, and that the evacuation would not take place till the following night, the 27th. Sunday, the 27th, was a dark, dreary, and cheerless day. An occasional picket skirmish broke the dull monotony of the day. The transportation of the corps and its reserve artillery were passed to the north bank of the river during the day. At 5 p. m. the artillery was withdrawn from the exterior line and sent across the river. At 7 p. m. the infantry of the corps commenced to withdraw from the lines and prepare to cross the river. The Third Division led, followed by the

First, then the Second. The pickets were ordered to remain in position for half an hour after the most advanced division, the Third, commenced to withdraw, then to retire quietly to the exterior line of works, where they were to remain for an hour, then to withdraw to the interior line, where they were to remain till midnight, or later, should the passage of the troops over the river not warrant their crossing at that hour. The whole operation was accomplished as directed. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the movement. After crossing the river the troops bivouacked till daylight. The passage of the river had been made about two miles below the town. After the passage was completed all the bridges were destroyed. Shortly after daylight of the 28th the corps moved up the river, and took position to prevent the passage of the river should the enemy attempt to cross it near the town. Intrenchments were at once thrown up; pickets and outposts were judiciously disposed to give an early intimation of the movements of the enemy. Near night-fall of the 28th some evidences were received that the enemy was crossing the river some five miles above our left. By daylight on the morning of the 29th these evidences were so far strengthened as to require immediate and vigorous action to prevent our being flanked and turned. A brigade, the Second of the Third Division, Colonel Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois, commanding, was ordered to make a reconnaissance eastward and up the river to watch the movements of the enemy, with instructions to report frequently during the day the result of his observations, and further, if the enemy after crossing should turn westward at once with a view of attacking our left flank in the position we then occupied, to hold him in check as long as possible by retreating slowly and contesting the ground stubbornly. Orders were also issued for the First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps, with all the baggage and other trains of the entire force present, and all the reserve artillery, to commence moving to the rear at 8 a. m. on the 29th. At the appointed hour the movement was begun; but to check any immediate movement of the enemy to the left after crossing the river the First Division was stopped on the hills on the south bank of Rutherford's Creek. This stream is an affluent of Duck River, and is crossed by the turnpike road to Franklin, about four miles north of Columbia. Frequent reports were received from Colonel Post during the day, which were duly reported to Major-General Schofield, commanding the forces present, showing that the enemy had crossed the river in force and was moving northward and parallel with the Columbia and Franklin pike, with trains, &c. The Second Division of the Fourth Corps moved up the Franklin pike as a convoy to the trains and reserve artillery of the forces, and arrived at Spring Hill, a small village but twelve miles north of Columbia, at 12.30 p. m. As the head of the division approached the village it was perceived that a regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, previously stationed in that vicinity, and which had deployed east of the road, were being forced back on the town. The First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Opdycke, was immediately deployed into order of battle east of the road to check the enemy, which, as his force was cavalry, was easily done. So soon as this was done the division was disposed so as to cover the passage of the trains and the reserve artillery by the village. Opdycke's brigade was posted northward, with its left resting on the turnpike road, Colonel Lane's brigade was formed in the center, and Brigadier-General Bradley's brigade was formed on the right, with its right slightly refused, but not sufficiently to rest on the road. Skirmishing was kept up during the afternoon, without, however, serious

result, till 4.30 p. m. Then the enemy appeared in front, and on the flank of Bradley's brigade, with a strong infantry force (it was Cleburne's division, of Cheatham's corps), and made a vigorous attack. As Bradley's brigade was heavily outflanked, while pressed in front, it was forced from its position, and its right doubled back on the road and into the village. A few prisoners were captured from us, including the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. But the heaviest loss was in the serious wounding of the gallant brigade commander, Brig. Gen. L. P. Bradley. While nobly attempting to stay his brigade under the tremendous assault which was then being made on it he received a serious wound (fortunately for the country and the military service it was only a flesh wound), which compelled him to relinquish command of his brigade and leave the field. He was succeeded in command by that gallant soldier and useful officer, Col. Joseph Conrad, Fifteenth Wisconsin [Missouri] Volunteers. Fortunately, the enemy did not press the success he had gained. The casualties of the Second Division amounted to some 350 killed and wounded. The immense trains and reserve artillery were parked in the village of Spring Hill and protected by the Second Division; crescent-shaped, with its convexity eastward and its flanks resting on the road, the division maintained its defensive position. The enemy, encamped a short distance only from the division, did not renew the attack. At 7 p. m. the movement of withdrawing from the north bank of Duck River was commenced. Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, led off. It was followed by the Third Division of the Fourth Corps, and lastly came the First Division of the Fourth Corps, and covered the retreat to Spring Hill. The movement to Spring Hill was protracted and much drawn out by the delay in crossing Rutherford's Creek. By some unfortunate oversight no sufficient bridge had been constructed over this creek, and the troops, arriving at it in the night, were much delayed in crossing it. After the First Division followed the pickets. The head of the Third Division arrived at Spring Hill about midnight, passed rapidly and silently through the village, and took post about a mile north of it, formed parallel to the road and east of it. The object of this disposition was to cover the movement of the trains out of Spring Hill and toward Franklin. Cox's division of the Twenty-third Corps, had already moved on toward Franklin. As rapidly as possible the trains were drawn out of park and pushed toward Franklin. While this work was in progress the First Division came up, passed rapidly through Spring Hill, and moved on as a convoy to the trains. It was necessary to move the troops rapidly and silently through Spring Hill to avoid a night attack from an entire corps of four divisions—Cheatham's—which lay encamped within 800 yards of the road. The effect of a night attack on a column en route would have been, beyond doubt, most disastrous. The embarrassment of the situation was greatly increased by the presence of the large number of wagons, artillery carriages, &c., which had to be protected and quietly withdrawn. By 5 a. m. of the 30th the whole of the trains had been put on the road, and the rear had passed a mile north of Spring Hill. The Third Division then moved out, marching east of the road a short distance and parallel to it, as a cover to the train; the Second Division followed the Third. A few miles north of Spring Hill, just before the dawn, the rebel cavalry made a dash at the trains, but was promptly repulsed by a part of the division. The march was continued without further interruption till about 7 a. m., when the rebel cavalry made a second dash at the trains, but was again quickly repulsed by two regi-

ments of the Third Division, deployed as skirmishers, aided by a section of artillery. Without further interruption the command continued its march to the vicinity of Franklin. Much credit is due to Colonel Opdycke, whose brigade brought up the rear, for the energetic measures he adopted and carried out to get forward the greatly fatigued and worn-out men of the entire command. But for these judicious measures many weary and sorefooted soldiers would evidently have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Reference is made to Colonel Opdycke's report for more minute details.

On arriving at Franklin the Twenty-third Corps had taken position in the suburbs of the village, with its left resting on the river above the town and its right extending across and west of the turnpike road. The First Division of the Fourth Corps (Kimball's) was posted on the right of the Twenty-third Corps, with its right flank resting on the river below the town. Intrenchments were at once thrown up by the Twenty-third Corps and Kimball's division, of the Fourth Corps. The Third Division of the Fourth Corps arrived next, and was ordered to cross the river and take post on the north side. This was done. Wagner's (the Second Division), which was marching in rear, was ordered to halt on a range of hills nearly two miles south of the town and deploy his command to hold the enemy in check should he attempt to press us. In the meantime the transportation was being passed rapidly across the river. At 12 m. General Wagner reported the appearance of the enemy in heavy force in his front, and later he reported that the enemy was evidently making preparations to attack him in force. The position General Wagner then held was entirely too extensive to be covered by one division, and as the country was open on both flanks and favorable to the movement of troops, the position could be readily flanked, hence General Wagner very judiciously determined to retire his command nearer to the town. He posted two brigades, Conrad's and Lane's, across the pike, with their flanks slightly refused, about a third of a mile south of the intrenched position of the Twenty-third Corps. The other brigade, Opdycke's, was sent inside of our main works—a most fortunate disposition of this brigade, as the sequel of this narrative will show. Conrad's and Lane's brigades hastily threw up rude barricades to protect themselves from the coming storm. Their orders were to maintain their position as long as it could be done without becoming too severely engaged, and then retire on the main line. At 4 p. m. the enemy made a vigorous attack on the front of these two advanced brigades, threatening at the same time their flanks with strong columns. Unwilling to abandon their position so long as there was any probability of maintaining it, unfortunately, the gallant commanders remained in front too long, and as a consequence, when they did retire, they were followed so closely by the enemy as to enter the works through the break which had been caused by the burst over them of the retiring brigades. The enemy had come on with a terrific dash, had entered our intrenchment, and victory seemed almost within his grasp. Our line had been broken in the center, two 4-gun batteries had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and it seemed that it was only necessary for him to press the advantage he had gained to complete his success. But at this critical moment the gallant, prompt, and ready Opdycke was at hand, calling to his men in a stentorian tone, "Forward to the lines!" and, adding example to command, he, with his bold brigade, with lowered bayonets, rushed forward, bore the exultant enemy back over our intrenchments, recovered the lost guns, and captured nigh 400 prisoners.

But this reverse did not seem to discourage the enemy; it seemed rather to add to his determination and increase the vigor of his assaults. On, on, he came, till he made four distinct assaults, each time to be hurled back, with heavy loss. So vigorous and fierce were these assaults that the enemy reached the exterior slope of the rude intrenchments, and hand-to-hand encounters occurred between the courageous combatants across the works, and between the assaults the work of death was not stopped. The undulations of the ground are such as to afford good protection to an attacking force. Under this cover the enemy pressed sharpshooters as near our lines as possible, and kept up a most galling fire. While these vigorous attacks were being made on our center and left the right, held by Kimball's division, was also fiercely attacked three times, all of which assaults were handsomely repulsed, with comparatively slight loss to us, but with terrific slaughter of the enemy. At no time did the enemy gain any advantage on this part of our lines. As night approached the enemy desisted from his fierce assaults, and his offensive efforts degenerated into a sharp skirmish fire.

Thus terminated one of the fiercest, best contested, most vigorously sustained passages at arms which have occurred in this war. I am sure it will be no exaggeration to estimate the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and captured at 6,000. His loss, as attested by the dispatches of his commanding general, was particularly heavy in general officers, no less than 14 in killed, wounded, and captured. After the conflict was over the ground was thickly strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded. Our captures amounted to 21 battle-flags and stands of colors, 11 swords and sabers, and 618 prisoners, including 46 officers. Our casualties amounted to 5 officers killed, 37 wounded, and 14 missing. Enlisted men—killed, 62; wounded, 570; missing, 680. Total casualties, 1,368.

For more minute details of this interesting contest I must refer to the reports of division and brigade commanders, herewith forwarded; they will repay perusal.

The highest commendation is due to Brigadier-Generals Kimball and Wagner, commanding the First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps, for the skillful manner in which they handled their commands and for personal gallantry displayed in trying positions. These division commanders write in high terms of praise of the good conduct of their brigade commanders, and these latter of the soldierly conduct of their regimental commanders.

Among so many who not only did their duty well, but nobly, it is difficult to discriminate individual officers or men for special mention, but I am sure it will not be deemed invidious if I signalize Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, and Lieut. Col. G. W. Smith, Eighty-eighth Illinois, commanding his regiment in Opdycke's brigade, whose good fortune it was on this blood-stained day, the 30th of November, 1864, to render the most important and distinguished service. The artillery was splendidly served and made terrible havoc in the enemy's ranks, both as he advanced and retired. The officers and men of the batteries are entitled to the highest praise for their good conduct.

When the enemy had temporarily broken our center Major-General Schofield, commanding the forces in the vicinity of Franklin, under the apprehension that our forces engaged on the south side of the river might be compelled to pass to the north side, ordered the following disposition, which was made, of the Third Division (then in

reserve) of the Fourth Corps, with a view to cover in the withdrawal of our troops, should it become necessary: Beatty's brigade was deployed on the north bank of the river above the town; Streight's brigade along the bank of the river immediately opposite the town; and Post's brigade on the bank of the river below the town. Fortunately, the exigency for which this disposition was made did not occur in the progress of the contest, but the brigades retained their positions to cover the withdrawal at night, which had been ordered before the occurrence of the attack. To prepare for the withdrawal and retirement toward Nashville the trains were started before night-fall of the 30th. At midnight the troops on the south side of the river began to withdraw from the lines and pass to the north side of the stream; this work was rapidly and successfully accomplished. The enemy probably suspected what was going on, but did not attempt to interfere with the movement. The Third Division of the Fourth Corps had been designated to move in rear and cover the retrograde movement. By 3 a. m. of the 1st of December all the troops had been withdrawn from the south side of the river, and the bridges were fired. So soon as the conflagration was so far advanced as to insure its being complete the Third Division commenced to withdraw, and by 4 a. m. the whole of it was on the road. As the flames rose from the bridge and communicated fully to the enemy our movements he opened a heavy cannonade, which, fortunately, did no injury, and was soon suspended; otherwise the enemy did not attempt to molest us. The rear of the command reached Brentwood, nine miles north of Franklin, at 9 a. m. There the command was halted an hour to allow the men to cook breakfast. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the march was resumed, and the rear of the troops reached the vicinity of Nashville at 1 p. m. The corps was reported to Major-General Thomas, commanding the forces, and by him the position designated, which it occupied from that date to the 15th of December, when offensive operations were commenced.

In conclusion it is proper that I should remark that during the operations briefly sketched in this report the corps was commanded by Major-General Stanley. He was wounded in the battle at Franklin, and was compelled by the casualty to relinquish command of the corps before he could submit a report of its operations; hence the duty has devolved on me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

GENERAL: The Fourth Army Corps arrived in the vicinity of Nashville, on the retreat from Pulaski, on the 1st of December, ultimo. Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, having been wounded in the conflict at Franklin, on the 30th of November, and having received a leave of absence on account of his wound, relinquished and I assumed command of the corps on the 2d of December. So soon as I had assumed command of the corps I placed it in position as follows, in conformity with orders received from the commanding general of the forces in the field in person: The left of the

corps rested on the Casino and extended westward across the Granny White and Hillsborough pikes; the right rested on the left of the Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee (Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command), midway between the Hillsborough and Hardin pikes. As the condition of the forces was not such as to warrant the commencement of offensive operations immediately, the first duty to be provided for was the safety of Nashville against assault. For this purpose a line of strong intrenchments, strengthened with an abatis, slashes of timber, and pointed stakes firmly planted in the ground, was constructed along the entire front of the corps. The entire development of this work was something over two miles; it was completed by the morning of the 5th of December. But while the safety of Nashville was being provided for, preparations were also being made for offensive operations. The troops were rapidly re-equipped in every particular, the trains repaired and loaded with supplies, &c. As early as the 7th of December the commanding general of the forces had begun to communicate to the corps commanders his plans of attack, and had intimated that the morning of the 10th would witness the inauguration of offensive operations. But the morning of the 9th dawned upon us, bringing a heavy sleet storm, which soon covered the whole face of the earth with a perfect *mer de glace*, and rendered all movements of troops, so long as it remained, impossible. The weather and the condition of the ground were not sufficiently ameliorated before midday of the 14th of December to permit the commencement of operations with any hope of success. The commanding general summoned a meeting of corps commanders at his headquarters at 3 p. m. on the 14th, and delivered to them written orders, from which the following are extracts:

As soon as the weather will admit of offensive operations the troops will move against the enemy's position in the following order:

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding Fourth Corps, after leaving a strong skirmish line in his works from Laurens' Hill to his extreme right, will form the remainder of the Fourth Corps on the Hillsborough pike, to support General Smith's left, and operate on the left and rear of the enemy's advanced position, on Montgomery's Hill.

* * * * * * *

Should the weather permit the troops will be formed in time to commence operations at 6 a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable.

To carry out these brief but sententious and pointed instructions of the commanding general, I directed, so soon as I had returned to my headquarters, the division commanders to assemble there at 7 p. m., and after explaining to them fully the intended movements, delivered to them the following written orders:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 14, 1864.

Orders of the day for the Fourth Army Corps for to-morrow, December 15, 1864:

I. Reveille will be sounded at 4 a. m. The troops will get their breakfast, break up their camps, pack up everything, and be prepared to move at 6 a. m.

II. Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding Second Division, will move out by his right, taking the small road which passes by the right of his present position, form in echelon with General A. J. Smith's left, slightly refusing his own left, and, maintaining this relative position to General Smith's troops, will advance with them. When he moves out he will leave a strong line of skirmishers in his solid works.

III. Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding First Division, on being relieved by General Steedman, will move his division to the Hillsborough pike, inside of our lines, and by it through the lines, and form in echelon to General Elliott's left, slightly refusing his own left. He will maintain this position and advance with General Elliott.

IV. As soon as General Kimball's division has passed out of the works, by the Hillsborough pike, General Beatty, commanding Third Division, will take up the movement, drawing out by his left, and will form in echelon to General Kimball's left. He will maintain this position and advance with General Kimball; he will also leave a strong line of skirmishers behind the solid works along his present position.

V. The pickets on post, being strengthened when in the judgment of division commanders it becomes necessary, will advance as a line of skirmishers to cover the movement. The formation of the troops will be in two lines—the front line deployed, the second line in close column by division, massed opposite the interval in the front line. Each division commander will, so far as possible, hold one brigade in reserve. Five wagon-loads of ammunition, ten ambulances, and the wagons loaded with the intrenching tools, will, as nearly as possible, follow immediately after each division; the remaining ammunition wagons, ambulances, and all other wagons, will remain inside of our present lines until further orders. One rifle battery will accompany the Second Division, and one battery of light 12-pounders will accompany each of the other divisions; the rest of the artillery of the corps will maintain its present positions in the lines.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The morning of the 15th was dark and somber; a heavy fall of fog and smoke rested on the face of the earth and enveloped every object in darkness. At 6 a. m. the movement of the troops was entirely impracticable, but between 7 and 8 a. m. the fog began to rise, and the troops silently and rapidly commenced to move into the positions assigned to them. This preliminary work being completed, nothing further remained for the Fourth Corps to do until the cavalry and General Smith had made the long swing from our right which was necessary to bring them on the left and rear of the enemy's position. At 12.30 p. m., General Smith having swung up his right so that his command prolonged the front of the Fourth Corps, the serried ranks of the corps began to advance toward the enemy's intrenched position.

I should have remarked previously that as soon as the troops began to debouch from our intrenched lines the skirmishers were pushed forward to cover the movement, and soon became sharply engaged with the enemy's skirmishers and rapidly drove them back. During all the preliminary movements an occasional shot, as the shells hurled through the air and burst over the troops from the enemy's batteries, added interest to the scene and showed that he was keenly watching our operations. When the grand array of the troops began to move forward in unison the pageant was magnificently grand and imposing. Far as the eye could reach the lines and masses of blue, over which the nation's emblem flaunted proudly, moved forward in such perfect order that the heart of the patriot might easily draw from it the happy presage of the coming glorious victory. A few minutes after 12.30 p. m. I deemed the moment favorable for the attack on the left and rear of Montgomery's Hill. Montgomery's Hill is an irregularly cone-shaped eminence, which rises some 150 feet above the general level of the country. The ascent to its summit throughout most of its circumference is quite abrupt, and its sides are covered with forest trees. The enemy had encircled the hill just below its crest with a strong line of intrenchments, and embarrassed the approach of an assaulting force with an abatis and rows of sharpened stakes firmly planted in the ground. The hill was the enemy's most advanced position, and was not more than 800 yards from our lines. The ascent on the left and rear of the hill, taken with reference to the enemy's occupation, is more gradual than the portion which directly confronted our intrenchments. As our troops advanced and swung to the left, the left of the hill was brought directly in front of the Third Division of the corps. This disposition was favorable to the assault. I ordered Brigadier-General Beatty,

commanding the Third Division, to detail a brigade to make the attack. The Second Brigade of the Third Division, commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, was selected for the work.

The necessary arrangements having been made, at 1 p. m. I gave the order for the assault. At the command, as sweeps the stiff gale over the ocean, driving every object before it, so swept the brigade up the wooded slope, over the enemy's intrenchments; and the hill was won. The Second Brigade was nobly supported in the assault by the First Brigade (Colonel Streight's) of the Third Division. Quite a number of prisoners and small-arms were captured in the assault. Previous to the assault I had caused the enemy to be well pounded by the artillery from our lines. This was the first success of the day, and it greatly exalted the enthusiasm of the troops. Our casualties were small compared with the success. Up to this time the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, had been held in reserve in rear of the Fourth Corps and Major-General Smith's command; but shortly after the assault on Montgomery's Hill I received a message from the commanding general of the forces to the effect that he had ordered General Schofield to move his command to the right to prolong General Smith's front, and directing me to move my reserves as much to the right as could be done compatible with the safety of my own front. The order was at once obeyed by shifting the reserve brigade of each division toward our right. The entire line of the corps was steadily pressed forward and the enemy engaged throughout its whole front. The battery accompanying each division was brought to the front, and being placed in short and effective range of the enemy's main line, allowed him no rest. As the troops advanced the skirmishers were constantly engaged, at times so sharply that the fusilade nearly equaled in fierceness the engagement of solid lines of battle. I pressed the corps as near to the enemy's main line as possible without making a direct assault on it. In doing so, at the same time swinging to the left, the right of the corps, which had during the previous portion of the day been in rear of General Smith's left to support it, passed in front of it. This movement brought the center of the corps, General Kimball's division, directly opposite a very strongly fortified hill near the center of the enemy's main line. Impressed with the importance of carrying this hill, as the enemy's center would be broken thereby, I ordered up two batteries and had them so placed as to bring a converging fire on the crest of the hill. I will here remark that the enemy's artillery on this hill had been annoying us seriously all day. After the two batteries had played on the enemy's line for half an hour, during which time the practice had been most accurate, I ordered General Kimball to assault the hill with his entire division. Most nobly did the division respond to the order. With the most exalted enthusiasm and with loud cheers it rushed forward up the steep ascent and over the intrenchments. The solid fruits of this magnificent assault were several pieces of artillery and stands of colors, many stand of small-arms, and numerous prisoners. The Second Division of the corps (General Elliott's) followed the movement of General Kimball's division, and entered the enemy's works farther to the right shortly after the main assault had been successful. The division in this movement captured three pieces of artillery. Farther to the left the Third Division, General Beatty commanding, had attacked and carried the enemy's intrenchments and captured several pieces of artillery and caissons and numerous prisoners.

Fortunately, this brilliant success along the entire front of the corps was achieved with comparatively slight loss. The onset was so fierce, the movement of the troops so rapid, that a very brief interval elapsed between the first shout of the advancing lines and the planting of our colors on the enemy's works. But this rapid movement had somewhat disordered the ranks, as well as blown the men, and it was hence necessary to halt the corps for a brief space to reform and prepare for a farther advance. The enemy on being driven from his works had retired in the direction (eastward) of the Franklin pike. His works extending across this pike were still intact. While the troops were being reformed I received an order from the commanding general to move toward the Franklin pike, some two miles and a half distant, to reach it if possible before dark, drive the enemy hard, and form the corps across it, facing southward. This order was received about 5 p. m., almost sunset. The reformation of the troops was quickly completed, and the whole corps, formed in two lines and covered by a cloud of skirmishers, was pushed rapidly toward the Franklin pike. Soon our skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's, but only to drive them. But the rapidly approaching darkness too soon brought a period to this glorious work. After crossing the Granny White pike, and arriving within about three-quarters of a mile of the Franklin pike, the darkness became so thick that it was necessary, in order to avoid confusion and to prevent our troops from firing into each other, to halt the corps for the night. The corps was formed parallel to the Granny White pike, its right resting on General Smith's left and its left on the most northern line, then abandoned, of the enemy's works. In this position, about 7 p. m. of a bleak December night, the troops bivouacked, after their arduous but, fortunately, glorious labors of the day. The result of the day's operations for the corps was the capture of 10 pieces of artillery, 5 caissons, several stand of colors, a considerable number of small-arms, and some 500 prisoners. The enemy's intrenched lines had been broken in two places by direct assault and he driven more than two miles. Of his loss in killed and wounded I could form no estimate, but it must have been heavy. Fortunately, our casualties were unusually light compared with the success achieved, not more than 350 killed and wounded in the corps. After having provided for the safety of the corps for the night I repaired to the quarters of the commanding general to receive his orders for the operations of the morrow. These orders were to advance at daylight the following morning, the 16th, and if the enemy was still in front to attack him; but if he had retreated to pass to the eastward of the Franklin pike, to face southward, and pursue him till found.

At 11.30 p. m. of the 15th instructions were distributed to the division commanders to advance at daylight and attack the enemy if found in front of their commands; but if he should not be found to cross to the eastward of the Franklin pike and move southward parallel to it, Elliott's division leading, followed by Kimball's, then Beatty's. At 6 a. m. on the 16th instant the corps commenced to move toward the Franklin pike. The movement at once developed the enemy in our front, and sharp skirmishing commenced immediately. The enemy was steadily driven back, and at 8 a. m. we gained possession of the Franklin pike. The enemy's skirmishers, after being driven eastward of the pike, retreated southward. Elliott's division was deployed across the road, facing southward; Beatty's division was formed on the left of Elliott's, and Kimball's division massed near the pike in rear of Elliott's. In this order the corps advanced nearly three-quarters of a mile, when

it encountered a heavy skirmish line stoutly barricaded. Some half a mile in rear of the enemy's skirmish line his main line, strongly intrenched, could be seen. An effort was at once made to connect General Elliott's right with General Smith's left. The interval being too great to accomplish this, I ordered General Kimball to bring up his division and occupy the space between Generals Smith's and Elliott's commands. This was promptly done, the troops moving handsomely into position under a sharp fire of musketry and artillery. Thus formed, the entire corps advanced in magnificent array, under a galling fire of small-arms and artillery, and drove the enemy's skirmishers into his main line. Farther advance was impossible without making a direct assault on the enemy's intrenched lines, and the happy moment for the grand effort had not yet arrived. I hence ordered the division commanders to press their skirmishers as near to the enemy's intrenchments as possible, and to harass him with a constant fire.

In a conflict of this nature I knew we would have greatly the advantage of him, as our supply of ammunition was inexhaustible and his limited. All the batteries of the corps on the field were brought to the front, placed in eligible positions in short range of the enemy's works, and ordered to keep up a measured but steady fire on his artillery. The practice of the batteries was uncommonly fine. The ranges were accurately obtained, the elevations correctly given, and the ammunition being unusually good, the firing was consequently most effective. It was really entertaining to witness it. The enemy replied spiritedly with musketry and artillery, and his practice with both was good. In the progress of the duel he disabled two guns in Ziegler's battery. After the dispositions above recounted had been made the commanding general joined me near our most advanced position on the Franklin pike, examined the positions of the troops, approved the same, and ordered that the enemy should be vigorously pressed and unceasingly harassed by our fire. He further directed that I should be constantly on the alert for any opening for a more decisive effort, but for the time to bide events. The general plan of the battle for the preceding day—namely, to outflank and turn his left—was still to be acted on. Before leaving me the commanding general desired me to confer with Major-General Steedman, whose command had moved out that morning from Nashville by the Nolensville pike, and arrange a military connection between his right and my left. The enemy had made some display of force between the Franklin and Nolensville pikes, but its extent could not be fixed, and it was hence necessary to take precautions with reference to it. Near 12 m. I rode toward the left and met Major-General Steedman, communicated to him the views of the commanding general, and submitted to him some suggestions in regard to the disposition of his command to meet those views. General Steedman coincided in opinion with me and promptly and handsomely, though exposed to a sharp fire from one of the enemy's batteries, placed his command, both infantry and artillery, in a position which effectually secured my left from being turned. I will here remark that General Steedman's command most gallantly and effectually co-operated with my command during the remainder of the day.

For a proper understanding of the last great and decisive struggle in the battle of Nashville a brief description of the scene of its occurrence and of the topography of the adjacent country is requisite. The basin in which the city of Nashville stands is inclosed on the southwest, south, and southeast by the Brentwood Hills. The Franklin pike runs nearly due south from Nashville. The Brentwood Hills consist of

two ranges or branches—the branch to the west of the Franklin pike runs from northwest to southeast; the branch to the east of the Franklin pike runs from northeast to southwest; the two branches unite in a depression, or gap, about nine miles from Nashville. The Franklin pike passes through this gap, and in it is situated the little hamlet of Brentwood. The most northern point of each branch is about five miles from Nashville. From this description it will be perceived that the general configuration of the Brentwood Hills is that of a rudely shaped V. Nashville is north of and about opposite the center of the space included between the two branches; Brentwood is at the apex. The valley inclosed between the two branches is nearly bisected by the Franklin pike. The average elevation of the Brentwood Hills above the general level of the surrounding country is about 350 feet. The surface of the Nashville basin is broken by detached hills, some of which rise to an elevation of 150 feet, with abrupt sides, densely wooded. About five miles from Nashville the Franklin pike passes along the base of one of these isolated heights, which is known as the Overton Hill. When the heavy stress which had been put on the enemy during the forenoon of the 16th had forced him into his works, he was found to occupy a strongly intrenched line running for some distance along the base of the western branch of the Brentwood Hills; thence across the valley eastward to and across the Franklin pike, around the northern slope of the Overton Hill, about midway between its summit and base, with a retired flank, running nearly southward, prolonged along its eastern slope. This line of intrenchments was strengthened with an abatis and other embarrassments to an assault. The right of the enemy's main line rested on the Overton Hill. A close examination of the position satisfied me that if the Overton Hill could be carried the enemy's right would be turned, his line from the Franklin pike westward would be taken in reverse, and his line of retreat along the Franklin pike and the valley leading to Brentwood commanded effectually. The capture of half of the rebel army would almost certainly have been the guerdon of success. It was evident that the assault would be very difficult, and, if successful, would probably be attended with heavy loss; but the prize at stake was worth the hazard. Early in the afternoon I began to make preparations for assaulting the hill. Owing to the openness of the country the preparatory movements could not be concealed from the enemy; in truth, from our extreme proximity to his intrenchments, they were necessarily made under the fire of his artillery. Knowing that the safety of his army depended on holding the Overton Hill to the last moment, he re-enforced the position heavily with troops drawn from his left and left center. I directed Colonel Post to reconnoiter the position closely, with the view of determining, first, the feasibility of an assault, and, secondly, to determine the most practicable point on which to direct it.

After a thorough and close reconnaissance, in which perhaps three-quarters of an hour were spent, Colonel Post reported that the position was truly formidable; that it would be very difficult to carry, but that he thought he could do it with his brigade. He further reported that an assault, in his opinion, on the northern slope of the hill held out the greatest promise of success. I ordered him to prepare his brigade for an assault immediately and to inform me when he was ready to move. I directed General Beatty, commanding Third Division, to have the First Brigade (Colonel Streight's) formed to support Colonel Post's. I further ordered Major Goodspeed, chief of artillery of the corps, to open a concentrated fire on the hill for the purpose of silencing the

enemy's batteries and demolishing his defenses, and to continue the fire as long as it could be done with safety to our advancing troops. The order was effectually obeyed. I also conferred with Major-General Steedman and explained to him what I intended to do. He promptly agreed to move his command forward with the assaulting brigade to cover its left; also to participate in the assault, with a view to carrying whatever might be in its front. Everything being prepared for the attack, near 3 p. m. I gave the order for the assaulting brigade to advance. This it did steadily, followed by its support. Major-General Steedman's command moved simultaneously. I will here remark that General Steedman's artillery had kept up an effective fire on the enemy's works during the interval during which the preparations for the assault were being made. The front of the assaulting force was covered with a cloud of skirmishers, who had been ordered to advance rapidly, for the purpose of drawing the fire of the enemy, as far as possible, and to annoy his artillerists, and to prevent, as much as it could be done, the working of his guns. The assaulting force was instructed to move steadily forward to within a short distance of the enemy's works, and then, by a "bold burst," ascend the steep ascent, cross the abatis, dash over the rude but strong parapet, and secure the coveted goal.

The troops were full of enthusiasm, and the splendid array in which the advance was made gave hopeful promise of success. Near the foot of the ascent the assaulting force dashed forward for the last great effort. It was welcomed with a most terrific fire of grape and canister and musketry; but its course was onward. When near, however, the enemy's works (a few of our men, stouter of limb and steadier of movement, had already entered his line) his reserves on the slope of the hill rose and poured in a fire before which no troops could live. Unfortunately, the casualties had been particularly heavy among the officers, and more unfortunately still, when he had arrived almost at the abatis, while gallantly leading his brigade, the chivalric Post was struck down by a grape-shot and his horse killed under him. The brigade—its battalions bleeding, torn, and broken—first halted and then began to retire; but there was little disorder and nothing of panic. The troops promptly halted and were readily reformed by their officers. But for the unfortunate fall of Colonel Post, the commander of the assaulting brigade, I think the attack would have succeeded. I had watched the assault with a keen and anxious gaze. It was made by troops whom I had long commanded and whom I had learned to love and admire for their noble deeds on many a hard-fought field. I had observed, with pride and exultation, the evident steady resolve with which they had prepared for the assault, the cheerfulness with which they had received the announcement that they were *les enfans perdus*. So soon as I perceived the troops begin to retire, apprehending that the enemy might attempt an offensive return, I dispatched an order to all the batteries bearing on the hill to open the heaviest possible fire so soon as their fronts were sufficiently cleared by the retiring troops to permit it. I also ordered Colonel Knefler, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, to hold his command well in hand, ready to charge the enemy should he presume to follow our troops. Both orders were promptly obeyed, and if the enemy ever had the temerity to contemplate an offensive return, he never attempted to carry it into effect. Not a prisoner was captured from us—a fact almost unparalleled in an assault so fierce, so near to success, but unsuccessful; and no foot of ground previously won was lost. After the repulse our soldiers, white and

colored, lay indiscriminately near the enemy's works at the outer edge of the abatis. But while the assault was not immediately successful, it paved the way for the grand and final success of the day. The reenforcements for the Overton Hill, which the enemy had drawn from his left and left center, had so much weakened that part of his line as to assure the success of General Smith's attack.

After withdrawing and reposting the troops that had been engaged in the assault I rode toward the right to look to the condition of the First and Second Divisions. Shortly after reaching the First Division, which was on the right of the corps, an electric shout, which announced that a grand advance was being made by our right and right center, was borne from the right toward the left. I at once ordered the whole corps to advance and assault the enemy's works, but the order was scarcely necessary. All had caught the inspiration, and officers of all grades and the men, each and every one, seemed to vie with each other in a generous rivalry and in the dash with which they assaulted the enemy's works. So general and so combined an attack on all parts of the enemy's line was resistless. It rushed forward like a mighty wave, driving everything before it. The sharp fire of musketry and artillery did not cause an instant's pause. I advanced with the First Division and witnessed, with the highest satisfaction, the gallant style in which it assaulted and carried the enemy's works. The division carried every point of the works in its front and captured five pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, and many hundred stand of small-arms. The Second Division gallantly carried the enemy's works in its front and captured many prisoners and small-arms. The Third Division reassaulted the Overton Hill, carried it, and captured four pieces of artillery, a large number of prisoners and small-arms, and two stand of colors. The enemy fled in the utmost confusion. The entire corps pushed rapidly forward, pressed the pursuit, and continued it several miles and till the fast approaching darkness made it necessary to halt for the night. In the pursuit the Third Division captured five pieces of artillery. The batteries of the corps advanced with the infantry in the pursuit, and by timely discharges increased the confusion and hastened the flight of the enemy. The corps bivouacked eight miles from Nashville, and within a mile of the Brentwood Pass, which was under our guns. By the day's operations the enemy had been driven from a strongly intrenched position by assault and forced into an indiscriminate rout. In his flight he had strewn the ground with small-arms, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, blankets, and other material, all attesting the completeness of the disorder to which he had abandoned himself. The captures of the day were 14 pieces of artillery, 980 prisoners, 2 stand of colors, and thousands of small-arms. It may be truthfully remarked that military history scarcely affords a parallel of a more complete victory.

At 12.30 a. m. of the 17th instructions were received from the commanding general of the forces to move the Fourth Corps as early as practicable down the Franklin pike in pursuit of the enemy. At 6 a. m. of the 17th I directed division commanders to advance as early as practicable, move rapidly, and if the enemy should be overtaken to press him vigorously. The night had been rainy and the morning broke dark and cloudy. It was, hence, nearly 8 a. m. before the column was well in motion, but it then advanced rapidly. The instructions of the commanding general, received during the night, informed me that the cavalry would move on my left during the day. It did not, however, get to my left before I moved, and at 10 a. m. I was detained a short

time in permitting a portion of the cavalry to get to the front, which was necessary, in order that it might reach the position assigned to it in the order of march. After this brief delay I pushed rapidly forward, and, although the road was very heavy, reached Franklin at 1.20 p. m. The whole line of march of the day bore unmistakable evidence of the signalness of the victory our arms had achieved and the completeness of the rout. The road was strewn with small-arms, accouterments, and blankets. The enemy had destroyed all the bridges over the Big Harpeth at Franklin, and as the rains of the previous night and that morning had so swollen the stream as to make it impassable by infantry without a bridge, it was necessary to halt to build one, the pontoon train not having come up. Colonel Suman, Ninth Indiana, nobly volunteered to build the bridge, and thanks to his energy and ingenuity and the industry of his gallant regiment, it was ready—though he had few conveniences in the way of tools, the scantiest materials, and the stream was rising rapidly—for the corps at daylight the morning of the 18th. This service was the more useful, as well as the more gratifying, as our cavalry, which, from reaching the Harpeth earlier on the 17th, had been able to ford it, was sharply engaged with the enemy's rear guard, several miles in front, and the whole corps was burning with impatience to get forward to join in the conflict. The corps was pushed rapidly across the Harpeth, pressed forward and marched eighteen miles that day, though the road was very heavy and many crossings had to be made over the streams. Near night-fall it passed in front of the cavalry and encamped about a mile in advance of it. The weather was very inclement.

During the night of the 18th the rain poured down in torrents, and the morning brought no improvement to the weather of the night. During the night I received instructions from the commanding general of the forces informing me, first, that the cavalry, then encamped in my rear, would move at 6 a. m., pass to the front, and that I should move out at 8 a. m. The cavalry had not all passed at 8 a. m., but at the appointed hour the corps was in motion. The rain still fell in torrents, flooding the earth with water and rendering all movements off the pike impossible. The head of the column advanced three miles and a half and arrived at Rutherford's Creek. This is a bold and rapid stream, usually fordable, but subject to rapid freshets, and the heavy rains of the preceding twenty-four hours had swollen it beyond a possibilty of it being crossed without bridges. To construct these it was necessary we should first occupy the opposite bank of the stream. As the head of column approached the creek the hostile fire from the southern bank opened with musketry and artillery. To clear the enemy from the opposite bank at the turnpike crossing, where the bridge for the passage of the artillery and trains had to be constructed, it was necessary to pass troops over, either above or below, and as the pontoon train was not yet up, every expedient that ingenuity could devise was resorted to to effect the desired object. Rafts were constructed and launched, but the current was so rapid that they were unmanageable. Huge forest trees growing near the margin of the stream were felled athwart the stream, with the hope of spanning it in this way and getting some riflemen over; but the creek was so rapid and the flood so deep that these huge torsos of the forest were swept away by the resistless torrent. In these efforts was passed one of the most dreary, uncomfortable, and inclement days I remember to have passed in the course of nineteen and a half years of active field service. Late in the afternoon some dismounted cavalry succeeded in crossing the creek on the ruins of the railroad bridge and drove off the

enemy from its southern bank. During the night and the early forenoon of the following day, the 20th, two bridges for infantry were constructed across the stream—one at the turnpike crossing, by Colonel Opdycke's brigade, of the Second Division, and the other by General Grose's brigade, of the First Division. So soon as these were completed the infantry of the corps was passed over, marched three miles, and encamped for the night on the northern bank of Duck River.

During the night of the 20th the weather became bitterly cold. Wednesday, the 21st, operations were suspended, and the corps remained quietly in camp, as the pontoon train, detained by the swollen streams, the inclement weather, and the miserable condition of the roads, had not been able to get to the front. The day was bitterly cold, and the rest which the command gained by laying in camp was much needed after their arduous and laborious service of the many preceding days. During the night of the 21st, between midnight and daylight, the pontoon train came up and reported. I had, as early as the evening of the 20th, encamped a brigade (the First Brigade of the Third Division, Colonel Streight commanding) on the margin of the river, ready to lay down the bridge the very earliest moment that it could be done. So soon as it was light enough to work the morning of the 22d a sufficient number of pontoons (they were canvass) were put together to throw across the river a detachment of the Fifty-first Indiana to clear the opposite bank of the enemy. This service was handsomely performed by the detachment, and quite a number of prisoners was the result of the operation. So soon as the opposite bank was cleared of the enemy Colonel Streight commenced to lay down the bridge, and completed the work with commendable celerity, though, owing to the inexperience of the troops in such service and the extreme coldness of the weather, more time was consumed in doing it than could have been desired. So soon as the bridge was completed I began to pass the infantry of the corps, and during the time which intervened before the time designed by the commanding general for the cavalry to commence crossing, succeeded in getting over most of the artillery and a sufficiency of the ammunition and baggage trains to permit the corps to continue the pursuit. After crossing the river I moved the corps a mile out of the town of Columbia, which stands on the southern bank of the river, and encamped it for the remainder of the night.

During the evening of the 22d the commanding general informed me that he wished the pursuit continued by the Fourth Corps and the cavalry, conjointly, so soon as the cavalry had crossed the river; that he wished the Fourth Corps to press down the turnpike road, and the cavalry to move through the country on either side of the corps. Friday, the 23d, I rested near Columbia, awaiting for the cavalry to complete its passage of Duck River, till midday, when, the cavalry not being yet over, I informed the commanding general I would move the corps a few miles to the front that afternoon, encamp for the night, and wait the following morning for the cavalry to move out, with which, as already stated, I had been instructed to co-operate. While at Duck River we learned that the enemy had thrown several pieces of artillery into the river, being unable to get them across. We also learned that his rear guard was composed of all the organized infantry that could be drawn from his army, which was placed under the command of General Walthall, and his cavalry commanded by General Forrest. After advancing some five miles south of Columbia, the afternoon of the 23d, the head of the corps came on a party of the enemy posted advantageously in a gap through which the highway passed, with inclosing heights on either side. I ordered Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding the leading

division, to deploy two regiments as skirmishers, bring up a section of artillery, and with this force to advance and dislodge the enemy from the pass. The service was handsomely and quickly performed. One captain of cavalry and one private certainly killed and four privates captured were among the known casualties to the enemy. It being now near night-fall, the corps was halted to await the completion of the crossing of the cavalry.

On the following morning, the 24th, I was detained till 12 m., waiting for the cavalry to come up and move out. Shortly after the cavalry had passed out through my camp Brevet Major-General Wilson sent me a message to the effect that he had found the ground so soft that he could not operate off of the turnpike, and begging that I would not become impatient at the delay he was causing in the movement of my command. At 12 m. the road was free of the cavalry, when the corps was put in motion and marched sixteen miles that afternoon, and encamped two miles south of Lynnville. During all this period of the pursuit, and, indeed, to the end of it, the rear guard of the enemy offered slight resistance, and generally fled at the mere presence of our troops. Sunday morning, the 25th, the corps followed closely on the heels of the cavalry, passed through Pulaski, from which the cavalry had rapidly driven the enemy's rear guard, and encamped for the night six miles from the town, on the Lamb's Ferry road. The corps marched sixteen miles on the 25th, the last six miles on a road next to impracticable from the depth of the mud. As we could not have the use of the turnpike farther south than Pulaski, I ordered all the artillery of the corps but four batteries to be left at Pulaski, using the horses of the batteries left to increase the horses of the pieces taken with the command to eight, and of the caissons to ten horses each. I also ordered that only a limited number of ammunition wagons, carrying but ten boxes each, should accompany the command. These arrangements were necessary on account of the condition of the road on which the enemy had retreated. Without extra teams to the artillery carriages and lightening of the usual load of an ammunition wagon, it would have been impracticable to get the vehicles along; a vigorous pursuit would have been impossible. These dispositions were reported to the commanding general. He directed me to follow the cavalry and support it. The pursuit was continued with all possible celerity to Lexington, Ala., thirty miles south of Pulaski. Six miles south of Lexington Brevet Major-General Wilson learned certainly, on the 28th, the rear of the enemy had crossed the Tennessee River on the 27th, and that his bridge was taken up the morning of the 28th. These facts were reported to the commanding general, who ordered that the pursuit be discontinued. To continue it farther at that time, besides being useless, even if possible, was really impossible. Of the pursuit it may be truly remarked that it is without a parallel in this war. It was continued for more than a hundred miles at the most inclement season of the year, over a road the whole of which was bad, and thirty miles of which were wretched, almost beyond description. It were scarcely an hyperbole to say that the road from Pulaski to Lexington was bottomless when we passed over it. It was strewn with the wrecks of wagons, artillery carriages, and other material abandoned by the enemy in his flight. The corps remained two days at Lexington awaiting orders.

On the 30th of December instructions were received to take post at this place. On the 31st the corps marched to Elk River, a distance of fifteen miles. The river being too swollen to ford two days were spent

in bridging it. Colonel Suman, Ninth Indiana, and Major Watson, Seventy-fifth Illinois, using the pioneers of the corps as laborers and mechanics, built a substantial trestle bridge, 309 feet long, over which the corps, with its artillery and wagons, safely passed. Elk River was crossed on the 3d of January, and on the 5th the corps was encamped in the vicinity of this place.

Thus was closed for the Fourth Corps one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war. The enemy, superior in numbers, had been driven by assault, in utter rout and demoralization, from strongly intrenched positions, pursued more than 100 miles, and forced to recross the Tennessee River. By actual capture on the field of battle and by abandonment in his flight the enemy had lost three-quarters of his artillery; in prisoners taken from him, by desertion, in killed and wounded, his force had certainly been diminished 15,000; and his loss in small-arms, ammunition, and other material of war enormous. From an organized army, beleaguering the capital of Tennessee, the foe had been beaten into a disorganized mass—a mere rabble. The Fourth Corps captured 25 pieces of artillery, 4 stand of colors, and of small-arms a large number, of which, however, no account could be taken, as the pursuit was commenced early the morning of the 17th. Of the artillery captured 19 pieces were taken by assault on the enemy's works. The corps captured 111 commissioned officers and 1,857 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The casualties of the corps amounted to—Officers, killed, 19; wounded, 55. Non-commissioned officers and privates, killed, 114; wounded, 759.*

For the more minute details of the movements of the troops on the field of battle and in the pursuit, I most respectfully refer the commanding general to the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders; and for the special mention of numerous acts of gallantry and good conduct, I must also refer him to their reports.

I desire to commend to the consideration of the commanding general the skill and intelligence evinced by the division commanders—Brigadier-Generals Kimball, Elliott, and Beatty—in the handling of their commands, and for the personal gallantry displayed by them on the field of battle. Their services entitle them to the gratitude of the nation and to the most kindly consideration of the Government. The division commanders mention the services of their brigade commanders in terms of the highest praise; they also commend their staff officers for good conduct and valuable services. The reports of the brigade commanders attest the meritorious conduct of the regimental commanders and of the brigade staff officers.

From the very best opportunity of observing, I can truly bear testimony, and I do it with the highest satisfaction, to the soldierly, in truth, splendid conduct of the whole corps in all the conflicts of the 15th and 16th. I have never seen troops behave better on any battle-field.

To the members of my staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood, assistant inspector-general; Major Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general; Major Dawson, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, chief of outposts and pickets; First Lieut. George Shaffer, Ninety-third Ohio, and First Lieut. C. D. Hammer, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, aides-de-camp; Captain Stansbury, Nineteenth Regulars, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. Henry Kaldenbaugh, provost-marshal; and Lieutenant Kennedy, acting assistant inspector—I owe many thanks for the

* But see revised table, p. 99.

zealous, intelligent, and gallant manner in which they performed their duties, both on the field of battle and in the long and arduous pursuit. I commend them to the favorable consideration of my seniors in rank and to the Government.

Major Goodspeed, chief of artillery, rendered the most valuable service on both the 15th and 16th. A battery was never required in any position that it was not promptly put there. The officers of all the batteries engaged behaved with great gallantry, as did their men. The artillery practice on both those days was splendid.

Surgeon Heard, medical director, Surgeon Brumley, medical inspector, and Captain Tousley, chief of ambulances, performed their duties most satisfactorily. Ample preparation had been made in advance for the wounded, and humane and efficient care was promptly rendered them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster, and Captain Hodgdon, chief commissary, performed the duties of their respective departments in a satisfactory manner.

To the officers of every grade and to the brave but nameless men in the ranks my grateful thanks for the cheerful, gallant, and effective manner in which every duty was performed are due, and are hereby officially tendered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,

Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. D. WAGNER,

Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: When General Stanley left he directed me to address you and express for him to you, and to the officers and men serving in your command, his sincere thanks and gratitude for the gallant service rendered at the battle of Franklin on the 30th of November. His wound compelled him to leave you for a time, and while he did it with regret, he felt from the record you have made that in whatever position you may be called to act, under whatever circumstances you may be surrounded, you will in future, as in the past, discharge the duties devolving upon you with credit to yourselves and honor to his successor and to the corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Kimball.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

Huntsville, Ala., January 6, 1865.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF FOURTH ARMY CORPS:

You have received the commendation of his Excellency the President of the United States for your glorious deeds in the various conflicts around Nashville on the 15th and 16th ultimo. You have also received the commendation of the commanding general of the forces engaged in those conflicts, not only for your splendid achievements on the field of

battle, but for your cheerful endurance of privations and hardships, in the most inclement weather, during the long and vigorous pursuit which followed the rout of the enemy in the vicinity of Nashville. As your actual commander on the field and in the pursuit, I desire to add my commendation to the high encomiums you have already received, and to tender you my grateful thanks for your soldierly conduct both on the field of battle and in the trying pursuit.

Without faltering, at the command of your officers, you repeatedly assaulted the enemy's strongly intrenched positions, and drove him from them in confusion and dismay. When he was utterly routed and no longer durst confront you in battle, you at once commenced the most vigorous pursuit, continued it more than a hundred miles, at the most inclement season of the year, over the most miserable roads, and across deep and difficult streams, which were passed by your labor alone, and until the enemy was driven in utter disorganization across the Tennessee River. The substantial fruits of these glorious deeds were 24 pieces of artillery, 5 caissons, several stand of colors, many thousand stand of small arms, and 2,486 prisoners. Such noble services entitle you to the lasting gratitude of the nation. Fortunately, this great success was achieved with comparatively slight loss to the corps—750 killed and wounded will cover the entire casualties of the corps in the two days' conflict.

To the friends of the gallant dead and to the wounded—and I am sure you will join me in this tribute of comradeship—I offer my sincere sympathy and condolence.

I am, respectfully, yours,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE, *Chief of Staff:*

The number of flags captured by this corps at Franklin, 21, and at Nashville, 4; total, 25. A few of the flags were taken by officers of the Twenty-third Corps from the captors at Franklin; some were sent home by the captors.

Swords and sabers captured at Franklin, 11; at Nashville, 28; total, 39. Regimental commanders report many more swords captured and thrown away, for want of transportation, in the pursuit of Hood.

Guns captured at Nashville, 25.

Prisoners reported by the corps provost-marshal, captured at Spring Hill and Franklin, 46 commissioned officers and 572 enlisted men; captured at Nashville, 111 commissioned officers and 1,857 enlisted men; total, 2,586 prisoners.

I regret that I could not send this report sooner; it was impossible to get division reports.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 13, 1865.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Though the troops whose gallant conduct I desire to commend to the notice of the commanding general do not belong to my

command, yet as he had charged me with the duty of trying to destroy the force of the rebel General Lyon, and as the gallantry was displayed in the operations against the rebel chieftain, I deem it my duty, as it certainly is my pleasure, to make a special report of the obstinate defense made by First Lieut. John H. Hull, One hundred and first U. S. Colored Troops, and the small detachment under his command. Lieutenant Hull, with a detachment of fifty-four colored recruits, was ordered on the 7th instant to Scottsborough, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to guard the water-tanks and depot. During the afternoon of the 8th Lieutenant Hull found the enemy advancing on him in heavy force. Retiring to the depot, which he had loop-holed for defense, he awaited the attack. The enemy made a vigorous assault on the north side of the depot, which was repulsed. Changing his point of attack, he assaulted the south side of the depot, only to be repulsed. Finally he attacked the west end and north side of the building, to be again more seriously repulsed than in either of the previous assaults. Lieutenant Hull reports that the enemy came up in the assaults so near that he seized the muzzles of the muskets and attempted to wrest them through the loop-holes. After the third repulse the enemy retired out of musket range and opened on the depot with his artillery, two 12-pounder howitzers. This made the building untenable, when Lieutenant Hull evacuated it and led his brave little band up the side of the mountain, a distance of about 450 yards, intending there to renew the fight, but the enemy scarcely attempted to follow. After reaching the mountain Lieutenant Hull learned that a train with re-enforcements had reached one of the water-tanks, about a mile and a quarter distant. He at once concentrated his command to it, and was not followed by the enemy, who, on the contrary, retreated toward the Tennessee River. Lieutenant Hull estimates the enemy's force at 1,200, and reports having inflicted on him a loss of Colonel Oneal and 17 men killed and 45 wounded. The casualties of the gallant garrison were 2 men wounded. I think such a resolute defense against such overwhelming odds merits commendation in orders, not only as an act of justice to the brave men who made it, but as an example to other railroad guards of what may be accomplished by a determined resistance. I am informed that the recruits under Lieutenant Hull's command had not been mustered into the service. Justice to these brave men requires that it should be done without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 11.

*Journal of the Fourth Army Corps.**

PULASKI, TENN.

November 14.—5 a. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, November 13, 1864, 4 p. m., as follows:

The enemy moved up with infantry to Bough's Mills this morning, and after a slight skirmish fell back on the bluffs and then went into camp. Our line remains the same on Shoal Creek. The enemy's pickets and our own stand in sight of each

*Kept by Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff. See explanatory foot-note, Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 839.

other the entire length of the line. Their movements this morning indicate an advance. I have ordered the roads near Shoal Creek and the Waynesborough and Florence road filled in with timber. If they do not advance this abatis will enable me to move safely by the right flank, should it be necessary for me to do so. Most of the road leading to Shoal Creek winds through deep ravines and can be obstructed with timber.

9 a. m., sent Colonel Capron's brigade of cavalry in the direction of Waynesborough, &c., to see what the enemy is doing. Major-General Schofield assumes command of the U. S. forces at this place this morning. This command includes the Fourth Corps, Twenty-third Corps, and the different cavalry detachments with General Hatch's command. 6 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch, dated Taylor's Springs, November 14, 2 a. m. He says Croxton attacked the enemy and drove his advance posts back, capturing only one prisoner. From this prisoner he learned that two attempts have been made to cross the river by Lee's corps (rebel), but the bridge was broken down twice and that the bridge would be repaired on the night of the 13th (last night), when the whole rebel army would cross to this side. He also says that Beauregard made a speech to the army and told the troops that they were going forward—Hood to attack Nashville, and Forrest to lead a grand raid to the Ohio River. Forrest's cavalry is now coming up the Tennessee from below, to cross at Florence.

November 15.—Nothing of importance this morning. 2 p. m., received dispatch from General Hatch (sent to General Schofield) stating that some of his men report that a heavy force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry is at present advancing on the old military road, the road leading from Florence to Columbia. The defensive works of this place are now about completed.

November 16.—8 a. m., General Hatch reports to General Schofield that the movement of the enemy yesterday was only a reconnaissance, and that there is only one corps of the enemy now on this side of the river. Nothing further of interest to-day.

November 17.—10 a. m., General Schofield sends word that General Hatch reports that he attacked and drove back the enemy's pickets yesterday, taking a few prisoners. The prisoners report that another rebel corps has crossed to this side of the river; that the third and last corps was to cross last night (November 16), and that Forrest's cavalry, 10,000 strong, is also across and is near Florence. Nothing further of importance to-day. Rain commenced to fall on the 15th, and it has been raining ever since. The roads are in a miserable condition.

November 18.—5 p. m., nothing further of importance. General Hatch reports that there is no change in his front, and that the enemy is still trying to cross the river. Last night he sent two men down the river to cut the ropes of the enemy's pontoons. (They went down in canoes.) They succeeded, reached the bridge in the night, and cut some of the ropes while the enemy was crossing. The bridge has since been repaired. General H[atch] now says that there is but one brigade of Forrest's cavalry on this side of the river. Still raining.

November 19.—Nothing of importance or unusual to-day. Rain continued through the day until about 9 p. m., when it ceased.

November 20.—1 p. m., General Schofield sends word that General Hatch reports that Forrest's cavalry is moving north from Florence, on the old military road. His right brigade attacked Buford's division (of Forrest's cavalry) and drove it back, when Buford was largely re-enforced, and compelled this brigade to fall back to this side of Shoal Creek. All of Hatch's cavalry is now on this side of Shoal Creek. It is probable that Forrest is marching for the railroad between this place and

Columbia; and General Schofield directs General Stanley to send a division of infantry to Lynnville in the morning. Lynnville is about thirteen miles north of Pulaski, on the railroad. 2 p. m., General Wagner is directed to take his division to Lynnville to-morrow: to start early in the morning. It has been raining almost during the entire day.

November 21.—6 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Schofield not to send Wagner's division to Lynnville this morning. A dispatch was captured by General Hatch last night, stating that Forrest would move his cavalry, starting on Monday morning. The first snow-storm of the season this morning; growing quite cold. 6.45 p. m., received note from General Schofield, of which the following is a copy:

PULASKI, TENN., *November 21.*

Major-General STANLEY:

General Hatch's report just received leaves no doubt of Hood's advance. He was last night about twenty miles from Florence—one corps on the Waynesborough road and one on the Lawrenceburg road; the third was only six miles out from Florence. Hood must be going to Columbia or west of that. We will have to move accordingly without delay. Have your quartermaster send all surplus stores to Columbia at once, and make all preparations to withdraw entirely from this place by Wednesday morning, the 23d. Let Wagner march to Lynnville to-morrow morning; Cox will precede him.

7 p. m., directed General Wagner to march his division to Lynnville to-morrow morning—Second Division, Fourth Corps. Very cold to-night; freezing.

November 22.—7 a. m., Wagner's division started for Lynnville. 9 a. m., General Schofield sent word that he had just received a dispatch from Colonel Capron, who has been to Lawrenceburg (went there from Mount Pleasant), and that he can hear nothing of Hood; does not think he is advancing. 4 p. m., General Hatch's report received from Lawrenceburg, stating that no force of the enemy has yet come near that place. Cold all day; freezing; very cold to-night.

November 23.—8 a. m., received dispatch from General Schofield, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has information from General Hatch, dated 11 p. m. yesterday, which leaves little doubt that Hood is advancing, his infantry advance being in Lawrenceburg last night. Forrest is striking for the railroad, and may possibly reach it to-day. General Schofield will go to Lynnville this morning, and he desires you to have all the railroad trains loaded and started to the rear at as early an hour this a. m. as possible, and also to have your whole command in readiness to march to Lynnville this p. m. should it become necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

8.30 a. m., sent directions to division commanders to be ready to move for Lynnville at noon. The railroad trains are being loaded as fast as possible. 2 p. m., the First and Second Divisions, Fourth Corps, start for Lynnville; also, all little detachments left at Pulaski, except Colonel Waters' brigade—Third Brigade, First Division—which will leave at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will cover our trains, artillery, &c. 2.15 p. m., received a dispatch from General Hatch, who reports the enemy's infantry moving through Lawrenceburg toward Columbia. He has just heard from one of his spies, who has been in the enemy's

camp, that Hood has 40,000 infantry strong and 15,000 cavalry. General Hatch will move for Columbia via Campbellsville, to cover our column on the march. 7 p. m., our head of column reaches Lynnville, twelve miles from Pulaski. The trains, artillery, and rear of the infantry column did not reach this place until 11 p. m. The troops here bivouac for the night. The enemy is now supposed to be nearer Columbia by one day's march than our column.

LYNNVILLE, TENN.

November 24.—1 a. m., Major-General Schofield, who is in Lynnville, sends word to General Stanley that he has just heard from Colonel Capron, commanding brigade cavalry, that the enemy's cavalry (and a small amount of infantry) has driven him back to and through Mount Pleasant toward Columbia. His dispatch dated about 9 p. m. Mount Pleasant is but twelve miles from Columbia, and there is a good turnpike between these places; Lynnville is eighteen miles from Columbia, and turnpike thence. 1 a. m., General Schofield directs the Fourth Corps to march for Columbia at 3 a. m. Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps (all of said corps now with Schofield), is in camp eleven miles from Lynnville and seven from Columbia. This division has also been directed to march for Columbia at 3 a. m. There is no force in Columbia but about 800 of our infantry, under command of General Ruger. The rest of General Ruger's division is scattered on the Tennessee River and Duck Creek. General R[uger] commands a division of the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield's). 3 a. m., the corps started for Columbia in order as follows: Second Division (which was in camp at Lynnville when we arrived there) leading; Third Division following; then the Artillery Brigade; then the trains; then the First Division. 9 a. m., head of column three miles from Columbia. Firing heard on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike, very near to Columbia. 10.05, head of column (Second Division) reaches Columbia. About the same time a regiment of the enemy's cavalry make an attempt to dash upon our artillery as it is moving along the road. It came from the direction of the Mount Pleasant pike over a cross-road leading therefrom to the road upon which our column is moving. General Wood sent out a regiment of infantry (Colonel Knefler's) and drove the enemy back, killing a few. General Cox's division crossed over to the Mount Pleasant pike early this morning by a cross-road three miles south of Columbia. He reached that pike just in time to save Colonel Capron's brigade of cavalry from annihilation, as it was being driven rapidly into Columbia by a largely superior force of cavalry. General Cox checked the enemy and drove them back a short distance. This also prevented the enemy from getting into Columbia before the Second Division, Fourth Corps—the head of our column. As fast as the divisions of the Fourth Corps arrive in Columbia they go into position in line of battle and throw up barricades and breast-works. 6 p. m., our line of battle as follows: The Second Division, General Wagner, on the right, connecting with the left of Cox's division (Cox's division about one mile west of the town, covering the Mount Pleasant pike, and its right resting on Duck River); the Third Division, General Wood, on the left of General Wagner's, its right connecting with General Wagner's left, on the Pulaski pike, and facing almost south; the First Division, General Whitaker, on Wood's left, the right of the division connecting with Wood's left and the left of the division resting near the river, east of the town, the division facing almost southeast; the artillery of the corps is planted on the

rising ground and knolls along our line of battle. General Cox has been skirmishing a little with the enemy during the entire day. It is supposed that the enemy is now concentrating his infantry force at Mount Pleasant, or this side thereof, on the Mount Pleasant pike.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

November 25.—Have been strengthening our lines to-day. 12.15 p. m., received instructions from General Schofield to send a reconnaissance out on the Pulaski pike. The enemy's cavalry are now skirmishing with General Cox's troops on the Mount Pleasant pike. 4 p. m., the forces sent as a reconnaissance on the Pulaski pike returned. The enemy's cavalry in force was met about one mile beyond our picket-line. After considerable skirmishing they returned. 4.30 p. m., the enemy's cavalry now is in front of the whole line of this army, and is nowhere more than two miles off. 5 p. m., received Special Field Orders, No. 64, headquarters Army of the Ohio, Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864, as follows.* 5.15 p. m., directed General Whitaker and General Wagner to move their divisions to the interior line as soon as practicable after dark, and General Wood to occupy all of the old line, covering the Pulaski pike. 10 p. m., the new and interior line occupied by Whitaker's and Wagner's divisions (First and Second), and they are now working upon them.

November 26.—7 a. m., General Schofield received a telegram from General Thomas, dated Nashville, November 25, stating that he wished General S[chofield] to hold the north bank of Duck River if necessary to prevent Hood from crossing; to hold Hood on the south side of the river a few days until our forces can be concentrated, when we can take the offensive. He further states that General A. J. Smith's force ought to be at Nashville to-day (25th), and that he will at once send him to Murfreesborough if Hood moves toward the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad. He has already ordered five of General R. S. Granger's regiments to that place, and will also order General Milroy to send all of his force (on railroad south of Murfreesborough) there. The enemy made a dash upon the right of General Wood's picket-line at daylight this morning and drove it back a short distance. There has been considerable skirmishing along our whole front this morning. The enemy up to this time (12 m.) has shown only dismounted cavalry. 12.30 p. m., the enemy is approaching on the Mount Pleasant pike, and deploying on the left of the pike about one mile in front of our outer line. 2 p. m., so far as can be discovered the enemy has only deployed about one division of infantry and a small force of cavalry on the Mount Pleasant pike. The enemy's action in deploying such a small force, and in the character of his skirmishing to-day, indicates that he is only making a demonstration in our front, while he may be endeavoring to cross Duck River or operate over toward the Chattanooga railroad. It has been raining hard all day and Duck River is rising. 2.30 p. m., received instructions from General Schofield to move all of our trains, artillery, &c., over the river this afternoon (to the north bank), and to be prepared to move the infantry over after dark. 3 p. m., directed division commanders to send all of their trains, except ten ambulances and five ammunition wagons, to the division over the river, at once, and to send the artillery at dusk; also, to be prepared to send the infantry over to-night—to move over the railroad and pontoon

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see p. 1039.

bridge, via the Hampshire road. 7 p. m., the rain that commenced this morning still continues. It is almost impossible for trains to move down the bank of the river to the pontoon bridge, and up the bank on the other side. The road on the other side for three miles is almost impassable. But very few wagons and only two or three caissons have crossed up to this hour. Owing to the miserable condition of the road it will be impossible for all of the trains and artillery on this side of the river to cross before noon to-morrow. 8 p. m., sent word to division commanders that it will be impossible to cross the river to-night, and that the movement of the infantry will be suspended until further orders. The artillery which has been taken out of our lines of works this evening has also been ordered back. 9 p. m., reports from the cavalry forces guarding the fords of Duck River above and below Columbia have been received by General Schofield this evening, to the effect that no movements of the enemy have been discovered; that he has appeared at none of the fords. 12 midnight, two of the boats of the pontoon bridge have sunk, and but one or two wagons have been able to get over since 7 p. m. Orders were sent at this hour by General Schofield not to attempt to cross over any more to-night, but to fix the bridge and cross them over to-morrow a. m. The rain that commenced this morning still continues. If General A. J. Smith's force has reached Nashville it may be sent to Columbia to-morrow; if it is so sent we will not cross to the north bank of the river, but, with these re enforcements, will be able to hold our advanced lines on the south side of the river, while a force of infantry can be left on the north side to prevent Hood from crossing.

November 27.—8 a. m., sent word to division commanders that they would not move to-day, but must be prepared to receive orders to cross the river to-night. Pioneers are working on the road at the river crossing at the pontoon bridge and on the other side of the river, and the trains will be worked over if possible this morning. The rain has now ceased. 1 p. m., in accordance with instructions received from Major-General Schofield, directed division commanders to send all wagons to the north bank of the river at once. 3 p. m., received Special Field Orders, of which the following is a copy.* 3 p. m., sent orders to division commanders to move to-night across the river in the order—First, General Wood; second, General Kimball; third, General Wagner; and for General Wood to start at 6 p. m.; the pickets to be withdrawn to the outer line of works at 6.30 p. m., and to the inner line at 7.30 p. m., and from this latter line toward morning. General A. J. Smith has not yet been heard from. It is not yet known whether he has reached Nashville. The forces of this corps withdrew, in accordance with instructions, at the hours indicated, without being followed by the enemy. The last of the corps crossed the river at midnight. The rain has ceased; it has not rained since daylight. It is now decided by General Schofield to destroy the pontoon and railroad bridges across Duck River after the pickets have crossed to the north side, as it will be impossible to protect them and the fords both above and below Columbia. Deserters from the enemy, just in, report that the last of Hood's infantry arrived at Columbia this evening; that Hood now has 40,000 infantry strong and from 10,000 to 12,000 cavalry. Our force at present: Fourth Corps, about 15,000, and Schofield's (Army of the Ohio), about 10,000, with about 3,500 cavalry. Our forces are increasing rapidly each day by the addition of recruits arriving from the North, from 300 to 350 per day.

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see p. 1086.

NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., NORTH OF DUCK RIVER.

November 28.—5 a. m., the last of our pickets cross the railroad to the north side of Duck River. The pontoon boats are scuttled and the ends of the railroad bridge burned. 6.30 a. m., the enemy's skirmishers come down to the bank of the river at the railroad bridge and fords. 7 a. m., the Fourth Corps marches to the Franklin pike and go into line of battle on the north side of Duck River, about two miles and a half from Columbia, facing the town, General Wood on the left of the pike, General Kimball (commanding First Division, having relieved General Whitaker) on the right of the pike, his left resting on the pike, General Wagner's left connecting with General Kimball's right, and his right resting on Rutherford's Creek. Opposite General Wagner's right (that is, across Rutherford's Creek) rests General Ruger's left—Ruger's division, of the Army of the Ohio. General Ruger's division covers the crossing at the railroad bridge. Just in front of Wood's and Kimball's divisions is General Cox's division (Army of the Ohio), which covers the crossing of the river at the Franklin pike. The enemy opened [on] us with artillery fire from Columbia, but the distance is too great to do any damage. Cox's artillery replies. The enemy's infantry has been firing at our pickets across the river during the day, and our pickets have been returning the fire. 3 p. m., Colonel Capron reports to General Schofield that his brigade of cavalry was driven back from the ford eleven miles north of Columbia this afternoon, and that some of the enemy's infantry has crossed to the north side of the river at that point. 5.15 p. m., Colonel Streight (commanding General Wood's left, or reserve, brigade) reports that the enemy has succeeded in crossing two regiments of cavalry over the river a short distance beyond his left; that our cavalry pickets there stationed were driven back. Orders were at once sent to Colonel Streight to drive this cavalry back. 5.40 p. m., sent word to General Streight at once to attack and drive back the enemy's cavalry that has crossed above him. 5.45 p. m., directed General Kimball to send his reserve brigade to Rutherford's Creek, where it crosses the Franklin pike in our rear, at once, to cover our trains on the other side of the same, and for it to take position to the east of the pike. 6 p. m., General Thomas sends a telegram to General Schofield, stating that he thinks General A. J. Smith will be in Nashville in three days, and that if he cannot fight the enemy near Columbia—that is, prevent them from crossing Duck River—to fall back to the north bank of the Harpeth River, at Franklin, and that he will bring up all of his forces to that point, where and when he will be able to fight Hood. 8 p. m., received instructions from General Schofield to send a party a short distance up the river, from our left, to see whether anything can be seen of the enemy. General Wilson, commanding cavalry, reports that the enemy has crossed his cavalry at several fords above us—upstream. 9 p. m., it is too dark for General Wood to send Streight up the river to look for the cavalry that has crossed above us—the two regiments that Colonel Streight reports as having crossed—but General Wood has sent 150 men about one mile beyond his left flank, up the river, to observe the enemy.

November 29.—7.30 a. m., General Schofield sends word that it is reported by General Wilson that the enemy has laid a pontoon bridge over the river about five miles east of us, beyond our left flank, up the river, and he wishes General Stanley to send two divisions to Spring Hill, eight miles in our rear, on the Franklin pike, to check the enemy, if he approaches that point, until the force here can withdraw and move

back toward Franklin; also, to send one brigade up the river to see whether the enemy is crossing, as reported by General Wilson, and if so, to check him and hold him there as long as possible. In accordance with the above, orders were at once given for the movement. 8.45 a. m., the Second Division and First Division start for Spring Hill, the Second leading. All of our trains will follow. General Wood's division will remain behind, and General W[ood] will report to General Schofield for orders until he joins the rest of the corps. Two batteries remain with Wood, the rest go to Spring Hill. 9 a. m., General Wood sends Colonel Post's brigade up the river, to ascertain whether the enemy is crossing his infantry, and to check him if he is. 11.30 a. m., received dispatch from General Schofield stating that General Wood has found the enemy's infantry on the north side of Duck River. It commenced to cross last night and is now crossing. 11.30 a. m., received a report from some cavalry soldiers, who state that Buford's division of the enemy's cavalry are approaching Spring Hill from the east, and that it is now near the town. Our head of column is now two miles and a half from Spring Hill. 12.30 p. m., our head of column reaches Spring Hill just in time to meet the enemy's advance. A regiment of infantry and a cavalry regiment that has been in line east of Spring Hill and covering the Franklin and Columbia pike is just being driven in. General Schofield has detained Kimball's division (First Division, Fourth Corps) at Rutherford's Creek. 1 p. m., General Wagner's flankers, acting as skirmishers, have just driven the advancing enemy back. A line of battle is formed as follows: Opdycke's brigade faces northeast, its left resting on the Franklin pike north of the town; Lane's brigade connects with Opdycke's and faces east; Bradley's brigade connects with Lane's, facing in an easterly direction and sweeping around toward the pike south of the town—the line of battle generally about one mile from town. 4 p. m., the last of the wagon train, which followed Wagner's division, is now coming into town. The enemy has been skirmishing with us ever since we took position, and has made several attacks upon our line, which were feeble and repulsed. 5 p. m., our right—Bradley's brigade—is just driven back, and it reforms in the outskirts of town. 5.30, skirmishing still continuing, but it is growing so dark that the enemy has ceased to press us much. It is now discovered that he has infantry as well as cavalry. 6.30 p. m., General Schofield arrives with part of General Ruger's division (Twenty-third Corps), and Whitaker's brigade following. He had considerable skirmishing along the right of the road as he approached town. He captured a few prisoners, among whom is Captain ———, assistant adjutant-general in Cleburne's division, Cheatham's corps. He, as well as other prisoners, report that Cleburne's division attacked us in part this evening. General Schofield reports that the enemy's infantry has been moving this way all day. Thompson's Station, three miles north of this place, on the Franklin pike, is in possession of the enemy. The troops of Kimball's, Wood's, and Cox's divisions will leave Columbia at about dusk. Take it all together, we are in a very bad situation. General Wilson's cavalry not heard from; it is supposed Forrest has driven him back. 9 p. m., General Schofield started from Spring Hill to force a passage, if possible, at Thompson's Station (three miles north of Spring Hill), if the enemy still holds that place. 11 p. m., General Cox arrived with his division from in front of Columbia. He has had hard work there, trying to keep the enemy on the south side of the river. He had his own and Wood's and Kimball's divisions. About 1,500 of the enemy succeeded in crossing and in laying a pontoon bridge. There was fighting at the river all day. 11.30 p. m., General Schofield returned

from Thompson's Station. The enemy had withdrawn from there, leaving only pickets. General Ruger's brigade halted there. 11.40 p. m., General Schofield ordered General Cox to move his division for Franklin; Ruger's brigade to go with him from Thompson's Station; for the wagon train to follow Cox; Wood's and Kimball's divisions to follow the wagon train; and for Wagner's division to remain where it is, at Spring Hill, until everything has passed, then to move, covering the rear of the army. Cox is now moving, and Wood and Kimball following. We lost in Wagner's division about 250 men in killed and wounded to-day.

SPRING HILL, TENN.

November 30.—1 a. m., General Cox's division now out of the way, and our trains start for Franklin; have about 500 wagons in the train. General Wood's division also starts, moving along on the right of the road. As soon as the train reached a point two miles and a half north of Spring Hill it was attacked by the rebel cavalry. Repeated attacks were made upon the train at the same point and at a point half a mile farther north until toward daylight, when Generals Wood's and Kimball's skirmishers drove the attacking cavalry away. These attacks so delayed the train that the rear of it did not leave Spring Hill until nearly daylight. 2 a. m., General Kimball's division leaves Spring Hill. 4 a. m., General Wagner's division, covering our column, leaves, and his pickets were withdrawn at daylight. Colonel Opdycke's brigade, of Wagner's division, acted as skirmishers in falling back. The services rendered by it were of signal benefit. The enemy followed and made repeated attacks, but Colonel Opdycke repulsed each one handsomely. He also succeeded in bringing into Franklin the great number of broken-down soldiers and stragglers left on the road. For three or four nights and days the troops of this corps have been marching and digging, and they are now almost exhausted for want of rest. 9 a. m., the head of our column reaches Franklin. Our march has been much impeded by the wagon train and delayed by the skirmishing. 12 m., Colonel Opdycke reaches the high knoll two miles from Franklin; here he halts, and General Wagner is ordered to hold him in this position and support him with his other two brigades until he is seriously threatened by a superior force of infantry. 1 p. m., General Schofield sends word that the enemy is trying to cross Harpeth River, a few miles above the town, and that he has driven back Croxton's brigade of cavalry. He therefore wishes General Wood, who has just crossed to the north side of Harpeth, at Franklin, to watch the trains (which are on the same side of the river), and to drive back the enemy if he makes an attempt to get them. Harpeth River is fordable at almost every point. 1 p. m., General Wagner reports two large columns of the enemy's infantry approaching Colonel Opdycke's position, moving on the Lewisburg and Columbia pikes, and as he cannot successfully resist the forces, he is moving his division to within the bridge-head constructed by General Cox around the town of Franklin. 2.50 p. m., General Schofield sends word that the enemy's infantry is trying to force a crossing at Hughes' Mill, about three miles north of Franklin, and he wishes General Stanley to send a force of infantry to that point, to assist in retarding or preventing his crossing. 3 p. m., General Wood is directed to send a brigade of infantry at once to Hughes' Mill, to assist the command there in holding the enemy, preventing him

from crossing to the north bank. General Beatty's brigade (Third), Third Division, is sent at 3.30 p. m. General Schofield received a telegram from General Thomas, stating that he had heard from General A. J. Smith, who was at Clarksville, and he expected him to arrive in Nashville last night. As the enemy is pressing us hard and endeavoring to cross the river in several places with his cavalry and infantry, we may be obliged to fall back to Nashville before General Smith can reach us; this to prevent the enemy from getting between us and Nashville. 3.45 p. m., reports come from the front that the enemy is forming for an assault. General Beatty is directed to post his brigade on the left flank of the fort, on the river, instead of going to Hughes' Mill. 4 p. m., the enemy makes a vigorous and strong assault along the entire front of the forces posted beyond the town, within the bridge-head. All of the troops here are posted, save Wood's division, Fourth Corps, as follows: On the right, Kimball's division, Fourth Corps; center, Cox's division, Twenty-third Corps; left, Ruger's brigade, of his division, Twenty-third Corps.* Two brigades of Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, Lane's and Conrad's, are posted outside of the line of works, or bridge-head, on the Columbia pike, in advance of Cox's division. After the first assault of the enemy Wagner's two brigades were drawn back, and occupied part of the line held by Cox at first. As soon as Wagner's two brigades were drawn back to the main line a large number of Cox's men broke and ran. The enemy, driving hard after these two brigades, entered the lines at this point. Opdycke's brigade, of Wagner's division, being in reserve, was ordered up at this moment by General Stanley. The rebels were driven back and our line of works reoccupied. Here General Stanley was severely wounded. Why were these two brigades left out in such an exposed position, and why did not General Schofield order them in? The barricades thrown up stretch from the river on the east of the town to the river on the west. The line is about a mile and a half long, and commands the approaches via the Columbia pike, Carter's Creek pike, and Lewisburg pike. The enemy's assaults were made by columns, generally seven lines deep, battalion front, and covered by a line of battle. The general assaults were made by six or seven columns, one of which was cavalry dismounted. 7 p. m., the enemy has been steadily fighting up to this hour since 4 p. m. He has made not less than four vigorous and determined assaults, each one of which was handsomely repulsed. In addition to these, six or seven weak attempts were made. 7.30 p. m., General Wilson reports to General Schofield that Jackson's division, of Forrest's cavalry, crossed the river at Hughes' Mill this afternoon, and that General Hatch whipped him badly and drove him back across the river. 8 p. m., our trains now moving to Nashville, save headquarters and ammunition trains, which will stop at Brentwood. In accordance with instructions from General Schofield, Wagner and Kimball are instructed to withdraw from the enemy's front and to cross to this side of the river at 12 midnight, and the pickets to be withdrawn at daylight. If we can withdraw the troops will march at once for Brentwood. The troops of the Twenty-third Corps will be withdrawn at the same time and follow the Fourth Corps in the march to B[rentwood]. It is very doubtful whether these troops can be withdrawn, as they are very close to the enemy, with whom they are keeping up a continual skirmish fire. The enemy also makes frequent feeble assaults, evidently with the view to prevent our withdrawal. The enemy's attacks to-day were made

* But see formation of line as reported by General Cox, p. 350.

with at least 20,000 men; this development was shown—two corps of infantry. 9 p. m., pickets report that the enemy is relieving his troops that have been engaged to-day, and are substituting others for them. The skirmish firing, &c., still keeps up. 10 p. m., some houses set on fire in Franklin, supposed to have been done by the enemy in order to show them any attempt we might make to retreat. With difficulty the fire was put out by midnight. 12 midnight, the troops commenced to withdraw, according to order. Word sent to Brentwood to send all trains and material to Nashville. General Schofield received a dispatch from Major-General Thomas, stating that part of General A. J. Smith's troops and part of General Steedman's will be in Brentwood in the morning. Unless these troops get in position at Brentwood by 6 o'clock in the morning we will have to fall back to Nashville very probably.

The Fourth Corps lost in killed and wounded and a few prisoners, about 1,300 men to-day. The enemy lost at least 5,000. A rebel colonel, who was taken prisoner to-day, states that Hood told his men to-day that if they could force our lines of works at Franklin and drive us through the town, that their work was done, and there would not be anything to prevent them from going to the Ohio River. Hence the desperate assaults. He also said that there was a corps of rebel infantry and a division of cavalry at Spring Hill yesterday evening, and that the left flank of this infantry corps rested only about 600 yards from the turnpike along which the troops of this army (except Wagner's division, which fought the enemy in the afternoon, and which was in Spring Hill) passed. This was known to us at the time, and therefore great anxiety was felt as the troops marched past this point. An attack was constantly expected. Our whole march from Pulaski has been a race with the enemy and very perilous. For full particulars of battle of Franklin see official reports.

FRANKLIN, TENN.

December 1.—12.30 a. m., the troops of this corps commenced to withdraw from the line in front of Franklin, Wagner's division (Second) first, then Kimball's division (First), and to cross the Harpeth River. Colonel Streight's brigade, of Wood's division (Third), which was north of the Harpeth, was posted on the north bank thereof to cover the crossing. It was the intention to withdraw the troops at 12 midnight or earlier, but some buildings were fired in the town (it is supposed by the enemy's sympathizers), which lighted the country for miles around, and thus prevented the withdrawal until the fires were put out. 2 a. m., the picket-line, which was left in the works, withdrew. 2.30 a. m., the picket-line reaches the north bank of the Harpeth, and the pontoon and railroad bridges are fired. As soon as the flames were discovered, the enemy opened his artillery upon Streight's brigade, on the north bank of the Harpeth, and our retreating pickets. The enemy did not follow us immediately; it is supposed he was too badly crippled in the action to-day to do so. 10 a. m., arrive at Nashville, and the troops go into line of battle and rest in position. On account of the great fatigue no work will be done to-day. 5 p. m., a small body of the enemy's cavalry approached our vedettes and was driven off. General Wilson's cavalry has now reached the vicinity of our position, south of Nashville. General Steedman with 5,000 men and General A. J. Smith's forces are at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

December 2.—9 a. m., the troops of Fourth Corps take a new position and go into line of battle on a series of ridges running north of west about a mile and a half from Nashville; the line faces about west of south; the troops are all in one line. On the left of the corps is the Twenty-third Corps: on the right is General A. J. Smith's command. The left of our line is a few hundred yards east of the Granny White pike—Kimball's division is on the left, then Wood's division, then Wagner's. Wilson's cavalry is crossing the Cumberland River to-day, to remain on the north bank, watch the enemy, and prevent him from crossing. There is also a fleet of iron-clad gun-boats now in the river, also watching to prevent the enemy from crossing. 2 p. m., General Stanley turns over to General Wood the command of the corps. His wound is very painful, and he starts North on account of it this evening. General Wood turns over to General Beatty (one of his brigade commanders) the command of his division. 2.30 p. m., the enemy's infantry approach to within about a mile and a half of our present line, and can now be seen deploying in line of battle; about two divisions can be seen. We at once made preparations to receive an attack. 6 p. m., the enemy does not advance; has not advanced from the position where he was first seen. 6.30 p. m., orders have been given to division commanders to intrench our position, to throw up parapets to-night, and make epaulements for batteries.

December 3.—Last night the enemy made quite an advance, and constructed a line of breast-works in front of the entire line of this corps, and extending beyond the right and left of it. In front of Streight's brigade (Beatty's division, Third) the enemy got possession of a ridge about 600 yards from our works, and along the crest of it for about one regimental front they have thrown up strong breast-works. Their line on the right and left of this is there much refused, and runs in such directions that it is at least one mile from our extreme right and left. This ridge is about opposite our center, and Colonel Streight occupies the ridge opposite it, of about the same height. 6 a. m., batteries are placed on Colonel Streight's front (two batteries), and we opened fire upon the enemy's works opposite. The batteries along the front of the Third Division and part of the First Division are also directed to fire upon the enemy's works. Brigadier-General Elliott has been assigned to the Second Division of this corps, and he takes command of it to-day. General Wagner, who has been commanding it, resumes command of his brigade—Second Brigade of the same division. 2 p. m., the pickets in front of our left are driven in by the enemy, who makes quite a show of an advance, displaying several lines of battle. After considerable skirmishing he advances a very short distance, where he remains until nearly dark and then falls back. He may intend to attack us at daylight to-morrow. Our artillery has kept up quite a steady fire upon the enemy all day. The enemy has not yet replied with artillery.

December 4.—No change in the enemy's or our lines to-day. We have been firing at the enemy's lines with artillery during the day and he has not yet replied. It is supposed he has not much artillery ammunition with him.

December 5.—No change in the enemy's lines to-day, except that his works may not be quite so full of troops as they were yesterday. We still keep up our artillery firing, and have been making observations to see whether there is a point in the enemy's lines that we can attack

with a chance of success. Major-General Couch was assigned to duty with this corps, in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Cumberland. He reported to-day. As he ranks General Wood he will command the corps, but he refuses to exercise command yet.

December 6.—Nothing of importance to-day. The enemy is still strengthening his works. We still keep up our artillery fire. The enemy replied with a few shots from two guns opposite the knoll held by Colonel Streight's brigade. Major-General Couch assigned to the Twenty-third Corps to-day; leaves General Wood in command of the Fourth Corps.

December 7.—The enemy is moving a force to his left, opposite General A. J. Smith's command, and he is constructing works extending in the same direction. 2 p. m., General Thomas directed General Wood to discover, by observation or pressing forward our picket-line, whether the enemy is yet in strength opposite us. Division commanders report that the enemy yet occupies the works opposite our front in the same strength as yesterday, if not in greater. This fact is reported to General Thomas. Observations have been made to-day to find some point in the enemy's line of works that we can assault. An assault will be made by the Fourth Corps as soon as the troops can get ready—within a few days.

December 8.—Last night the enemy extended his lines to his left, a short distance beyond the position he held at dark, and constructed there a line of breast-works. 12.15 p. m., the enemy force back the skirmish line of the Twenty-third Corps, just where it joins the skirmish line of the First Division of this corps. This caused part of our skirmish line on our left to fall back a short distance. The enemy's skirmishers followed up closely, but they were driven back and our original skirmish line re-established. 3 p. m., it has been decided to attack the enemy at daylight on the morning of the 10th instant. An assault will be made by the Second Division of this corps upon that part of the enemy's lines opposite Streight's brigade, Third Division, just northeast of the Hillsborough pike. The Second Division will be supported by the rest of the corps, save one brigade to be left in our works. General A. J. Smith's column will follow up the assault and cover our right flank, and the cavalry will follow up General Smith.

December 9.—9 a. m., heavy storm of rain, snow, and sleet. It has been impossible to observe the movements of the enemy this morning on account of the state of the atmosphere. 10 a. m., a deserter came into our lines; he reports that Hood is making preparations for a movement. 2 p. m., received a dispatch from General Thomas, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1864.

Owing to the severity of the storm raging to-day it is found necessary to postpone the operations designed for to-morrow morning until the breaking up of the storm. I desire, however, that everything be put in condition to carry out the plan contemplated as soon as the weather will permit [it] to be done, so that we can act instantly when the storm clears away. Acknowledge receipt.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Nothing of importance occurred along our lines to-day. There has been much picket-firing. The day has been quite cold.

December 10.—There is no apparent change in the enemy's lines this morning. The same force appears to be opposite us, and the enemy is

still working on his parapets, strengthening them. The snow and sleet that fell yesterday is yet on the ground. It is almost impossible to move over it either on horseback or on foot. 2.50 p. m., received a note from General Thomas asking General Wood—

What is the condition of the ground between the enemy's line and your own? Is it practicable for men to move about on it with facility?

3 p. m., replied to General Thomas' note, stating that the ground is covered with a heavy sleet, which would make the handling of troops difficult, if not impracticable; from the condition of the ground an offensive movement would be feeble, &c. The enemy is working on a new and interior line of works this evening. The line appears to be almost parallel to the first line and about half a mile in the rear of it.

December 11.—10 a. m., there is a meeting of corps commanders at General Thomas' headquarters. It is decided that we cannot attack the enemy with any show of success until the weather moderates and the snow and sleet now on the ground thaws. The ground is yet covered with a cake of ice, and it is very difficult to move over it. The weather still continues very cold—below the freezing point. There is no change in the appearance of the enemy's lines—except that he is still working on his interior line—the new one he is constructing. Considerable picket-firing to-day; no artillery firing. General Grant has been insisting for several days that General Thomas must attack the enemy. This will be done as soon as the weather will permit. 10 p. m., received dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

Brigadier-General WOOD:

Have your command put in readiness to-morrow for operations. I wish to see you at my headquarters at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

It is very cold to-night and clear.

December 12.—The sun shines bright this morning, but it is yet very cold. The enemy is yet digging and throwing up works in our front, and is constructing an epaulement for batteries in front of General A. J. Smith's works and in rear of his (the enemy's) flank work. Batteries placed at this point will command the Hillsborough and, perhaps, the Hardin pikes. 3 p. m., at a meeting of corps commanders at General Thomas' headquarters it is decided that we cannot move to attack the enemy or to demonstrate until the ice and sleet that yet covers the ground thaws. Considerable picket-firing to-day. No change within the enemy's lines discovered.

December 13.—No change to-day. It is yet quite cold, but the wind is from the southeast. 5 p. m., growing quite warm, and the ice is thawing. Usual picket-firing to-day. The enemy's second, or interior, line appeared better manned (more troops) than heretofore.

December 14.—7 a. m., the ice and sleet has all disappeared this morning. The ground is very muddy and there is a heavy fog. 11 a. m., owing to the heavy fog nothing can be seen of the enemy's lines this morning. 12.30 p. m., received a note from General Thomas, directing that preparations be made for a move as per previous arrangements, and that General Wood meet him at his headquarters at 3 p. m. The following is a sketch of our lines (of the Fourth Corps) and the rebel lines as they appear.* The usual picket-firing to-day. It has grown quite warm, and the ground is turning very muddy. Has been very foggy all day. The conference at General Thomas' headquarters

* Sketch does not appear.

resulted in the decision to attack the enemy to-morrow, if not too foggy. 6 p. m., received Special Orders, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, of which the following is a copy.* 7 p. m., issued orders to division commanders to have everything in readiness to move at 6 a. m. to-morrow. General Elliott will form his division slightly in echelon with General A. J. Smith's left, and refuse his left; General Kimball will form on General Elliott's left, slightly in echelon, with his division refusing his left; and Brigadier-General Beatty will form his division on General Kimball's left, slightly in echelon, refusing his left, or, rather, resting his left on our present line of works near the position now occupied by Streight's brigade, opposite Montgomery Hill.

December 15.—6 a. m., very foggy; cannot well form the troops yet. 9 a. m., General Smith has a long distance to swing around before we can advance, and his troops are forming slowly. 12.30 p. m., our right is now moving slowly, conforming to General Smith's movement. 12.30 p. m., General Beatty ordered by General Wood to assault the works on Montgomery Hill. Colonel Post's brigade selected to make the assault. 1 p. m., Post assaults Montgomery Hill, and carried it handsomely. We captured quite a number of prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded not large for the success. 1.30 p. m., General Thomas sent word that he has sent General Schofield to General Smith's right, to enable the cavalry to go around the enemy's left flank, and he wishes General Wood to mass his troops toward General Smith's left. Our reserves were at once massed in that direction. 2 p. m., visited General Smith on his line. Our whole line now swinging up toward the enemy's works. 2.30 p. m., General Smith carried the left of the enemy's works. At once word was sent to division commanders of Fourth Corps to push forward. 3.15 p. m., Generals Elliott and Kimball advance, skirmishing severely. 3.25 p. m., Generals Kimball and Elliott occupy high ground, now very near the enemy's solid works. 4 p. m., General Elliott ordered to advance and take the hill in his front, on which the enemy has a strong line of works and a battery that is annoying us very much. 4.30 p. m., General Elliott has not yet started, and he is again ordered to move forward. He said that he was waiting for General Smith to come up and connect with his right; he has advanced beyond General Smith's left. He was directed to move at once and cover his right with his reserve brigade. 4.30 p. m., General Kimball was ordered to take the same hill. He moved forward at once, assaulted vigorously, and captured the hill, with the enemy's works and a four-gun battery. General Elliott's division arrived upon the hill just as it was captured. General Kimball assaulted with his whole division. He captured quite a number of prisoners and four battle-flags. The enemy retreated in the direction of the Franklin pike, and formed a line along it, running at right angles to their old line of works, which they yet held from the Franklin pike to their extreme right. 5 p. m., received directions from General Thomas to move forward eastward, toward the Franklin pike, and to reach it if possible before dark, drive the enemy, and form the corps across the pike, facing south. 5.30 p. m., the troops have just been formed—it took some time to form them, owing to the confusion following the capture of the hill—and have started in lines of battle for the Franklin pike, two miles and a half off. 6. p. m., we have reached the Granny White pike, three-quarters of a mile from the Franklin pike, and it is so dark that the troops cannot move farther without confu-

* For full text of orders (here omitted), see Part II, p. 183.

sion. The corps is formed parallel with the pike (on east side), our right connecting with General Smith and our left resting about half a mile from the first rebel works out from Nashville. The enemy has barricaded his front on the Nashville pike, and we are skirmishing with him. 8 p. m., call at General Thomas' headquarters. He directs that if the enemy has not gone from our front in the morning to attack him; if he has gone, to cross the Franklin pike, move down the east side of it, while Schofield moves on the pike, followed by General Smith's command. The cavalry will move to the right of General Smith, perhaps on the Granny White pike. 11.30 p. m., directed division commanders to move at daylight in the morning, in accordance with General Thomas' instructions; if the enemy has gone, General Elliott to lead, followed by Kimball, then Beatty; if the enemy has not gone, to attack him.

We have lost about 350 killed and wounded to-day (Fourth Corps); no prisoners. Have taken near 500 prisoners and 8 guns, besides a small amount of small-arms, &c., and carried the enemy's works in two places by assault. There has been very heavy firing all day since 1 p. m. It is reported to-night that the army captured 26 guns and 1,500 prisoners to-day.

December 16.—6 a. m., the enemy appears in our front in considerable force. Skirmishing commences. 6.30 a. m., we drive the enemy's skirmishers and advance toward the Franklin pike. 8 a. m., gain possession of the Franklin pike, driving the enemy's skirmishers. They retreat down the pike, southward. It is supposed the enemy has been retreating in this direction during the night—toward Brentwood. As soon as the dispositions indicated in orders last night were made General Elliott pushed his column ahead down the east side of the Franklin pike. He did not move more than half a mile when he met a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers. He at once deployed and tried to form connection on his right with General Smith. General Beatty formed on his left, deployed in two lines of battle, and General Kimball's division deployed in his rear. The enemy now occupies a strong line of steep hills that run across the pike, almost at right angles, four miles north of Brentwood. The pike runs through a gap in these hills. They have constructed a new and strong line of works covering this gap and quite a distance in front of it. On the left of the pike, facing south, the line of works runs over a high and strong ridge. This line also extends beyond our right and past General A. J. Smith's front. 10 a. m., General Smith does not reach within half a mile of our right, and General Kimball's division is put in to fill up the gap. 10.15 a. m., we advance about three-quarters of a mile, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and we can advance no farther without assaulting the enemy's works. Our skirmishing now is very heavy and severe. 12.25 p. m., Major-General Steedman's command moves up and connects with us on our left. Generals Kimball and Elliott report the enemy moving from behind their works, past their fronts, toward our left. They must be massing on either side of the pike, and especially on the ridge on the left of the pike, looking south. 1 p. m., General Beatty is directed to reconnoiter and see whether this ridge or hill on the left of the pike, with the enemy's works, can be carried by assault. At 2 p. m. Colonel Post, who made a personal reconnaissance, said that he could take it with his brigade. He was at once ordered to do so. 2.45 p. m., Colonel Post assaults the hill (or ridge), supported by Colonel Streight's brigade of same division—Third. The assault was made with great vigor (General Steedman covered our

left flank), but was unsuccessful. Part of the troops got into the enemy's works, but the fire was so heavy that they could not stay. The enemy had here massed the troops that he had drawn from his left, opposite General Smith. Colonel Post was badly wounded, perhaps mortally. Our loss in the assault, in killed and wounded, about 450. The troops were very successfully drawn back to the point from where they started; the enemy did not follow. 3.40 p. m., General Smith carried the works on the enemy's extreme left. This being observed, Generals Beatty, Elliott, and Kimball were at once ordered to move forward and assault the enemy's works in their fronts. They moved forward almost simultaneously—first, Kimball; second, Elliott; third, Beatty. They carried the enemy's works handsomely, capturing over 700 prisoners and 9 guns. Kimball captured 5 guns, Beatty, 4. Post's brigade, assisted by Kneffler's (of Third Division), again assaulted the hill on the left of the pike (looking south), capturing the 4 guns and quite a number of prisoners. During the first assault these four guns did much execution, firing double-shotted canister at our men, close range. As soon as the works were taken we pushed forward in line of battle, driving the enemy's rear guard, and at dark reached a point about a mile from Brentwood. The enemy used his ammunition very freely to-day. His artillery firing was heavy and very accurate. The artillery firing of this corps was very heavy. We expended 2,400 rounds of ammunition, from eighteen guns. We have lost during the day about 700 killed and wounded; no prisoners. We have captured 979 prisoners and 11 guns. The army to-day captured ——— guns and about ——— prisoners. 12.30 p. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to move the Fourth Corps in the "present order," to-morrow, "in pursuit of the enemy. Your wagon trains will follow the troops in the order of precedence. Major-General Wilson's command of cavalry will be on the left of and cover your left flank."

December 17.—6 a. m., directed division commanders to move forward as soon as they can get ready (they will not be able to move before 8 a. m.), General Kimball to take the right, General Elliott the center, and General Beatty the left; the formation to be one brigade in each division deployed, followed by the rest of the troops in columns; if the enemy is met in force, to deploy another brigade in each division; to advance down the Franklin pike. 8 a. m., started in accordance with orders. Wilson's cavalry started ahead of us, on the Franklin pike, and drove the enemy's skirmishers before them. Our advance and movement was rapid. 1.20 p. m., we arrived at Franklin, on the north bank of the river, with the head of column. General Wilson's cavalry has just crossed. The stream is too much swollen to admit of the passage of infantry, and there are no bridges. 2 p. m., Colonel Suman, Ninth Indiana, with his regiment, is directed to bridge the river (Harpeth). It is doubtful whether he will succeed in putting one up, as the river is rising rapidly. 4 p. m., General Wilson's cavalry is skirmishing heavily with the enemy, who is drawn up in line of battle about three miles beyond Franklin. 5 p. m., General Thomas directs General Wood to cross the river as soon as the pontoon bridge comes up and is laid across the river, or as soon as Suman builds his bridge, if it can be done. 7 p. m., Colonel Suman reports that the river is rising very rapidly, and he thinks he will not be able to build the bridge, but will continue work upon it. 8 p. m., General Wilson has just sent a report to General Thomas, stating that he has "bust up" Stevenson's division of infantry and one brigade of cavalry, capturing three guns, &c.; he said his cavalry made some splendid charges. 10 p. m., General

Thomas directs that "the army will move in pursuit of the enemy, in the present order of the different commands, at as early an hour after daylight as possible to-morrow morning, December 18." He also states that the pontoon train will not be up before morning.

FRANKLIN, TENN.

December 18.—7.30 a. m., Colonel Suman reports that he has been working all night, and has just finished the bridge; the river rose so fast that he could scarcely work, and his bridge was once washed out. 7.30 a. m., orders at once sent to division commanders to move at once—Kimball to lead, followed by General Elliott, then Beatty; battery of artillery to follow each division, and the rest of artillery to follow the corps; then ammunition trains, then hospital train, and then headquarters trains and regimental baggage; the troops will march down the Franklin pike. 8 a. m., leave Franklin; head of our column just starting. 3 p. m., head of column reaches Spring Hill. The mud is very deep, and it has been raining hard up to this hour since 8 a. m.; rain now ceasing. General Wilson's cavalry has met the enemy's rear guard about two miles beyond Spring Hill and is now skirmishing with him. 3 p. m., received note from General Wilson, of which the following is a copy:

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Widow Sayers', December 18, 1864—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have halted my command at this place, about two miles from Spring Hill, to feed and issue rations, &c. I am informed that the enemy has two pontoon bridges across the Duck River, near the old wagon bridge. A little girl, who has just arrived from Tuscumbia, which place she left three days ago, says she saw no troops at that place or this side. Persons say that Hood cannot get across the Tennessee River, as our forces at Memphis had repaired the railroad as far as La Grange, and were marching out to attack him in flank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

At once sent back word to General Wilson that the Fourth Corps would move up at once, and the head of column is now at Spring Hill. 3.40 p. m., arrive with head of column at General Wilson's present headquarters, two miles from Spring Hill. General Wilson's command has here halted. He will leave the pike and move to the left from here. Our column halts here a few minutes. 4.15 p. m., we move on; will move about one mile farther, and then camp for the night. The enemy's rear guard but a short distance ahead; it ran rapidly whenever it was approached by the cavalry. 4.45 p. m., reach a point about three miles and a half from Rutherford's Creek and seven miles from Columbia. Here we go into camp in line of battle—the First Division on the right of the road, the Second Division on the left, facing south, and the Third Division massed in rear of the Second. 9 p. m., reported our position to General Thomas. 12 midnight, no orders have yet been received for to-morrow.

The enemy is very much demoralized. About one-third of what remains of Hood's army is without arms and as many are without shoes. Thus far we (the army) have taken from them over 60 pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners, perhaps 9,000 up to date, including the captured in hospital. Hood's trains are two days ahead of him. He has but a very few pieces of artillery left. Forrest, it is supposed, joined

him with one division of cavalry and two brigades of infantry that he has had at Murfreesborough, part of the same force General Rousseau whipped a few days ago. The rest of Forrest's cavalry is in our front. Wilson has been driving it to-day, together with Cheatham's corps that has been acting as rear guard to-day. We (the army) have captured four general officers up to date.

SEVEN MILES NORTH OF COLUMBIA, TENN.

December 19.—1 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas to continue our pursuit of the enemy to-morrow and to start at about 8 a. m. 2 a. m., received a note from General Wilson, stating that General Thomas directs that Hatch's cavalry division precede us on the Columbia road, and that it will move out at 6 a. m., and will not be in our way. 8 a. m., start for Rutherford's Creek. General Hatch's cavalry is still passing and interferes much with the movements of our troops. The rain that commenced on the afternoon of the 16th still continues. It is raining very hard this morning. The ground is in such condition that a wagon cannot possibly move off of the pike, and it is almost impossible to march infantry off of it. 9.30 a. m., reach the north bank of Rutherford's Creek. The cavalry advance reaches the creek before us, and is now engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on the opposite bank. The bridge has been destroyed and the enemy holds a high and commanding line of hills on the south side, near to and running parallel with the creek. Here he has constructed earthworks. As soon as our advance appeared he opened from these works a four-gun battery. He has lined the bank with sharpshooters, and we cannot build a bridge at the turnpike crossing on account of them and the artillery. The rains have so swollen this creek that it is impossible to ford it, being fifteen feet deep in most places. The pontoon train has not yet come up and we can hear nothing of it. 10 a. m., parties are sent above and below the turnpike and the position held by the enemy to fell trees across the creek, so that we may cross skirmishers, then a working party to build infantry foot bridges. 2 p. m., there are no trees on the bank large enough to reach across, and those that have been cut have been swept around by the very swift current. We have not the tools to build a bridge that wagons can cross on. 3 p. m., General Elliott directed to try and build a foot bridge near the turnpike, after driving back the enemy's sharpshooters by a fire from this side, and to work after dark. Similar instructions given to General Kimball to build a bridge below and not far from the turnpike. The rain still continues to fall very fast and the creek is yet rising rapidly. 11.30 p. m., received a note from General Elliott saying that it will be impossible to build a bridge over the creek; the water is too deep and swift, and still continues to rise. 12 m., the rain has ceased now, and it is blowing up quite cold. At 12.30 p. m. an order was received from General Thomas saying that, owing to the inclemency of the weather, we need not move camp to-day. This note was dated 8.20 a. m., but we had reached Rutherford's Creek when we received it.

RUTHERFORD'S CREEK, TENN.

December 20.—1 a. m., General Kimball reports that General Grose cannot build the bridge below the turnpike; the stream is too deep and swift. He built two rafts and tried to cross men to the other bank, but

both rafts were swamped by the swift current, and two men who were on them were drowned. 3 a. m., received a dispatch from General Thomas, dated December 19, 9 p. m., saying:

If at all possible you will push forward your command across Rutherford's Creek to-morrow morning and move directly against Forrest, who is said to be in camp between Rutherford's Creek and Duck River with about 7,000 cavalry. General Wilson will cross General Hatch's division of cavalry on the ruins of the railroad bridge and strike Forrest on the flank, whilst you attack him in front. Confer with General Wilson and arrange the relative time of starting the two columns. General Smith will co-operate with you by moving from Spring Hill, by a road crossing the headwaters of Rutherford's Creek and passing the school-house and church at A. Atkinson's and coming into the Columbia and Raleigh [Rally] Hill road near J. Caldwell's. Take no wagons with you except the necessary ammunition wagons and ambulances. Your supply train can be brought up afterward.

Inclosed in this order was a note from General Wilson, saying to General Wood:

I have taken the liberty of reading the inclosed instructions, based upon the first report sent in by Hatch to me this evening. He has subsequently moved back to the north side of Rutherford's, but reports that he thinks Forrest gone. I will direct General Hatch, however, to push out very early in the morning, and ascertain in time the true state of affairs to enable you to judge how strongly you ought to push. I don't think it necessary for Smith to leave the pike at all.

8.30 a. m., orders sent to division commanders to do everything possible to get over the river. 9 a. m., General Wilson has not yet sent word of Hatch's movements to headquarters, nor has he called to confer. General Wood, therefore, goes to his headquarters. 9.30 a. m., General Kimball reports that General Grose has a few men across the creek, and that he is crossing his brigade, and will soon have a bridge that infantry can cross. 11.30 a. m., General Kimball's foot bridge done, and he is just commencing to cross his division over. General Wilson is also now crossing his cavalry over the ruins of the railroad bridge. 12.30 p. m., General Elliott has just completed his foot bridge at the turnpike crossing, and is now commencing to cross his division. General Beatty will cross his division on General Kimball's bridge, following him. The pontoon train that General Thomas thought would be up last night has not yet come as far as Rutherford's Creek. 12.45 p. m., Kimball's division reaches the turnpike and moves toward Columbia. 1 p. m., General Elliott's division over the creek and following Kimball's. 1.30 p. m., Beatty's division over the creek and following Elliott. 2 p. m., our head of column reaches Duck River; part of the cavalry command is also there. The enemy has left Columbia; his infantry left, the last of it, last night. Forrest's cavalry is yet near Columbia. A few of his men, pickets, &c., can be seen on the other side of the river. The enemy took up his pontoon bridges over Duck River at daylight this morning. The river is very much swollen; it is too deep and swift to bridge with timber, and we will have to wait for the pontoon train to come up. As it will be impossible to cross Duck River to-day the corps will be put in camp on the bank of the river, in the timber on the left of the turnpike. The cavalry is going into camp on the right of the pike. 3 p. m., it ceased raining about midnight last night, and has not since rained until this hour, and it now commences to rain hard, with a prospect of raining all night. 3.50 p. m., the whole corps now in camp. Have just heard from General Thomas. He reports that the pontoon train will be up to-night. This corps has already been delayed thirty-four hours waiting for the pontoon train to cross th[illegible] Harpeth River, Rutherford's Creek, and now Duck River. The enemy has, therefore, gained so many hours in his retreat. It was

most difficult for us to bridge the Harpeth and Rutherford's Creek for the passage of infantry. 12 midnight, it is still raining hard. The roads off of the pike are impassable for wagons; they cannot be moved at all.

DUCK RIVER, NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN.

December 21.—7 a. m., snowing this morning; not very hard. 8 a. m., received instructions from Major-General Thomas, dated Rutherford's Creek, December 20, 1864, 8.30 p. m., as follows:

Major-General Schofield has been instructed to build a trestle bridge over Rutherford's Creek so that artillery and trains can cross. Major-General Smith will assist in getting the pontoon train over and hurry it forward to you as rapidly as possible, to enable you to throw bridges over Duck River early in the morning. It is the desire that the entire army be over the river before to-morrow night, in which case it is to be hoped that the greater part of Hood's army may be captured, as he cannot possibly get his teams and troops across the Tennessee River before we can overtake him.

The last of Forrest's command and Bate's rebel division of infantry arrived opposite Columbia, on the north bank of Duck River, from Murfreesborough, yesterday. If we could have had a pontoon train to enable [us] to cross Rutherford's Creek when we arrived there, we would have captured the most of this force. This part of the enemy's force was in such haste that it abandoned six pieces of artillery that were stuck in the mud near Columbia, on the Murfreesborough road. 12.30 p. m., received note from General Thomas, stating that the pontoon train will be up as soon as possible. It progresses with great difficulty. He wishes General Wood to gather two days' forage for the animals of the train (500). Orders were at once sent to division commanders to send parties out in the country and gather up forage. 1 p. m., the pontoon train is up as far as Rutherford's Creek, and part of it is now being laid over the stream to cross that part of it which is to be laid over Duck River. It will be dark before it is laid over the creek. 11 p. m., Colonel Streight, who has been directed to assist in laying the pontoon over Duck River, reports that only part of the train has arrived on this side of the river, and that it will be impracticable to commence laying the bridge before morning. He will commence work on it at 5 a. m.

We have collected over twelve wagon-loads of forage for the animals of the pontoon train. We have been delayed another day in the pursuit of the enemy on account of the pontoon train not being up with us. The following reason for the delay has been given: On the 17th instant General Thomas sent word for the train to leave Nashville at once, to push forward and join us. Captain Ramsey, assistant adjutant-general, wrote the order for the train and directed it to come out on the Murfreesborough pike instead of the Franklin pike. The train had moved out fifteen miles on the Murfreesborough pike when (the mistake having been discovered) it was reached by a messenger, and the officer having charge of it was ordered to move over to the Franklin pike. He crossed over on a country road which was almost impassable. Captain Ramsey says that when General Thomas gave him the order he had just awakened out of a deep sleep, and said "Murfreesborough pike," and not "Franklin pike." By this mistake we have been delayed about three days in the pursuit of the enemy, and have missed many splendid opportunities to inflict severe blows upon the enemy, perhaps to annihilate him.

December 22.—7 a. m., open fire upon the enemy's pickets across Duck River. After considerable firing we succeed in crossing the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry across the river in pontoon-boats. They soon drive back the enemy's skirmishers and capture a few prisoners. These skirmishers were left by the enemy as a party of observation. The Fifty-first Indiana behaved very well, and lost 1 man killed and 7 or 8 wounded. 8 a. m., the enemy having been driven from the south bank of the river, Colonel Streight (First Brigade, Third Division) commences to lay the pontoon bridge. There are but three pontoniers with the train, and the troops that are to lay the bridge know nothing about the work. It will, therefore, be necessarily slow. Some of the prisoners captured to-day report that five brigades of the enemy's troops left Columbia very early this morning for Pulaski, and that Hood intends to cross his army over the Tennessee at Decatur. 6.30 p. m., the pontoon bridge just completed. This corps will move over it at once; the cavalry will follow, and commence to cross at 5 a. m. to-morrow. General Thomas verbally directs that as soon as the cavalry gets over to-morrow we "press on" after the enemy; to move out the Pulaski pike, and the cavalry will move "on our flanks." 7 p. m., General Beatty's division commences to cross; General Kimball's will follow; then General Elliott's. 12 midnight, owing to delays the last of General Elliott's division is just crossing the pontoon. General Beatty's division bivouacs on the ridge just beyond our old picket-line—the one established when we first arrived at Columbia—General Kimball's division on the right of the Pulaski pike, inside of our old works, and General Elliott's on the left of the pike, inside of the same. The pontoon bridge is a very poor one, and may break down before all of our artillery and trains pass over it. The artillery is to follow directly after our troops, and our trains after the artillery. All must be over by 5 a. m. to-morrow to allow the cavalry to cross.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

December 23.—5 a. m., the bridge is in such a bad condition and the descent and ascent of the banks so slippery that it is most difficult to get on and off of the bridge. Since midnight, when the last of General Elliott's division crossed, we have been able to cross but three batteries and a few wagons. The rest of our artillery and the greater part of our train is to cross, but the bridge must now be given up to the Cavalry Corps, which is just ready to cross. 7 a. m., directed division commanders to march (to move down the Pulaski pike) as soon as the cavalry passes. It will be at least 9 o'clock before all of the cavalry gets over the river, even if the bridge does not break or have to be repaired. It was very cold last night; this morning it is a little warmer. The roads off the turnpike are yet impassable. 2 p. m., the cavalry is very slow crossing the bridge. It is very probable that it will not all be over before dark, therefore orders are given to division commanders to march down the Pulaski pike about five or six miles and camp for the night. 2.30 p. m., commence to march, Kimball's division leading, followed by Beatty's, then Elliott's. 4 p. m., come up with the rear guard of the enemy, posted in a gorge through which the pike runs, five miles from Columbia. There are high hills on either side of this gorge, running almost at right angles to the road. 4.15 p. m., deploy two regiments as skirmishers and one as support, and then move forward to drive the enemy out of the gorge. A rifle battery is also brought to the front and opens fire. 4.45 p. m., the enemy runs. There was ap-

parently one brigade of cavalry in the gorge; was not much firing. The casualties on both sides, so far as known, only one killed, a rebel captain of cavalry. 5 p. m., it is now too late to move any farther, and the troops are put in camp for the night. General Wilson says that all of his cavalry will be over the river by dark, and that he will move out at 5 o'clock in the morning. The cavalry will move in advance of this corps, and as soon as it passes by the corps will move. It has been very cold to-day.

FIVE MILES SOUTH OF COLUMBIA, TENN., PULASKI PIKE.

December 24.—7 a. m., the cavalry still passing by. Division commanders directed to march and follow it as soon as it has passed; General Elliott's division will lead, General Beatty's will follow, then General Kimball's. 11.50 a. m., the head of our column just starting on the march. The corps has been drawn out ever since 8 a. m., but could not march on account of the cavalry. The rear of the cavalry column just starting. We will now be able to move rapidly. 1 p. m., received note from General Wilson, who states that he cannot move on the side of the turnpike, owing to the nature of the ground; that his progress has been slow, as he has been constantly skirmishing with the enemy. 5 p. m., reach a point two miles and a half south of Lynnville. The cavalry is about a mile and a half ahead, going into camp. The corps will camp at this point for the night. Since 11.50 a. m. the corps has marched sixteen miles and a half—that is, the head of column. The whole corps marched the same distance in five hours.

The force in our front, or in front of the cavalry, is the enemy's rear guard, and consists of seven brigades of infantry and Forrest's cavalry. The enemy's pontoon train camped on Wednesday night at Mr. Foster's, twelve miles south of Columbia, and left there early Thursday morning for Pulaski. All information obtained on the road goes to show that the enemy intends to cross the Tennessee River at Lamb's Ferry, that he will lay his pontoon at that point, and that he will not make a stand north of the river.

TWO MILES AND A HALF SOUTH OF LYNNVILLE, TENN. (COLUMBIA AND PULASKI TURNPIKE).

December 25.—7 a. m., directed division commanders to march as soon as the cavalry moves and we can get the road, General Beatty to lead, General Kimball to follow, then General Elliott. We have but one day's rations now in the haversacks of the men. Our supply train is on the other side of Duck River, and the pontoon bridge is constantly breaking. This fact was reported to General Thomas last night, and he was requested to allow our supply train to cross the river and come forward as soon as possible. 8 a. m., received a note from General Thomas, saying that he will hurry up our train as fast as he can. 9.10 a. m., the cavalry is now out of the way, and the head of our column starts for Pulaski. 1 p. m., head of column arrives at Pulaski, having marched eleven miles since 9.10 a. m. General Wilson drove the enemy's rear guard through Pulaski very rapidly, and his advance arrived at Richland Creek (in the outskirts of the town) just in time to save the bridge over the same on the Lamb's Ferry and Florence road. The enemy had set it on fire and it was burning, and the enemy just leaving it, when his advanced regiment reached it. It was important that this bridge should be saved, as the creek is not fordable, and we

would have been delayed a long time to bridge it. Citizens of Pulaski report that the enemy's pontoon train passed through Pulaski on Friday last, and that General Hood intends to cross the Tennessee River at Lamb's Ferry or Florence. The Lamb's Ferry and Florence roads are the same for eighteen miles out from Pulaski, then they separate. It will not be possible to tell which road the enemy has taken until we reach the point where the roads separate. 1.15 p. m., General Wilson has crossed Richland Creek and is pushing on after the enemy. He meets with considerable resistance, but is driving the enemy before him. Our head of column is just beginning to cross the creek, and we will follow closely in support of the cavalry. We leave the turnpike at Richland Creek. The road from here is almost impassable for wagons and artillery. We will take with us from here but one battery for each division and one reserve battery, three rifle batteries and one 12-pounder Napoleon. For these batteries we will double teams. We will also double teams for all wagons we take. Our rations are out to-night, and when we go into camp we will halt until we can get up three days' supplies. The road on the south side of Richland Creek is covered with broken-down wagons, abandoned artillery, ammunition, &c., left by the enemy. He could not take them with him. Citizens say the mules were taken from these wagons to put to the enemy's pontoon train. 3.30 p. m. (two miles from Pulaski), received a dispatch from General Wilson, stating that the enemy has given him a check; that he is strongly posted, with his front covered with rail barricades; that Forrest's cavalry and eight brigades of infantry are in his front, and he wishes the assistance of our infantry. We push forward as rapidly as possible to General Wilson's assistance. 5.30 p. m., our head of column reaches the point where General Wilson was checked by the enemy, but he (the enemy) has fled, and General Wilson is now pushing on. General Wilson was pushing the enemy too fast, when he (the enemy) made a countercharge and captured one gun, which now remains in his possession. We are now six miles from Pulaski, and halt for the night. General Wilson is informed that we can go no farther until we can get rations. 7 p. m., a train with three days' rations for us is now at Pulaski, and officers are sent forward to hurry it up as fast as possible. It cannot be up with the troops before 11 a. m. to-morrow, so bad is the condition of the roads. 10.15 p. m., received a note from General Thomas, directing us to issue three days' rations, and then push forward in support of the cavalry; that the cavalry train will follow our troops, and our train will follow the cavalry train. (This refers to a train of three days' rations that will be in Pulaski to-morrow morning for us, and our baggage train.) It has been raining since 1 p. m. to-day, and this will make the roads even worse.

LAMB'S FERRY (OR FLORENCE) ROAD, TENN., SIX MILES SOUTH OF PULASKI, TENN.

December 26.—8 a. m., the head of a supply train, containing three days' rations for our troops, is now three miles out from Pulaski, and is moving very slowly. 8 a. m., division commanders are directed to march as soon as the three days' rations are issued (and have been instructed to make the three days last five); General Kimball's division will lead, General Elliott's will follow, then General Beatty's. To facilitate our movement the only wagons that will move with the divisions will be five ammunition wagons and ten ambulances to each; all others, headquarters wagons, ammunition wagons, &c., will move

in the rear of the troops, those of each division in the order in which the divisions march. 5 p. m., it has taken all day for the subsistence wagons to get out to the divisions of the corps and to issue rations. The troops have, therefore, remained in camp. General Wilson moved forward this morning. 5 p. m., issued orders of the day for the corps for to-morrow. General Kimball will lead, General Elliott will follow, then General Beatty. The head of column will start at 5.30 a. m., and the Second and Third Divisions will follow promptly. The orders issued at 8 a. m. to-day in reference to the trains will be observed to-morrow. 7 p. m., received a note from General Wilson, dated Sugar Creek, seventeen miles from Pulaski, 1 p. m., stating that the enemy made a short stand at Sugar Creek, but soon retreated; that he will stop there to feed his animals. He also states that as soon as he crosses the creek he will send a brigade to fell trees in the Tennessee River to float down and destroy the enemy's pontoon bridge.

December 27.—6 a. m., the corps marched, General Kimball leading, General Elliott following, then General Beatty. 10 a. m., thirteen miles and a half from Pulaski reached. Here the Lamb's Ferry and Lexington roads separate. The road to Florence is the one via Lexington. The Cavalry Corps has moved out the Lexington road, and as General Thomas directed the Fourth Corps to follow and support it, we move on the same road. Citizens report that the main body, or a large body, of the enemy took this road, and that his (the enemy's) pontoon train moved over it on Friday, or two or three days ago. 10.30 a. m., received note, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, December 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Yours of 4 p. m. to-day received. The major-general commanding has no orders for you except to push on and support the cavalry as fast as you can and drive the rebels into the Tennessee River. Send word back from time to time with information as to the state of your supplies, and your wagons will be sent forward as fast as possible.

Respectfully,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

12.15 p. m., General Wood and staff reach General Wilson's headquarters at Pinhook Town, about two miles beyond Sugar Creek. General Wilson states that he is unable to move farther, as he has not forage for his horses nor rations for his men. A little forage can be procured from the country, and the cavalry is now bringing it in. It is impossible to bring rations up from Pulaski (or rather, it is impracticable), as the road from that point is almost impassable. It will take twelve hours to haul a wagon six miles. General Wilson also reports that he belives that the enemy is now over the Tennessee River; that he crossed at Bainbridge, where he laid down his pontoon bridge. (Bainbridge is on the shoals between Lamb's Ferry and Florence.) 1.30 p. m., General Wood sent word to General Thomas that he has conferred with General Wilson, who is of the opinion that the bulk of the enemy's army is over the river, and he has sent parties out on various roads to ascertain certainly whether this supposition is correct. If he learns from these parties that the enemy has not crossed he will move on and we will follow and support the cavalry. If the enemy has crossed we will go no farther, but wait further orders in our present position. He also stated that the roads between here and Pulaski are

intolerably bad, and suggests that arrangements be made to feed us from some other point. &c. 2 p. m., reached Sugar Creek (the whole corps), having marched twelve miles over the worst road that, perhaps, an army ever marched. Our trains are up with us and are now going into camp. The cavalry is on the other side of Sugar Creek in camp, and we cannot go farther until it moves. 7 p. m., Major Goodspeed, our chief of artillery, reports that after to-morrow morning our artillery horses will have no forage; that we were only supplied with ten days' forage, six pounds per day per animal, when operations commenced at Nashville (thirteen days ago), and that the quartermaster's department has furnished none since, though a little has been gathered from the country. These facts are sent to General Thomas in a dispatch per courier, who starts at this hour. He is also informed that we can get no forage from the country hereabouts (the cavalry having gathered all), and if we go on to the river it will have to be done without artillery or ammunition. 8.30 p. m., received note from General Wilson, from which the following is an extract:

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pinhook Town, December 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Spalding, at Lexington, 2 p. m. He says the rebel rear guard left there at 10 a. m. A lady from Florence informed him that on the evening of the 25th the rebels had not finished their bridge at Bainbridge. They were fortified to cover the crossing. The gun-boats were shelling Florence this morning. Spalding pushed on at once. I have written to General Thomas that I would press on with all my force early in the morning. The woman's testimony is in some degree corroborated by a rebel prisoner just in. At all events we had better push on as far and as fast as possible. I shall move everything, beginning at 5 a. m., though Hatch has received no rations, and three days' of Croxton's were taken by A. J. Smith.

8.30 p. m., sent word to General Thomas that as General Wilson is going on in the morning we will push on in support as fast as the condition of the road will allow. His (General Thomas') attention is again called to our condition and the necessity of pushing forward rations and forage to this command, and full instructions for the guidance of our movements when we reach the Tennessee River, should we get so far, are requested.

The fact that the enemy had not finished laying his pontoon bridge on the evening of the 25th (as reported by Colonel Spalding to General Wilson) is no evidence that the enemy, or the bulk of his army, is not now over the river. There is no reason to change the opinion that General Wilson advanced, *i. e.*, that the bulk of the enemy is over the river. Knowing when the enemy's pontoon train left Pulaski, we must conclude that the enemy has done well to get his pontoon train to Bainbridge as soon as the 25th instant. General Wilson's proposed movement for to-morrow is not at all judicious, as the rear of the enemy will have crossed the river some time before he can reach it, even if they do not commence to cross until to-day, December 27. His horses will be without forage and his men without rations, and he is going into a barren country. Under orders from General Thomas we are obliged to follow up the cavalry closely and support it, and we are obliged to follow wherever Wilson leads. As soon as the cavalry moves out of the way to-morrow we will march.

EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PULASKI, TENN., LEXINGTON ROAD.

December 28.—6.30 a. m., issued orders for the corps to march at 8 a. m., provided the cavalry is out of the way; General Elliott will lead, General Beatty will follow, then General Kimball. The cavalry will start at 5 a. m. 10 a. m., the head of our column starts. The rear of the cavalry command is just moving out of the way. The road to-day is no better. The troops cannot move upon it at all, but pass through the thick undergrowth of timber and brush on either side. The country through which we are passing is barren and desolate; there are also many swamp flats. 3.15 p. m., our advance reaches a point a mile and a half beyond Lexington, eleven miles and a half from our camp of last night. Here we halt and the command commences to go into camp. The cavalry has been in our way all day, and we now overlap the rear brigade of the same. Have not heard one word from General Wilson to-day, therefore it is supposed that he has had no trouble and does not need our assistance. 7 p. m., received a report from Captain Kaldenbaugh (five miles in the rear), who says that none of our trains (headquarters, ammunition, &c.) can get beyond that point to-night. They are stuck fast in the mud and cannot move, and the mules are exhausted. Received note from General Wilson, dated headquarters Cavalry Corps, Bull's Mills, December 27, 1864, 4.30 p. m., as follows:

General T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you that information has been received that the last of the enemy's forces crossed the Tennessee River last evening, and that the bridge was taken up this morning. General Wilson has sent a staff officer to General Thomas with this information and for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

9.30 p. m., sent dispatch to General Thomas, stating that General Wilson has reported the enemy across the Tennessee River, and, as it is no use to move farther as a matter of pursuit, that we will wait here in our present camp for further orders from him. He is also informed of the condition of our transportation; that our ammunition trains, hospital train, &c., are in the rear, stuck in the mud, and cannot possibly reach us to-night. Very cold to-night; freezing hard.

LEXINGTON, ALA.

December 29.—7 a. m., directed commanders of divisions and batteries to send out to a creek two miles east of Lexington, and to one four miles west, large foraging parties, to get whatever corn there may be in the country. Enough corn was found last night in the vicinity of Lexington to feed the horses of our batteries and of the rest of the command one day. No forage train has yet arrived from the rear, nor is there at present a prospect of one reaching us. The three days' rations that were started from Pulaski yesterday morning, or the morning of day before yesterday, will not reach Lexington before to-morrow morning. The men will have no rations in their haversacks by to-morrow night. At present we are remaining quietly in camp, awaiting orders from General Thomas, the pursuit of the enemy being over. 11 a. m., received a note from General Wilson, saying that he will remain in camp where he is to-day, that his command may obtain for-

age and to be where dispatches may reach him from General Thomas. 12 m., received dispatch from General Thomas, of which following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, dated Pinhook, December 27, 12.30 p. m., is just received. The major-general commanding directs that you order your artillery back to this point to be supplied with forage from the post. He further directs that you hold your infantry where they now are for further orders, ready to move in whatever direction they may be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

2 p. m., sent the pioneers of this corps back to the rear to work on the road from this place to a point eight miles in the rear. 3 p. m., replied to General Thomas' note, received at 12 m., as follows:

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 28th instant, directing the artillery with me to be sent back and to retain the infantry where it was, was not received until 12 m. to-day. The commanding general was fully advised at 8.30 p. m. December 27 that I would move forward the next morning to support the cavalry, as General Wilson had determined to continue the pursuit farther toward the Tennessee River. As we have advanced one day's march farther south, it occurs to me that the commanding general may not possibly desire the artillery now with me to be sent back to Pulaski. I will, therefore, retain it here until to-morrow morning, by which time I trust I will receive an answer to my dispatch of yesterday evening, announcing that the enemy had crossed the river, and asking for orders. If I receive no further orders by to-morrow night I will send the artillery back to Pulaski and retain the infantry here to await further instructions. In the meantime I will try and get up my supply train from the rear to subsist the infantry. I repeat that I should be glad to have full instructions from the commanding general for our further movements.

Very respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

3.45 p. m., received dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your two dispatches of 7 and 8.30 p. m. yesterday have been received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that it is not expected that you shall send any portion of your force farther than the Tennessee River, but as General Wilson has gone on with his command it is necessary that there should be an infantry force to support him and keep pushing until the enemy is driven across the river, when the commands will be placed in camp at such places that they can be supplied with forage and preparations made for a spring campaign. We cannot expect to have everything as we would wish it, but that bad roads and other difficulties must be looked for. It seems as though, with the railroad terminus at Spring Hill, that the chief quartermaster of your corps might have been able to keep the commands supplied with a limited quantity of forage by sending back the empty wagons to be reloaded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

5.30 p. m., replied to the above dispatch as follows:

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Pulaski:

GENERAL: Your dispatch dated December 28, in reply to my dispatches dated 7 and 8.30 p. m. December 27, has just been received. I desire to state to the commanding general that my note in regard to the forage was by no means intended as a complaint, but was simply designed to communicate a fact and inform him of my situation with regard to forage and other supplies, as I was instructed to do. I have no reason to suppose that the chief quartermaster has been at all remiss in getting up forage from the railroad terminus, for the truth is that it has required the entire capacity of my train to get up subsistence for the men for so long a distance. I did not suppose that it was the general's intention to cross the Tennessee River immediately, but supposing that it would be done at an early day with a view to further operations, it occurred to me that it might facilitate them by our taking post on the river at the earliest possible moment at which subsistence could be obtained there. Hence the reference in my note of 12.30 p. m. of the 27th instant in regard to taking post on the Tennessee River for ulterior objects beyond the present pursuit.

Very respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

We have gathered enough forage in the country around Lexington to supply this command for about two days. There is none left in it; we have taken all. No orders have yet been received from General Thomas in regard to future movements. 9 p. m., citizens report that there is a band of guerrillas near Wise's Mill (about six miles west of Lexington) 100 strong, and that they are mounted on the best horses in the country. Information of this fact is just sent to General Wilson, and he is informed that we will send an infantry force out to attack them to-morrow. General Wilson is also requested to send out a body of cavalry for the same purpose. Quite warm to-day. The ground froze last night and is now thawing out.

December 30.—8.30 a. m., directed General Beatty, commanding Third Division, to send a regiment to Wise's Mill, six miles west of Lexington, at once, to find and attack a band of guerrillas, about 100 in number, now near that place. The Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Kimberly, is selected, and will start at 9 a. m. 11.15 a. m., received a note from General Wilson, stating that one of his staff officers, whom he had sent to Florence, has just returned, and that he states that our gun-boats have been up to that place on the Tennessee, but had returned before he got there; also, that citizens report that a raiding party from Memphis had torn up the railroad for fifteen miles, beginning seven miles beyond Tuscumbia, and destroying in the direction of Corinth; also, that the rebels have all disappeared from both sides of the river at Florence and Bainbridge. They had constructed several strong lines of works at Bainbridge as a bridge-head to protect their crossing. 1 p. m., received dispatch, of which following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The last of the rebel army having been driven across the Tennessee River, the major-general commanding directs that the pursuit cease, and that you march with your corps to Huntsville, Athens, and vicinity, and there go into camp for the winter, and attend to the reorganizing of your command and fitting it generally for an early spring campaign. The Cavalry Corps, with the exception of one division, has also been ordered to Huntsville for the winter. Should you be unable, from badness of the roads or scarcity of forage, to march directly to Huntsville, you can come back to this point and march from here, or you can march direct and send your wagons by this route, via Elkton. The major-general commanding the forces

in the field tenders his thanks to yourself, your officers and men, for the vigor, bravery, and willing endurance of privations and hardships displayed by your command during this long and toilsome pursuit of the retreating rebel army.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

1.30 p. m., the trains with three days' rations for this command have just arrived from Pulaski. Instructions have been sent to division commanders to issue them at once, with instructions that they are to last five days. 2.15 p. m., sent dispatch to General Thomas, stating that we will march direct to Huntsville and Athens, and take with us the artillery and trains now here. It will be easier to do so than to send them back to Pulaski and thence to these places. 2.15 p. m., send a dispatch to Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster of the corps, directing him to send all of the trains and property of the corps now in the rear to Huntsville and Athens, via the Elkton and Pulaski pike. 3 p. m., directed division commanders to send their ordnance officers to the rear at once, to turn over the ammunition in their trains at Pulaski and bring forward the empty trains to Huntsville and Athens. 4 p. m., General Wood wrote to General Thomas a letter, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS.
Lexington, Ala., December 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Every particle of information, however derived, in regard to the condition of Hood's army attests the fact of its complete and perfect demoralization. I have made many inquiries of citizens living on the road we have followed in the pursuit, and have received universally the same answers, namely, that one-half of the retreating troops are unarmed, and that everything like organization is gone. Two escaped prisoners came in yesterday, and their statements fully corroborate the information derived from other sources. One of these prisoners marched, or rather went with Lee's corps (for he says there was nothing like marching among them), to within two miles of the Tennessee River, where he escaped. He says that not more than one-half of the corps was armed; that there was no organization at all in the corps; that he saw nothing like a company, regiment, or brigade, and that the men moved in squads, varying from six or eight to fifteen or twenty, and that these squads moved and halted at their own choice. He further states that from Pulaski to the point at which he escaped the rebels had nothing to eat but parched corn. The other escaped prisoner marched with Cheatham's corps from Pulaski toward the Tennessee River, by the old military road. He says that out of the whole corps only about a regiment could be got to guard about 140 prisoners, and that the remainder of the corps marched in small squads, these squads moving as they chose. He says that in these squads he saw occasionally a musket or two to shoot cattle, &c., along the line of retreat. Both of these men speak of the destitute condition of the rebels in regard to clothing; they are without blankets, a great number without shoes, and all imperfectly clad. I feel confident that Hood has not taken across the Tennessee River more than half the men he brought across it; that not more than one-half of those taken out are armed; that he lost three-fourths of his artillery; and that, for rout, demoralization, even disintegration, the condition of his command is without a parallel in this war. I am also confident that his command cannot be reorganized for service for some weeks, perhaps not before spring. At present, so far as Hood's command is concerned (and I know of no other force in that event that could oppose us), the whole country from the Tennessee River to Mobile is open to us. Should we not then improve the present opportunity for bringing Alabama, at present the best State for supplies the rebels have, under our control? I firmly believe we can, within the next few weeks, without much opposition, bring the whole State under our control.

The Tennessee River affords us a good line of communication, vastly superior to railroads. Let us establish a depot at or near the head of navigation, and, within the next ten days or two weeks, place in it, by numerous transports, abundant supplies of every kind, as we could, for the troops to be engaged in the expedition. I estimate that 40,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and one battery of artillery to each division of infantry, with a reserve battery to each corps, would be an ample force

for the expedition. To raise this force the whole country behind us, if necessary, might be almost entirely stripped of troops, as I am confident our offensive movement would abundantly protect the rear. I am quite sure, after the late experience of Hood in Tennessee, that the rebels would not attempt to check us by a counter invasion. Starting with a force composed as above, and taking with us hard bread, sugar, coffee, and a double allowance of salt for forty days, one day's salt meat in seven, a small supply of forage for exigencies, driving as many cattle with us as could conveniently be done, and trusting to the country to supply the remainder of the meat ration and forage for daily use, I have no hesitation in saying that we could eat our oysters in Mobile in forty days from the date of departure. The distance to be traversed is about 300 miles, and an average of less than ten miles a day would carry us through in the period assigned. I would suggest the route from Tuscumbia, via Tuscaloosa, Selma, giving a side wipe as we passed at Montgomery and destroying the State archives, to Mobile. I have made many inquiries touching the country adjacent to the proposed route, and am sure the roads through it are entirely practicable for military purposes, and that it teems with supplies such as a military force would require. The troops would engage in such an expedition with great ardor, and would cheerfully endure all its hardships and privations. If successful, and of this I have not the shadow of doubt, this movement would deal a blow unequaled in injurious consequences to the hated rebellion. I respectfully submit these views to the consideration of the commanding general of the forces, and request you will lay this communication before him at your earliest convenience. I do not here touch upon the co-operation we might—in fact, should—receive from our troops on the Mississippi and in the Department of the Gulf, as such co-operation would be matter of arrangement with other commanders; but it seems to me that the arrangements for such co-operation could be made by the time the main force would be ready to move from its base on the Tennessee River.

In conclusion I would say to the commanding general that the success of the expedition would be greatly facilitated by moving before Hood's command could be reorganized, armed, and equipped, and before a force could be concentrated from other quarters to oppose us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

5 p. m., issued orders of the day for to-morrow, December 31, stating that the corps will march for Athens and Huntsville, to start at 7 a. m. to-morrow; General Beatty's division will lead, General Kimball's will follow, then General Elliott's. Each division will take one battery and all of its trains, and send its pioneers in front to repair the roads and bridge small streams. The trains that belong to the divisions will move with them until we arrive at Athens and Huntsville, and not in the rear of the corps as heretofore. 10 p. m., very cold to-night; snowing a little and freezing quite hard.

December 31.—7 a. m., the corps started on the march, General Beatty's division leading, then General Kimball's following. General Elliott has not yet issued the three days' rations, that were to have arrived yesterday, to his division. His subsistence train has not yet arrived at Lexington, but will be here before noon. The other divisions were issued to yesterday. As soon as his division has been issued to General Elliott will march. The roads on to-day's march are much better than the one from Pulaski to Lexington. Our march is slow, though, to-day, owing to the fact that we have to bridge many small creeks that run across the road for the passage of infantry; the water and atmosphere are too cold for wading. 1.45 p. m., General Beatty's division arrives at Sugar Creek. The water is about three feet deep at the ford and the creek is about ninety feet wide. Halt here to build a bridge to cross over the infantry; the teams will ford. 3 p. m., the bridge now completed, and General Beatty is just commenced to cross, General Kimball following up close. General Elliott not yet reported. 4 p. m., head of column reaches a point two miles and a half beyond Sugar Creek and one mile beyond Mount Rozell, on the Lexington and Athens road. Here the corps will go into camp; Beatty's division

(Third) now going in camp. 4 p. m., we have marched seventeen miles and a half, and bridged Sugar Creek and all of the small creeks running across the road on our line of march, since 7 a. m. It is not yet determined at what ford we will cross Elk River; it depends on the condition of the river—whether it is fordable. If the river cannot be forded, and we cannot build a bridge over it for the passage of infantry, artillery, and our trains, in less than three days, we will march to Huntsville, via Fayetteville, at which latter point is a good bridge over the Elk. By taking this route we must make quite a detour, going thirty-five miles out of the way. Colonel Greenwood, assistant inspector-general of the corps, has gone to Grigsby's Ford to see whether the river is fordable at that point—this is, the lower ford. Buck Island Ford is the one on our direct road, and Legg's Ford is a few miles farther up the river. 8 p. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood has just returned, and reports that the river cannot be forded at Grigsby's; if not, it is not fordable at Buck Island. A reconnoitering party will be sent to Legg's Ford, at daylight in the morning, to examine it, and the corps will not move from camp until its report is received. If the corps moves to this ford and we there find we cannot cross it or bridge it within three days, it would have to march back to Sugar Creek to take the Fayetteville road. The day has been very bright, but cold; it has been freezing all day. 10 p. m., General Elliott has not yet reported the position of his division. It is not known at corps headquarters where he camps to-night.

MOUNT ROZELL, ALA., FIFTEEN MILES NORTHWEST OF ATHENS, ALA.

January 1, 1865.—6 a. m., Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood and party starts to Legg's Ford to examine the condition of the river at that point. 9 a. m., General Elliott camped about five miles from Sugar Creek last night, and has just reached the creek. 10 a. m., Colonel Greenwood reports that none of the fords of Elk River can be crossed with wagons or artillery; that the water is not less that six feet deep. 10.30 a. m., ordered Colonel Suman and Major Watson (both of the First Division) to construct a good strong wagon bridge over the Elk at Buck Island Ford for the passage of the corps. All of the pioneers of the corps are instructed to report to them for duty in building the bridge. Colonel Suman says that he will build the bridge by noon on the 3d instant, and that it cannot possibly be built sooner. 11 a. m., ordered Generals Kimball and Beatty to move their divisions to the vicinity of Buck Island Ford, and for them to render Colonel Suman any assistance he may call for, and ordered General Elliott to move his division to Mount Rozell, about two miles this side of Sugar Creek. 12 m., division commanders directed to send foraging parties out from each brigade to forage the country for subsistence and to seize mills and grind corn for their troops. 3 p. m., Colonel Suman and Major Watson commence work on the bridge. There will be some difficulty in constructing it, as the stream is too deep to ford, is very swift, no boats can be procured, and it is about 325 feet wide. The only tools that can be found to work with are axes, a few saws, and two or three augers; have no nails or spikes. It might be a saving of time to march to Huntsville, via Fayetteville, thirty-four miles out of the way, but too many of the men are barefooted or too nearly so to march such a long distance. There is a good stone bridge over the Elk at Fayetteville. We move headquarters to Elk River, near the bridge. The weather moderated much to-day and it is growing quite warm.

BUCK ISLAND FORD, ELK RIVER, ALA.

January 2.—The command is in camp to-day. As many men as can work at it are engaged in constructing the bridge over the river at this point. The work is being pushed forward quite rapidly, and Colonel Suman says he will have it done by 1 p. m. tomorrow. Colonel Suman has charge of the working parties, while Major Watson, who is a practical bridge-builder, directs the work. Foraging parties are doing well to-day, and the command is being well supplied. There is now no danger of being out of rations before we arrive at Huntsville, though but three days' full rations were issued the day before we left Lexington, Ala. Quite warm to-day and very clear, but it will rain before midnight to-day.

January 3.—8.30 a. m., published orders of march. The corps will march as soon as the bridge is completed, probably by noon; General Kimball's division will lead, General Beatty's will follow, then General Elliott's. Each division will in itself be a separate column, taking its trains, &c., as on the march from Lexington, Ala. The pioneers of the leading division will repair the roads, cut new roads, &c. (It commenced to rain at midnight last night, and yet continues to rain.) 11 a. m., the bridge just completed; no work was done after night; it was built in just twenty hours' working time; is very strong, and will admit of the passage of the heaviest trains. 11.30 a. m., General Kimball commences to cross the bridge, the other two divisions following. 3 p. m., General Wood and staff arrive at Athens. 3.15 p. m., received (at Athens) a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

PULASKI, *January 1, 1865.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD:

Concentrate your whole corps at Huntsville and prepare for an early resumption of the winter campaign. Instructions by letter have been sent you. The Twenty-third Corps goes to Eastport.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

4 p. m., head of column arrives at Athens. The corps will encamp here for the night. The railroad from Huntsville to Athens has been repaired, and cars are running to this point from Nashville; they have been running for several days.

January 4.—Marched from Athens to-day. The corps arrived at a point within seven miles of Huntsville, and there went into camp for the night.

January 5.—10 a. m., the corps arrives in the vicinity of Huntsville. The First Division goes into camp about one mile east of the town, the Second about three miles west, and the Third Division about four miles south.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

January 6, 7, &c.—January 7, 11 a. m., received letter, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., January 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 30th ultimo, suggesting plan for continued operations this winter, has been received. Probably some such plan will be adopted, as you will see by the inclosed copy of telegram from General Halleck that the lieu-

lenant-general is not disposed to permit the army to rest long. The major-general commanding directs that Athens be not occupied by your troops, but that the entire corps be concentrated at Huntsville, and all returns made up to date, and full preparations made for the campaign at as early a date as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

The following is the copy of the copy of the telegram referred to in the above letter:

WASHINGTON, *December 31, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs all of your force not essential to hold your communication be collected on the Tennessee River, say at Eastport or Tuscumbia, and be made ready for such movements as may be ordered. It is supposed that a portion of the troops in Louisville and other parts of Kentucky and Tennessee can be available for active operation elsewhere. General Dodge wishes you to return to Saint Louis the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, so that he may complete its organization. Please give us the earliest possible notice of Hood's line of retreat, so that orders may be given for a continuation of the campaign. Lieutenant-General Grant does not intend that your army shall go into winter quarters; it must be ready for active operations in the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

January 7 to February 1.—The whole corps remained in camp in the vicinity of the city.

No. 12.

Reports of Surg. J. Theodore Heard, Medical Director, Fourth Army Corps, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., December 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the Fourth Army Corps at the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, November 29 and 30, respectively:

On the morning of the 29th of November the Fourth Corps (three divisions) and the Twenty-third Corps (two divisions) were in position on the north bank of Duck River, opposite Columbia, Tenn. The enemy, or the larger portion of the rebel army, was upon the south bank and confronting our lines. At 9 a. m. the Second Division, Fourth Corps, marched for Spring Hill, accompanied by and guarding all the trains of the army, with the exception of twenty ambulances left with the First and Third Divisions, Fourth Corps, which divisions were ordered to remain with the Twenty-third Corps until dark and then withdraw with the rest of the army. About 2 p. m., the head of column being within one mile of Spring Hill, the general commanding was informed that the cavalry of the enemy was pushing back our cavalry and rapidly approaching the town. The troops were at once pushed forward at double-quick, passed through the town, charged the enemy, checked him, and finally caused him to retire. The division was then placed in position to protect the pike on which the trains were moving. About 4 p. m. the right brigade (Third Brigade, Brigadier-General

Bradley) was furiously attacked by what afterward proved to be two brigades of rebel infantry. The attack was continued until nearly dark, when our right gave way toward the pike, followed by the enemy. Fortunately, however, all trains had then passed and were parked north of the town, where also division hospitals were temporarily established and the wounded rapidly cared for. A few wounded were unavoidably lost when the right gave way. One hundred and fifteen wounded were brought to hospital. Shortly after dark orders were given to break up hospitals, load ambulances, and be ready to move with the other trains at a moment's notice. The rest of the army reached Spring Hill about 10 p. m., and continued their march through the town toward Franklin. The hospital and ambulance trains moved at the same time, reaching Franklin at 10 a. m. November 30, without loss, although several times attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The wounded and sick were shipped by rail to Nashville early in the afternoon. The two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps, with the First and Second Divisions of the Fourth Corps, remained south of Harpeth River and intrenched themselves; the Third Division, Fourth Corps, crossed to the north side of the river, and was not engaged in the battle of Franklin.

At about 1 p. m. November 30 the enemy appeared in force opposite our lines. At 3.30 p. m., as it was determined to withdraw at dark toward Nashville, orders were given to send all trains, except half the ambulances of each division, to Nashville. Soon after the trains were fairly on the road the enemy commenced a furious attack upon the entire lines. Six distinct assaults were made, and, by hard fighting, were repulsed, with great loss to the enemy. As soon as the firing commenced orders were sent for the hospital wagons to be parked in the nearest field, and the tents to be temporarily pitched, all ambulances to return and cross the river. Efforts were then made to obtain a train of cars for the wounded; the commanding general, however, did not deem it best that one should be telegraphed for. Owing to the intense darkness and imperfect provision for crossing and recrossing the river, the movements of ambulances were necessarily retarded. The wounded were collected at hospital as rapidly as possible. The town was thoroughly searched for wounded. Orders were issued for the withdrawal of troops at 12 o'clock. The ambulances worked constantly until 11 p. m., and were then loaded to their utmost with wounded collected at hospitals. Such slight cases of disease as remained were loaded upon army wagons. The hospitals and ambulance trains were the last to draw out, and were closely followed by the troops; 550 wounded were brought off. From all that can be ascertained it is probable that from 75 to 100 wounded of this corps were left in the hands of the enemy. Many rebel wounded fell into our hands, but were left for want of transportation. The ambulance train reached Nashville at 9 a. m. December 1, and the wounded were placed in general hospital. The following casualties occurred in the ambulance corps of Fourth Army Corps.*

Lists of wounded and tabular statements of wounded have already been forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THEO. HEARD,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

Surg. GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Huntsville, Ala., January —, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of this corps during the battles of December 15 and 16, near Nashville, Tenn.:

On the morning of December 14 orders were received to be ready at 6 a. m. December 15 to move upon the enemy's position. The hospitals of this corps, which, since the 2d of the month, had been located near the city on the Franklin pike, were ordered to be broken up and the hospital train to be parked on the Hillsborough pike, there to remain until further developments; the sick were transferred to general hospital. At 7 a. m. December 15 the troops of this corps moved out by the Hillsborough pike in front of the line of works occupied by them during the two weeks previous, and formed as follows: First Division on the right, connecting with the left of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command; Second Division on the left of the First; and the Third Division on the left of the Second and somewhat retired. The hospitals of the corps were at once established directly on the Hillsborough pike, and about a quarter of a mile in rear of the line of works. The site selected was the lawn in front of a large brick house; water was abundant and good. Detachments from each division ambulance train were close in rear of the troops; the remaining ambulances were parked in rear of the works and ready to move out when required; the stretchermen were with their respective regiments. During the fighting of the 15th ultimo the line of this corps was advanced nearly two miles. The loss in wounded was not severe, being only 203 men. The wounded were promptly removed from the field and cared for at division hospitals. The majority of the wounds were caused by conoidal balls. After dark, the fighting having ceased and all operations and dressings having been attended to, the wounded were transferred to general hospital. As the position of the corps had now changed from the Hillsborough pike to the Franklin pike, the hospital train was ordered to be loaded and ready to move at daylight on the 16th ultimo.

On the morning of the 16th ultimo the position of the troops of this corps was as follows: The Third Division on the left of the Franklin pike, connecting with the right of Major-General Steedman's command; Second Division in center; and the First Division on the right, connecting with the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. The hospitals were located on the right and left of the Franklin pike at "The Springs," about two miles in advance of the old line of works; the ambulances were near the troops. The fighting of to-day was much more severe than that of yesterday, although the casualties were wonderfully slight. Four hundred and ninety-five men of this corps were wounded and taken to hospital. Shell wounds were of more frequent occurrence than on the previous day. At night the wounded, after being attended to, were ordered to be transferred to general hospital and the hospital trains to be loaded and ready to move at early day, either for the establishment of the hospitals near the troops in the event of another battle, or to be ready to follow the corps in case, as was probable, the enemy should retreat.

The medical and ambulance officers of the corps deserve great praise for the faithful and efficient manner in which they performed their arduous duties. With little or no rest for fifty hours, they yet cheerfully and fearlessly continued at their posts. I can truly say that I have never seen wounded more promptly removed from the field or better cared for in division hospitals.

Medical and hospital supplies were abundant and rations plenty. There were no casualties in the ambulance corps or among medical officers.

The following number of wounded of other commands was received into hospitals of this corps, viz: Rebels, 15; Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, 2; Thirteenth U. S. Colored Troops, 40; Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, 1; One hundredth U. S. Colored Troops, 3; total of other commands, 61.

Inclosed are lists of rebel wounded received into hospitals of this command.

The battle reports of division hospitals have been forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THEO. HEARD,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director.

Surg. GEORGE E. COOPER, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 13.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations November 30 and December 8 and 11–28, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th ultimo:

On the evening of the 29th orders were received to withdraw from our position on the north side of Duck River, opposite Columbia, my division to cover the retreat of the entire army. After the Twenty-third Corps and the Third Division of the Fourth Corps had withdrawn and passed Rutherford's Creek I withdrew my division, and at 12 midnight crossed Rutherford's Creek and moved on rapidly to Spring Hill, passing within 300 yards of the rebel lines. Here I joined the Second and Third Divisions of this corps. Receiving orders from Major-General Stanley, I at once took position on the left of the road, covering the artillery and trains of the Fourth Corps, and moved forward toward Franklin. We had proceeded about three miles, when word was sent me that the enemy had attacked and were burning the train of the Twenty-third Corps, which was in our front and without guard. I at once sent Col. I. M. Kirby, commanding my First Brigade, forward to save the train if possible. Colonel Kirby was prompt in his movements and reached the point in time, driving the rebels off and saving all but ten wagons, which the rebels had burned before he came up. From this point we moved on to Franklin, at which point we arrived at 12 m. of the 30th. Receiving orders, I went into position, on the right of the Twenty-third Army Corps, in the following order: My right, composed of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker commanding, resting on the Harpeth River; my left, the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Grose commanding, resting on the Centerville pike, and connecting with the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps; my First Brigade, Col. I. M. Kirby commanding, in the center. Captain Ziegler's battery,

(B) Pennsylvania Artillery, having reported to me, was placed in position by General Grose on the left of the division, near the Centerville pike. General Cox, commanding Twenty-third Corps, calling upon me for a regiment to re-enforce the Second Division of that corps, I detached the One hundred and first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel McDanald commanding, from my First Brigade, and ordered it to report to General Ruger. I have no report from it, but am informed by the officer in command of that line that it behaved splendidly, holding a position from which two regiments had been compelled to retire until the end of the battle.

Having established my line I gave direction that barricades should be made, and by 4 p. m. my men had thrown up excellent barricades the entire length of our line. Thus having completed our works, with skirmishers thrown forward, we awaited the approach of the enemy. At near 5 o'clock he made his appearance in my front in heavy force, moving in line of battle, advancing upon us, my skirmishers retiring gradually before them to my main line. The enemy advanced to within 250 yards of my main line, when my men opened upon them with such precision that the rebel line was literally mown down. The destruction of the enemy was terrible indeed, yet they pressed forward with still another line, seemingly determined to carry our position. Reaching within a few yards of our line, my men gave them such deadly volleys that their lines mostly fell killed or wounded; the survivors broke and fell back in great confusion. In about half an hour after this first repulse the enemy again made his appearance, more to my center and right, and again was he driven back in confusion, and with terrible slaughter. Still not satisfied, and waiting until it was dark, the enemy again advanced and attempted to carry our position, but was again repulsed; after this last repulse of the enemy my skirmishers were again thrown forward from the main line some 300 yards, and remained in their position until the army was withdrawn to the north side of the Harpeth River. It was Loring's division, of Stewart's corps, and a part of Lee's corps, of the rebel army, that engaged my division, as we ascertained from prisoners captured. Captain Ziegler's battery on this, as on former occasions, did splendidly, inflicting severe punishment upon the enemy, and, in fact, at one time prevented the enemy penetrating our line near the right of Second Division, Twenty-third Corps. Too much praise cannot be awarded this battery.

At midnight, in obedience to orders, I withdrew my division from its position, leaving my skirmishers on duty in front of the line, and moved to the bridge to effect a crossing, as I had been directed to move at once upon Brentwood to take up position until the army should arrive; but to my surprise I found the way blocked up by other troops who had left their position in advance of the time, and hence was unable to cross in advance, but was compelled to wait and take the position which others should have taken. General Grose's brigade (the Third), of my division, was the last of the army to withdraw from the line in front of Franklin. My skirmishers stood alone in front of the enemy until the army had crossed Harpeth River, and I am proud to say that every man of my division was in his place and all came off in good order. My dead were buried and all my wounded brought away. My loss is 60 in killed, wounded, and missing, as will be seen by the inclosed report.

Every officer and man of this division behaved nobly and is entitled to the highest praise. Brigadier-Generals Grose and Whitaker and Col. I. M. Kirby, my brigade commanders, are officers worthy to com-

mand such noble men as those composing their brigades. They all deserve well of their country, and I again recommend Col. I. M. Kirby, of the One hundred and first Ohio, for promotion. I am greatly indebted to every member of my staff for valuable services rendered during the engagement. One of my aides, Lieut. Joseph G. Waters, was severely wounded in the right arm while conveying orders. Every officer and man of the division and of my staff has my thanks and commendations for his services and noble bearing.

For further details you are referred to the inclosed reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Return of casualties of First Division, Fourth Army Corps, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Brigade	.....	2	2	.....	8	8	1	3	4	14
Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	4	4	9
Third Brigade	.....	3	3	2	22	24	.....	10	10	37
Total	.....	5	5	3	34	37	1	17	18	60

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders I have the honor to make the following report relative to the affair on my picket-line to-day:

The enemy advanced a strong skirmish line and drove my pickets from their position, taking possession, for a short time, of my line. My pickets were reformed and advanced as skirmishers, driving the rebels back and regaining their original position, and which they now hold. The picket-line of the Twenty-third Corps immediately on my left gave way first, thereby enabling the enemy to enfilade my line. In order to regain possession of the original position, I took a section of Ziegler's battery to a position near the Franklin pike, in rear of my picket reserves, and opened fire upon the rebel lines. They gave way in confusion, and I then advanced my picket-line, and at the same time the picket-line of the Twenty-third Army Corps (Cox's division) went forward. Two prisoners were captured, belonging respectively to Stevenson's and Johnson's divisions.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLERTON,
Chief of Staff, Fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 6, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 14th of December last I received the order of the general commanding the corps to be ready to march at 6 o'clock the next morning, for the purpose of attacking the rebel army, then intrenched before Nashville. At that hour my command was under arms, and immediately after daybreak it was moved toward the right and out through our line of works on the Hillsborough pike, and put in position—the Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. William Grose commanding, on the right, his right extending to the position taken by the left of the Second Division of this corps, and the First Brigade, Col. I. M. Kirby commanding, on the left, his left resting on the Hillsborough pike; the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker commanding, was placed in reserve opposite my center. All of my brigades were formed in two lines of battle. During the forenoon my line was advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers before it to a ridge fronting and about 1,000 yards from Montgomery's Hill, where the enemy had strong works and a battery commanding the Hillsborough pike. In this advance my command had obliqued to the left, conforming its movements to adjacent commands, and nearly all of the First Brigade crossed the turnpike and took position to the left of it. Ziegler's battery (B, Second Independent Pennsylvania Artillery) had been ordered to report to me, and was placed in position on the ridge before spoken of, near the pike, and on the left of it. About midway between this position and Montgomery's Hill, in front of my left, intervened a small ridge of ground, which almost disappeared at the Hillsborough pike, in front of my left center. The country between my position and the enemy's works was open, and every movement of my troops could be plainly seen by him. At 2 p. m. I was ordered to occupy this ridge, which was promptly done by Kirby's brigade, Grose's brigade connecting with his right. The right of Grose's brigade in this movement was retired to protect my right flank, which was left exposed in consequence of the Second Division not having moved at the same time. Ziegler was sent forward with his battery, and took position on the Hillsborough pike, on the right of First Brigade, and within easy musket-range of the enemy's works. From this point he kept up a galling and continuous fire upon the enemy, sending many of his shells through the rebel embrasures into their ranks. Upon securing the ridge of ground referred to it was discovered that at the foot of the slope toward the enemy there was an old road, somewhat worn by rains and long use, and which Kirby's front line was ordered to occupy. A good protection to a part of my line was thus procured for the time being within 250 yards of the enemy's works.

At 4 p. m. I asked and received permission of the general commanding the corps to assault this hill. The command, "forward," was immediately given. Grose's brigade advanced along the turnpike, and, crossing it, passed a stone fence which had been used by the enemy, and charged up the steep hill at double-quick. The right of this brigade reached around and inclosed the southwesterly or left end of the enemy's works on Montgomery's Hill. Kirby's brigade moved directly forward, with an unbroken line, across a corn-field where the ground was very heavy, and through the brush and fallen timber on the hill-side, never halting until his front line was inside the enemy's works. Both brigades moved in the face of a murderous fire of canister and rifle-balls, and both reached the hill-top at nearly the same moment. Kirby lost heavily while crossing the corn-field, as he was necessarily much exposed

to the enemy's fire. In this assault my command captured — pieces of artillery, about 300 prisoners, and great numbers of small and side arms. The prisoners were sent to the rear, and the command pushed on in pursuit of the retreating enemy, leaving the artillery, small-arms, and other trophies in the works from which the enemy had been driven. The right of my line was here thrown forward and the direction of my front changed toward the left. The enemy was closely pursued until my command reached the Granny White pike, where darkness ended the day's work, and the command bivouacked for the night.

In obedience to your orders, at 7 o'clock the morning of the 16th, I formed my command in line of battle, with the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Whitaker commanding, on the right, the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Grose commanding, on the left, and the First Brigade, Col. I. M. Kirby commanding, in reserve, each brigade in two lines. Throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers, and supporting them with my whole command, the enemy's position in my front was soon developed, and he was found strongly posted in earth-works along the base of a high ridge, his line extending toward the east across and covering the Franklin pike. At 10 o'clock I was in position in front of the enemy, my line parallel to his, my left resting upon the Franklin pike, and my right connecting with Garrard's division, of the Sixteenth Corps. Ziegler's battery was posted upon an eminence near my center and about 1,000 yards from the enemy's works. At 1 p. m. I advanced my lines to a ridge about 400 yards from the enemy's main works, and occupied it, under a most galling fire from his artillery immediately in my front. It was in this position, while using his battery with great effect upon the enemy, that Ziegler had two of his pieces disabled by solid shot. His battery was then withdrawn, and Battery F [M], Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Canby commanding, reporting to me, was put in the position formerly occupied by Ziegler's battery, where it did excellent service, punishing the enemy severely. At 4 o'clock my command charged the enemy's works successfully, capturing — pieces of artillery, 900 prisoners, and a great number of small-arms and intrenching tools, which were left in the works while the command pressed on after the enemy, who were fleeing down the Franklin pike. The Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, Maj. George Hicks commanding, was in the advance, and pressed the enemy so closely that a drove of cattle was abandoned by them. The pursuit ended soon after dark, and my command bivouacked seven miles from Nashville, on the Franklin pike, picketing the Brentwood Pass. Canby's battery pressed forward with the division during the pursuit of the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 17th the pursuit was continued, and my command bivouacked at night on the north bank of the Harpeth River near Franklin. During this day's march great numbers of stragglers and deserters from the enemy were picked up and sent to the rear. On the 18th my command crossed the Harpeth River, and marching through Franklin, bivouacked three miles south of Spring Hill. On the 19th I moved to near Rutherford's Creek, which, although usually easily forded, was then so swollen by the heavy rains which had continued to fall without cessation since the afternoon of the 16th, as to be impassable, all the bridges having been destroyed. The Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Grose commanding, was sent soon after noon to bridge the stream, and before dark the next day my whole command had crossed the creek, bivouacking near the Franklin pike, about three-quarters of a mile from Columbia. The division remained in bivouac at

that point until 9 o'clock the evening of the 22d, when it crossed Duck River by the pontoon bridge, and bivouacked about midnight south of the town of Columbia. The march was resumed at 2 o'clock the evening of the 23d. The advance guard of cavalry immediately in my front came up with the rear guard of the enemy about five miles south of Columbia, strongly posted in a pass between high hills and through which the road ran. I immediately deployed a strong line of skirmishers and sent them forward. A section of Thomasson's (First Kentucky) battery was put in position about 800 yards from their lines and opened upon them. After a sharp skirmish they were driven from the pass, leaving behind a captain mortally wounded and one man killed. My command bivouacked for the night in the pass. On the 24th I marched to a point on the Pulaski road three miles south of Lynnville and bivouacked. On the 25th I moved through Pulaski to a point on the Lamb's Ferry road six miles south of Pulaski, where my command bivouacked and remained next day awaiting the arrival of rations. On the morning of the 27th I moved at daylight, and bivouacked near Puncheon Church, on Sugar Creek. At daylight the 28th my command resumed the march, and bivouacked at sundown near Lexington, Ala., where orders were received announcing that the pursuit of the enemy for the present was ended.

I have receipts for 9 pieces of artillery and 968 prisoners of war captured by this division during the actions of the 15th and 16th. The reports of my brigade commanders make the captures of artillery amount to 17 pieces, but I have no doubt that 4 of these are claimed by two different brigades. I am, however, positive that this division captured 13 pieces of artillery and 1,200 prisoners of war, besides great numbers of small-arms, several wagon-loads of intrenching tools, and a number of beef-cattle.

In the eagerness of both officers and men to pursue the fleeing enemy prisoners were sent to the rear and the artillery and other spoils passed by, which by this means falling into the hands of commands which came after us were accredited to them, although the credit of the capture is due to this division.

My losses were 9 officers killed and 4 wounded; 32 enlisted men killed, 207 wounded, and 2 missing. Reference is respectfully made to the accompanying tabular statement of the losses of each brigade. For a full and complete statement of the gallantry of officers and men I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

It is unnecessary for me to mention to the general commanding the corps the conduct of my division in the battles of the 15th and 16th ultimo and in the pursuit of the enemy succeeding those battles. He was an eye-witness to the noble bravery of the officers and men in their daring and successful assaults upon the enemy's works, and the patient and cheerful temper with which they endured the tedious and fatiguing pursuit, through rain and mud, while driving the rebel hordes across the Tennessee. But I cannot close this report without commending to the general commanding and to the Government Brig. Gens. Walter C. Whitaker and William Grose and Col. I. M. Kirby, of the One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, my brigade commanders, for the skillful manner in which they handled their troops and the promptness with which they obeyed and executed my orders. My thanks and gratitude are tendered them, and the Government should reward them. I also with pleasure commend the officers and men of my whole command, who deserve the highest praise and gratitude of the nation. Although in

general terms I thus commend all. I would make special mention of Capt. Charles E. Rowan, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, who, when the rebels were driven from their works on the afternoon of the 16th, pursued them with twenty of his men so closely that he was beyond hearing of the order to halt and reform, and continued pressing immediately upon their heels, taking many prisoners and stampeding their drove of cattle; and of Lieut. William Felton, Ninetieth Ohio Infantry, and acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, who, in the charge on Montgomery's Hill, seized the colors of his regiment and bore them on horseback through an embrasure into the rebel works; and of Father Cooney, chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, who remained in the front with his regiment, encouraging and cheering the men by his words and acts; and of Color-Sergt. Jesse H. Hall, of the One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, who, when attacked by a rebel officer with a drawn saber, defended himself with his flagstaff and beat the officer into an unconditional surrender; and of Sergt. John Vincent, of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, who bore the colors of his regiment into the rebel battery ahead of his comrades and planted them there while the enemy were loading the guns. I cannot speak in too high terms of commendation of Ziegler's (Battery B, Second Pennsylvania Independent Artillery) and Canby's (Battery F [M], Fourth U. S. Artillery) batteries. To the bravery, energy, and skill of their officers and men this division is greatly indebted for its success in charging the enemy's works. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky may well be proud of such sons, their representatives in the nation's army. The honor of those States and the welfare of the nation will ever be safe in their hands when led by such noble chiefs as Bennett, Suman, Smith, Rose, Moore, Yeoman, Evans, Morton, Wood, McDanald, Tassin, Northup, Humphrey, Hicks, Taylor, Mathey, Jamison, Pollard, Cunningham, and Lawton.

To the officers of my staff I am grateful for their valuable services in promptly delivering my orders and assisting in the execution of them upon every part of the field. I commend them to your most favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourth Army Corps.

Report of casualties of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, at the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
First Brigade	6	19	25	.....	98	98	.....	.....	.....	123
Second Brigade	1	9	10	.....	38	38	.....	1	1	49
Third Brigade	2	4	6	4	71	75	.....	1	1	82
Total*	9	32	41	4	207	211	.....	2	2	254

* But see revised table, p. 97.

No. 14.

Reports of Col. Isaac M. Kirby, One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations November 30 and December 14–30, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late action at Franklin, Tenn.:

The brigade arrived with the division at Franklin about 12 m. November 30, 1864, and during the afternoon was placed in position on the right of General Grose's brigade, with three regiments (Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois and Thirty-first Indiana) in the front line, and temporary barricades constructed at once. Heavy firing was soon heard to the left of us, indicating severe fighting, and our picket-line in a short time became briskly engaged. I then put two companies of the One hundred and first Ohio in the front line, to close a gap between this brigade and that of General Grose. This disposition had just been made when the division pickets were seen coming in hurriedly, followed by a considerable force of the enemy, who came as far as the open ridge directly in our front, when we opened fire on him, and with two or three volleys drove him back. The skirmishers were then advanced, and held their position until the army withdrew. During the action I was ordered to send a regiment to report to General Ruger, commanding [Second] Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; the eight companies of the One hundred and first Ohio not on the front line were sent, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McDanald. I understand that they were put in position on the line of works of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and did good work, holding a most critical point in the line until ordered away. Our loss was 2 men killed and 14 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. M. KIRBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. N. G. FRANKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ala., December 30, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, from the morning of December 15, 1864, to present date, including the battle of Nashville:

Late in the evening of December 14 I received verbal instructions from the general commanding division to have my command in readiness at 6 o'clock the following morning to move into position, preparatory to moving against the enemy's works. At 6 a. m. December 15 my brigade was under arms, and moved between 7 and 8 o'clock, with the division, to the Hillsborough pike, and out that through our line of fortifications, going into position, with my right connecting with General Grose, and my left resting on the Hillsborough pike, the One hundred and first Ohio, Eighty-first Indiana and Ninetieth Ohio forming my front line, the Twenty-first Illinois, Thirty eighth Illinois, and Thirty-first Indiana my rear line, in the order named. The skirmish-

ers of the brigade, under command of Major Hitchcock, Ninetieth Ohio, were taken from Thirty-first Indiana and united with those of balance of division, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hallowell, Thirty-first Indiana. During the forenoon I moved gradually forward, gaining ground to the right, conforming to the movements of the troops upon my right, and slightly refusing my left in compliance with instructions previously received, and rested at the foot of the long ridge intervening between our line of works and those of the enemy. In a short time this ridge was cleared of the enemy's skirmishers, and I was ordered to change direction a very little to the left, and move forward and occupy the ridge, which order was executed at once, resting about two-thirds of my line on the left of the Hillsborough pike, and resting in this position until 2 p. m., in support of Ziegler's battery, which had been placed in position on the left of the pike, and was working vigorously against the main line of the enemy's works. About 3.30 p. m. I received orders to move forward and occupy a low ridge in the open fields near the foot of the hill on which the enemy's works were, and immediately under his guns. I moved at once with the Ninetieth Ohio in advance, to secure the point or crown of the ridge, and formed my first line of battle along the crest of the ridge. The musketry fire here from the enemy's works was very annoying, and seeing a sunken roadway on the slope of the ridge next the enemy, I moved the front line into that, and found it an admirable protection, and brought up my rear line near the crest of the ridge, but under cover; in this position the enemy's balls were harmless.

This disposition of the troops being made, I was surprised to see Ziegler's battery again on my right in the open field and within easy musket-range of the enemy, and throwing shot into him thick and fast. This battery, together with one placed in position by General Kimball, near the left of my brigade, soon worked confusion in the ranks of rebeldom, and at 4.15 p. m. I was ordered to charge the enemy's works. The front line led off at the "double-quick," followed closely by the second line, each regiment of the front line striving to be the first to plant their colors on the rebel works, and the rear line eager to support their gallant comrades going before. The musketry fire encountered was very severe, but the front line was equal to the task, although they struggled over heavy ground and up a sharp ascent. The flags of the three regiments were carried so near a true line that neither can claim much honor over the other for being the first on the works, and the rear line was close on the heels of the front in crossing the works. Here the brigade captured four guns, one Rodman and three brass Napoleons. Reforming our line we changed front to the east and moved in that direction, crossing the Granny White pike, and halting some time after dark, bivouacked in line. December 16, this command was held in reserve for the division until after our lines became heavily engaged, when I was ordered to the left of the Second Division, to support either that division or the Third, as they might need help. Frequently through the day I was exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy, but escaped with the loss of three men wounded. When the works were carried I followed the Second Division, and shifted to the right until was again in rear of the First Division and moved with that in pursuit. From that time to the present I have moved in column with the division in pursuit of the enemy, not having been actively engaged since.

Our loss on the 15th was—officers, killed, 1; wounded, 5; men, killed, 19; wounded, 92; on the 16th, men, wounded, 3; total, 120.

Capt. E. M. Schell, Eighty-first Indiana, killed in the assault on the 15th, was a young officer known by all in the brigade and admired for his accomplishments and gentlemanly qualities, and honored for the remarkable gallantry he displayed in all actions in which he was engaged. All of my officers displayed that gallantry for which they are ever conspicuous, and on this occasion seemed determined, as did most of the men, that there should be no failure if human efforts would avail. With such officers as Col. John T. Smith, Thirty-first Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Yeoman, Ninetieth Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel McDanald, One hundred and first Ohio, to control and direct a line, a brigade commander need have no fear for the reputation of command. I would also call the attention of my superiors to Lieut. Col. James R. Hallowell, Thirty-first Indiana, who commanded the division skirmish line on the 15th of December. His personal gallantry on that day, and the ability with which he handled the skirmish line, is rarely equaled and I have never seen surpassed; he deserves great credit. I am again called upon to express my thanks to, and my warmest admiration for, my staff officers—Lieut. William Felton, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. T. J. Stevens, acting inspector-general; Capt. William N. Beer, topographical engineer, and Lieut. J. C. Smith, aide-de-camp—for their intelligent discharge of duties. They rendered great aid in the assault on the enemy's works by being mounted and continually on the front line. Lieutenant Felton distinguished himself by seizing the colors of the Ninetieth Ohio and bearing them on horseback through an embrasure in the works. My escort deserve my warmest thanks for their devoted attention, riding with me at all times and bearing my flag to the front in the assault till the works were carried.

For further particulars I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

I. M. KIRBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In addition to the above report I would call special attention to the gallantry of Color-Sergt. Jesse H. Hall, One hundred and first Ohio. When about to cross the enemy's works he was met by a rebel officer with drawn saber and seemingly in command of that portion of the line. Sergeant Hall demanded the surrender of this officer and was refused. He (the sergeant) then brought into requisition the spear of his flag-staff and compelled an unconditional surrender.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

I. M. KIRBY,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. William H. Jamison, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS,
January 1, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 14th of December, 1864, while lying in camp at Nashville, Tenn., on the right of Granny White pike, I received an order from Col. I. M. Kirby, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to be

ready to move at daylight on the morning of the 15th. In accordance with said order we moved to the right to the Hardin pike, then filed to the left until we passed outside the defenses, when we were formed in rear line of brigade, on right of Hardin pike—the Thirty-eighth Illinois was on my right, the Thirty-first Indiana on my left, and the Eighty-first Indiana in my immediate front. After being formed we lay on our arms for some time, when we were moved forward to the crest of a small hill which was in our front. We lay here for near an hour, then moved to the base of the hill, and were halted in rear of a stone wall. After laying here about thirty minutes we were moved forward into a corn-field, our left resting on the Hardin pike. We lay in this position for some time, when we moved to the front about half a mile, and halted in rear of the crest of a hill near the enemy's works; here we lay about an hour, there being considerable firing from the works. About this time our front line began moving forward, and Brigadier-General Wood, commanding Fourth Army Corps, rode up and ordered us forward quickly; we advanced as rapidly as the nature of the ground (which was an open field and very muddy) would permit. The enemy about this time opened a very hot fire from his works, which were situated on the crest of a hill in our front. On arriving at the base of this hill I found a large number of men lying down. I supposed them to be the Eighty-first Indiana, who were in our front; but finding it impossible to halt at this point, I passed over them and pushed on for the works, and although we started in rear line, our color was the second on the works. That night we were sent on picket duty, and on the 16th we were again formed in rear line of brigade, and moved to the front and left, until we came near the Franklin pike, when we halted and threw up some light works. We were then moved farther to the left and halted, remaining there until the enemy's line was broken, when we started in pursuit, and moved forward until dark, when we halted. Since that time we have been with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy.

My loss during the campaign is—killed, none; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men, among whom was my color-sergeant; total, wounded, 7.

To the officers and men of this command I return my sincere thanks for their gallantry and promptness in doing their duty. It would be useless in me to designate any officer or man as doing more than another, as all did their duty truly and well.

I am, lieutenant, yours,

W. H. JAMISON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-first Illinois.

Lieutenant FELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Report of Capt. Andrew M. Pollard, Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 30–December 31, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
January 2, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of this regiment since Franklin:

Upon reaching Franklin, November 30, 1864, the regiment was placed in position in the front line near the right and threw up works.

At 4 p. m. the skirmish line was driven in and the enemy showed himself in front, but a few rounds from the works drove him back and the skirmishers again advanced and no more trouble was given us during the fight. The line was withdrawn in the night and we reached Nashville December 1. December 2, were placed in position on the left of the Granny White pike and threw up works. December 3, were ordered out to support the pickets. December 4, moved to the right of the Granny White pike, where we remained till December 15, when we moved with the brigade to the right of the Hillsborough pike and took part in the movements of the day. At 4 p. m., with the brigade, charged the enemy's works on the left of the Hillsborough pike. Our loss on the 15th very light—one officer (Lieut. B. G. Humes) and one enlisted man wounded. December 16, were with the brigade in support of the front line, and moved from near the Granny White pike to near the Franklin pike. During the movement were annoyed by shells. A piece of shell slightly wounded Lieut. John O'Meara on the ankle, but he remained with the command. When the enemy was driven from his works we joined in the pursuit. Halted for the night about two miles from Brentwood, on the Franklin pike. December 17, reached Franklin. December 18, crossed the Harpeth, passed through Franklin and Spring Hill, camping about four miles from Spring Hill. December 20, crossed Rutherford's Creek and camped on Duck River. December 22, crossed Duck River and passed through to Columbia. Reached Pulaski December 25; passed through and camped about six miles out, on the Florence road. Reached Lexington December 28, and remained there till the 31st.

Loss during the campaign, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. POLLARD,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 17.

Report of Col. John T. Smith, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–30, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INDIANA VET. VOLS.,
Near Lexington, Ala., December 30, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the campaign commencing at Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864:

Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, received about 10 o'clock on the night of the 14th instant, the regiment was formed early the next morning, and moved into position with the brigade near the Hopkinsville [Hillsborough] pike. The regiment numbered 503 muskets and 25 commissioned officers, and constituted the left of the second line in the formation of the brigade. During the day the movements of the regiment conformed to that of the brigade, steadily advancing in the direction of Montgomery's Hill, where the enemy was pretty strongly intrenched. It was near 4 o'clock in the afternoon before the regiment was brought into action, or was much exposed to the fire of the enemy, except occasional shots of artillery, which, fortunately, did no execu-

tion. About this time the regiment was occupying a position near the crest of a hill, with Companies H, I, and K retired some thirty paces, to make room for a section of artillery. While in this position Brigadier-General Wood rode by and gave the word to charge Montgomery's Hill, in our front. The command not being distinctly heard or understood, the right commenced rapidly moving out, the movement being taken up successively to the left, and the three left companies being retired, half the distance to the enemy's intrenchments had been gained before anything like a regular line was formed. In the meantime the left of the front line had obliqued to the left and the right had borne to the right, leaving about a regimental front vacant; into this space the regiment was hurriedly pushed and charged the hill, and entered the enemy's works and shared in the captures along with the front line of the brigade. During this charge most of the casualties of the regiment occurred. It should be remarked that about 8 o'clock in the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Hallowell reported to division headquarters as division officer of the day, and commanded the skirmish line with much skill and gallantry. Company A, First Sergt. R. H. Waterman (who was commissioned first lieutenant and awaiting muster) commanding; Company B, Captain Hammond; Company D, Captain Reed, together with a detail of twenty men of the regiment, constituted the skirmishers of the brigade. During the forenoon Lieutenant Waterman, Company A, was severely wounded, and Lieut. J. H. Welch, Company I, was detailed to command the company. Although there were fifty of our drafted recruits on the skirmish line, the conduct of the line is represented as being the most gallant. December 16, the regiment moved into position early in the morning near the Franklin pike, but the brigade being in reserve it was not called into action. In the pursuit of the enemy that followed the regiment has marched with the brigade, but has at no time engaged the enemy.

It is with pleasure that I refer to the fact that the conduct of the officers of the regiment during the campaign has been gallant without an exception, and that of the men has been soldierly in action and on the march they have manifested creditable endurance.

The casualties of the regiment are 10 killed and 33 wounded.

I am, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. T. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Report of Maj. Edward G. Mathey, Eighty-first Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Lexington, Tenn., December 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on December 15, 1864, the Eighty-first Indiana Volunteers was ordered to advance against the enemy. At about 4 p. m. it charged up a hill, took the works in its front, capturing at the same time about 66 prisoners. The loss of the regiment was 3 commissioned officers and 19 men killed and wounded. One officer (Capt. E. M. Schell) was mortally wounded, and 4 men were

instantly killed. On December 16 the regiment was in reserve, and in following up the front line a cannon-ball struck in the regiment, wounding 3 men, one severely, his leg being cut off. Since the above date we have been pursuing the enemy, but have not participated in any engagement.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. G. MATHEY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 19.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman, Ninetieth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–30, 1864.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Lexington, Ala., December 30, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular from brigade headquarters of this instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the actions of the 15th and 16th instant, and the pursuit of General Hood's rebel forces to this place:

In accordance with orders received from brigade headquarters, my command was in line on the left of the Granny White pike at 6 a. m. on the 15th instant, and at 6.30 a. m. my regiment was relieved by a portion of Brigadier-General Cruft's command. At 7 a. m. it was in motion, moving across the Granny White pike by the right flank, following the Eighty-first Indiana. At 8.30 a. m. passed through our breast-works on the Hillsborough pike, and formed in line upon the right, the left of my regiment retired and resting near the pike. At 10 a. m. the skirmishers commenced advancing, and we moved over the crest of a hill in our front, obliquing to the left, our skirmishers driving the enemy in our front from his skirmish pits. A halt was ordered, during which the enemy used his artillery upon our lines. At 11 a. m. we were ordered forward a second time, the brigade making nearly a right half wheel, and throwing my regiment upon the left of the Hillsborough pike, its right resting upon the pike. In this advance of my battle line to enemy's rifle-pits I lost but one man wounded. A battery being ordered into position, my command was moved to the left until it connected with the right of the Third Division. In this position we remained until 2 p. m., when I was ordered forward by Colonel Kirby to take a hill 400 yards from my front and within rifle-range of the enemy's works. I advanced without opposition until reaching the crest of the hill, when the enemy opened upon me from his works. I immediately put my men under cover, and ascertaining that a dug road in my front afforded a better protection for my men, by order of Colonel Kirby, I moved my men forward to it, where they were well protected, and from this position I opened a vigorous fire upon them. At about 4 p. m. I observed them shifting rapidly to the left; this I communicated to Colonel Kirby, when a charge was ordered, to which the men responded with cheers, and in ten minutes my regimental flag [was] first on the enemy's works and my men pursuing them. I ordered a halt, and reforming my regiment, was placed by Colonel Kirby in position at right angles with the enemy's works, my right resting

on their works. Formed thus, we moved forward, crossing the Granny White pike, and bivouacking 1,000 yards east of it, when my regiment was ordered to and built works parallel with the pike. In this action I lost thirty-two men in killed and wounded.

My entire command behaved with the greatest gallantry and enthusiasm, but I regret that in the enthusiasm and eagerness of my command to pursue the enemy that my command neglected to secure the trophies of war that we had captured from the enemy, both these and the prisoners falling into the hands of other commands coming up to our support.

16th, my regiment again formed left of the front battle-line of the brigade, and moving out of our works by the right flank, we shifted gradually toward the enemy's right. At 9.30 a. m. we moved forward in line of battle, supporting the Second and Third Brigades, our movements entirely controlled by the movements of those commands. At 11 a. m., in advancing through an open corn-field on the right of the Franklin pike, I had one man wounded by artillery; from that until the enemy was routed, and night found us in pursuit of the enemy, my command acted quietly and efficiently in the execution of all orders. We bivouacked on the right of the Franklin pike, six miles south of Nashville.

On the 17th instant moved in same order on the Franklin pike, and bivouacked on the north side of Harpeth River near Franklin, making a march of twelve miles. On the 18th crossed the Harpeth, and moving in the direction of Columbia marched eighteen miles, and bivouacked in six miles of Columbia. On the 19th moved one mile, halted, and bivouacked. On the 20th, p. m., crossed Rutherford's Creek, and bivouacked on the banks of Duck River, opposite Columbia, where we remained until the 22d, at 7 p. m., when we crossed Duck River, and moving through Columbia, bivouacked on the left of Mount Pleasant pike. On the 23d moved at 1 p. m. on the Pulaski pike, and bivouacked six miles south of Columbia. On the 24th moved at 1 p. m., marching thirteen miles, and bivouacked on the right of Pulaski pike. On the 25th moved at 8 a. m., reaching and passing through Pulaski, twelve miles. At 1 p. m. crossed Richland Creek and moved out six miles, in support of cavalry, marching sixteen miles, and bivouacking at 8 p. m. Remained in same position until 5.30 a. m., when we moved out the same road twelve miles, bivouacking at 2 p. m. on Sugar Tree Creek. On the 28th moved at 8 a. m. and made this point, a distance of twelve miles, at 5 p. m.

I cannot close my report without special mention of Color-Sergt. Jacob S. Cockerill for his gallantry in being first to plant his colors on the enemy's works, and would make special mention of other men, non-commissioned officers, and officers, but the universal good conduct and cheerfulness of the command throughout the battles and hard marches of the campaign will not admit of it.

Appended you will find a list of the killed and wounded of my command of the 15th and 16th instant.* Those that are marked slight were only thrown out of action during the first day; most of them now are with the command.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. YEOMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, &c.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 men killed and 29 men wounded.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from department headquarters of the 27th instant, I have the honor to forward the following statement in regard to a stand of rebel colors and several swords captured but not secured by my command on the 15th instant at Nashville, Tenn., and ask that you append it to my report of December 30, 1864:

The center of my regiment struck the enemy's works at the point where a rebel stand of colors was planted on the left of the fort heretofore mentioned in my report, the right of it reaching to the left wing of said fort. As the members of Company H crossed the works Privates Irvin, Brown, and others, of Companies C and H, saw a stand of rebel colors on the ground near the ditch, but the word was forward, and the command passed over the crest of the hill after the flying enemy, and, in the excitement of the chase, not pausing to collect any trophies. In substantiation of this statement I append the statement of James R. Vansickle, a private of Company H of my command, who came up after the regiment had crossed the works, and says that he saw a soldier with a stand of rebel colors, and asking him where he captured them, he said that he picked them up right there, where the Ninetieth Ohio crossed the works. He then asked him to what regiment he belonged, and he replied to the Ninth Indiana. Others of my command saw him with the colors, and substantiate this.

As to the swords, there were as many as three or four others besides the one forwarded by me, with its history, shown me by soldiers of my command, which I ordered them to keep, but being ordered to form a new line and move forward in line of battle through the brush until long after night-fall, the soldiers could not carry them and they threw them away.

I claim credit for my command for the capture of this stand of colors, and also the prisoners who passed through my regimental line to the rear, and respectfully forward the name of Private James W. Horney, of Company C, as a soldier who by his heroic conduct, in being first on and over the enemy's works, fixing his bayonet as he mounted them, has won the right to receive any testimonial that the Government may see proper to award as an acknowledgment of his conduct.

I am, as ever, your obedient servant,

S. N. YEOMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 20.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDanald, One hundred and first Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–30, 1864, and January 17–21, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the present campaign, commencing December 15, 1864:

During the night of December 14 orders were received to provide the necessary amount of ammunition and make other preparations for

an active campaign. At the same time orders were also received to move at 6 o'clock the following morning. I had previously taken the precaution to make all needful preparations, and was ready to move promptly at the time designated. The colonel commanding in person assigned to my regiment the right of the front line of his brigade, and at the same time gave general directions to be observed during the day, to be varied only as he should direct. I moved with the brigade across the Granny White pike, beyond the Acklen place, then west on the Hillsborough pike, and formed in line of battle in front of the works constructed by the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and to the right of the Hillsborough pike. In this position we remained during most of the forenoon, waiting for the formations on our extreme right to be completed. I think it was near 12 m. when the first general advance was ordered. As we moved forward I noticed that the Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, General Grose's brigade, joined on my right, and the general guide was right. Our skirmishers succeeded in driving those of the enemy beyond the point at which our first line was to be established, and my regiment sustained no loss in reaching it. While in this position the enemy shelled us vigorously, but succeeded in doing but little damage. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon another advance was made to a road running parallel and within about 300 yards of the rebel works. The banks of this road formed an excellent protection to our men from the enemy's musketry, which at times was very severe. In the last advance we had crossed the Hillsborough pike and formed about 200 or 300 yards to its left. While in this position, and at about 4 p. m., an assault of the works was ordered, and executed in splendid style. My regiment moved forward promptly at the command, although encountered by a heavy fire of musketry. As far as my observation went no one faltered until the enemy's works were in our hands, and I claim for my regiment the honor of having planted the first colors on the rebel works at that point of the line. In the advance the right wing of my regiment struck an angle in the works in which was posted three pieces of artillery. Officers and men forced their way through the embrasures, capturing these guns. The artillery (three pieces) was turned over to the ordnance department and a memorandum receipt given by Lieutenant Croxton, ordnance officer First Division, Fourth Army Corps. Two officer's sabers were captured, and have been forwarded, with statement, through the adjutant-general's department. We also captured and sent to the rear about 100 prisoners, including several commissioned officers. The ground in and about the trenches was strewn with abandoned clothing, small-arms, intrenching tools, &c. At this time the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the command became somewhat scattered, and it was near night-fall before it could be reformed. The direction of march was here changed toward the Granny White pike. The ground was very uneven, and moving in line quite difficult as well as tiresome on the men. By direction of the colonel commanding I threw forward a company as skirmishers, and the advance was continued to a short distance beyond the Granny White pike, where a halt was ordered and position taken for the night.

Where all did so well it is difficult to discriminate in favor of any one, but I feel that my own thanks and those of the command are due to Sergt. Jesse H. Hall, Company I, who was temporarily carrying the regimental colors. I never witnessed more gallant conduct than he displayed during the entire day, always carrying the colors at the head of the command.

On the 16th my regiment was changed from the right to the center of the brigade. Being in reserve we did not become engaged and suffered no loss. We moved to the Franklin pike and out to Brentwood Hills, and there bivouacked until daylight the following morning. I have participated with other portions of the army in pursuit of the enemy as far as Lexington, Ala.

A report of the casualties of my command has already been forwarded through the proper channels.

I have to thank both officers and men for gallant bearing during the two days of battle and victory at Nashville, and for the uncomplaining and patient manner in which they have endured the severities of the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. McDANALD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 101st Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report:

In compliance with orders received from headquarters on the evening of the 17th instant I furnished my regiment with three days' rations of hard bread and moved at 7 p. m. same day out the Big Cove road in pursuit of a party of bushwhackers that had captured one first lieutenant, four men, and one team of a forage party that had been sent out from my regiment on that day. On the morning of the 18th Lieutenant White, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported to me with one company of cavalry, twenty-five men, as also Captain Harris, Union scout and guide, with written instructions for me. I crossed Flint River by means of a raft constructed of logs and a small canoe, and scoured the country lying between Flint River and Paint Rock River from the Tennessee River as far north as Cedar Mountain, capturing four bushwhackers, with their horses, arms, and accouterments; also two citizens charged with harboring and feeding bushwhackers, named John Cobb and William P. Hornbuckle. The names of the prisoners captured with arms are Adams Cobb, Theophilus Cobb, George W. Hunt, and Harrison D. Herring. I am informed that all the above-named prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, since which time they have engaged in bushwhacking. I burned some fifty tenements on my line of march that were occupied by bushwhackers and their supporters, leaving their families in a houseless, helpless condition, with orders to leave that country by going north or moving south of the Tennessee River. The community at large through the country between Flint and Paint Rock Rivers uphold and support these bands of guerrillas, by feeding them and communicating with them, informing them of any Federal force that is in the vicinity, in order that if they are closely pursued, they hide their arms, disband, and become good, loyal citizens at once, armed with an oath of allegiance, properly attested and approved by U. S. officers. Such being the case, with the addition of the mountains to flee to in order to conceal themselves in the

rocks and caves, it is impossible to capture them without they are taken wholly by surprise. I returned to camp on the afternoon of the 21st, being absent four days.

Respectfully submitted.

B. B. McDANALD,
Lieut. Col. 101st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Comdg. Expedition.

Lieut. WILLIAM FELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

No. 21.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade on the 30th day of November, 1864:

On that day at 4 a. m. my brigade moved from Spring Hill, on the west side of the turnpike road, bringing up the rear of the army. On reaching the heights about two miles south of Franklin, I formed a line of two battalions front on the summit of the ridge, and massed my remaining regiments in rear. My position was on the west side of the pike; joining me east of the pike was General Wagner's division, of the Fourth Corps. About 12 o'clock the enemy was discovered moving upon my position in strong force in several lines of battle, with a heavy skirmish line in front. I at once deployed my brigade along the high range of hills to my right, and threw up a temporary line of breast-works. While moving into position one man, a sergeant of Company C, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was mortally wounded. After remaining in this position about one hour I was ordered to withdraw my brigade and report to the general commanding, at Franklin. I moved into the city at once and was thrown into position on the right of the division and army, my right flank resting on the Harpeth River. My line of battle was formed in the following order: Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. H. Humphrey commanding, on the right; next on its left the Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. James Watson commanding; next, Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans commanding; and the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. G. Tassin commanding, on the left. I held in reserve the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Maj. George Hicks, the Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. W. Northup, and the Fifty-first Ohio, Lieut. Col. O. H. Wood. My front line was ordered to construct a line of works, which were but half finished when they were assaulted by the enemy in force, supposed to be two brigades. The fighting was short but severe. The enemy persisted in the assault about fifteen minutes, when they broke and fled, to return no more; they lost many killed and wounded. My loss was slight, having but 1 man killed and 8 wounded. I remained in this position until 12 o'clock at night, when, pursuant to orders, I withdrew from my works and crossed the river, taking up the line of march for Nashville.

In speaking of the conduct of my staff and of my officers and men, it is only necessary to state that they displayed their usual coolness and bravery in all the operations in which we were engaged.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. N. G. FRANKLIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Columbia, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

The 15th of December my brigade—composed of Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans commanding; Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Col. G. W. Northup commanding; Thirty-fifth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Tassin commanding; Forty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey commanding; Fifty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood commanding; Ninety-sixth Illinois, Maj. George Hicks commanding; One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, Col. J. H. Moore commanding—moved from their camp, below Nashville, about one mile to the right on the Hillsborough turnpike, to assault General Hood's army, occupying his lines of intrenchment in front of and south of that city. The First and Third Brigades of this division formed the first line. My brigade, massed in column of regiments, was held in reserve, covering the interval between the First and Second Divisions, ready to move to any point requiring support, and its movements were ordered to conform to those of the advancing column it was supporting. The general movement was for the right to swing round on the left as a pivot. The troops were put in motion, and about noon General Smith, on the extreme right, began to drive the enemy slowly, and soon heavy skirmishing began along our entire line. The Second Division, Fourth Corps, moved so slowly that the First Division on its left advanced beyond it and moved so rapidly that I was compelled to move my command by the left flank to unmask it from the Second Division, in order to be in readiness to support the First and Third Brigades of the First Division in an assault they were, at 4 p. m., making on a fortified hill in front of the Second Division, on the Hillsborough turnpike road. This hill was carried in such spirited and gallant style by the First Brigade, Colonel Kirby commanding, and the Ninth Indiana, Colonel Suman commanding, that the reserve was not called into action at this time.

The enemy having been driven from this position, he was pursued and driven along his intrenched lines beyond the Granny White turnpike. Darkness coming on, my brigade bivouacked on this turnpike, about three miles from Nashville. Though in reserve for a large portion of the time, my command was under heavy artillery fire, and lost this day 1 killed and 4 wounded.

December 16, between 6 and 7 a. m., we advanced, Second Brigade and Third Brigade having the advance of the division, my brigade being on the right, and formed in two lines, from right to left, as follows: Fifty-first Ohio, Forty-fifth Ohio, Twenty-first Kentucky, Ninety-sixth Illinois in first line, and in my second line, One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Indiana, and Twenty-third Kentucky. Throwing out a strong line of skirmishers, under Captain Quigley, of Twenty-third Kentucky, the enemy's skirmishers were firmly driven

by him, with some loss, and the rebels were found in a position strongly intrenched covering the Franklin turnpike road. Steadily advancing under a heavy fire of artillery, my command moved to within 1,000 yards of the enemy's works. In my immediate front were two rebel batteries of four guns each, 12-pounder Napoleons, Pettus' brigade and other rebel troops supporting in strong intrenchments, with strong embrasures for their artillery. They kept up a constant fire of shell, round shot, and musketry on my main line and skirmishers, killing and wounding some of my officers and men. By 2 p. m. of to-day three several assaults had been made on the enemy's lines—one by the Third Division, one by the Second Division, and one by the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Fourth Corps. They were made with great bravery and persistence, but were repulsed. Between 1 and 2 p. m. my front line was moved, under heavy fire, to between 400 and 500 yards of the enemy's main lines, in an open corn-field, where a frail protection was temporarily thrown up. At between 3 and 4 p. m. heavy firing indicated that General Schofield and General Smith were driving the rebels on the extreme right on their front. General Garrard's division, on my right, having orders to advance, without awaiting orders I directed my brigade to storm the enemy's works in my front. This order met with the most cordial approval of General Kimball, division commander, who came up as my troops were beginning to move. With alacrity and gallantry unsurpassed the storming column, composed of the Fifty-first Ohio, Forty-fifth Ohio, Twenty-first Kentucky, and Ninety-sixth Illinois, with the second line at supporting distance (all under fire), advanced through an open cornfield for 400 or 500 yards, under a terrific fire of shell, canister, and musketry. The enemy's lines were stormed. Nothing could impede the boldness and energy of the attack, and in four or five minutes their works, 6 pieces of artillery, 600 stand of small-arms, and between 400 and 500 prisoners were ours. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and those surviving not taken prisoners precipitately fled in great disorder. The Ninety-sixth Illinois followed them rapidly, sweeping down the line of their works, adding to their wild confusion and terror. By the time we had possession of their works and had planted the flag of our country on them, the Third Brigade swept down on its front, and soon the entire rebel front was one wild scene of rout and terror. So energetic and impetuous was the assault of my brigade that two of the pieces of artillery captured were found double-shotted with canister; the gunners had fallen or fled, and the pieces left undischarged. With alacrity the brigade was pushed forward down to and on the right of the Franklin turnpike road, accompanied by Battery M, of the Fourth Regulars, until it became too dark to proceed farther.

After halting, Provost-Marshal Lieutenant Pepoon was sent to collect and take care of the spoils of victory, and reported, in addition to the cannon, small-arms, and prisoners, a large supply of intrenching tools.

My loss was light, compared with the danger incurred and the great results accomplished, being 1 officer and 8 privates killed, and 34 privates wounded, and 1 private missing, making a grand total on both days of 49. This smallness of loss is attributable to the high firing of the enemy, who overshot the storming column.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Lieutenant Hugh A. Hedger, of the Twenty-first Kentucky. He was killed by a solid shot, at the head of his company. Intelligent, brave, generous, and efficient

as an officer, his loss will be deeply felt by his regiment and the service; to his friends and widowed mother it is irreparable, but they feel that he has left a name for honor as imperishable as the everlasting hills under whose shadow he yielded up his life for his country.

Appended to this report will be found tables of my loss. The ardor of pursuit prevented my enumerating and giving the loss of the enemy; it was heavy.

We were supported on the advance of to-day by Captain Ziegler's (Second Pennsylvania) battery, and later in the day by Battery M of the Fourth Regulars, Captain Canby and Lieutenant Stephenson being in command. Both batteries were handled with consummate skill and effect. Each of the officers I have mentioned, as also the men of the batteries under my immediate notice, bore themselves well and deserve the highest praise.

A generous emulation and spirit of rivalry pervaded my command as to who should reach the enemy's lines first. From the length of my line it was impossible for me to see whose colors were first on the enemy's works, but little difference of time was between all of the storming column. I must divide the honor between them, for the flag of our country was never more gallantly borne. A high meed of praise is due the supporting column for the promptness of its movements. I must specially mention as highly deserving of our country, Col. J. H. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Northup, Lieutenant-Colonel Tassin, Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, and Major Hicks. Each one of these officers commanded regiments, and did so bravely and ably. I speak most favorably of the coolness and bravery of Major Hoskins, of the Twenty-first Kentucky, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Poteet, of the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, who was division officer of the day. 'Tis with pleasure that I call the attention of the general commanding to a list of those who have been specially noticed by their regimental commanders, accompanying this report. Of the brave and indomitable men composing my command from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, I can truly say they did their whole duty fairly, efficiently, and with an intensity of spirit seldom equaled, and never surpassed.

Through the labors and services of my brave staff officers—Capt. H. F. Temple, acting assistant adjutant-general; my aides, Lieut. John B. Buckner and Lieut. C. W. Earle; my inspector, Capt. John M. Frew, and my provost-marshal, Lieutenant Pepoon—the whole power and effective strength of my brigade was hurled upon the enemy at the right moment, and in the most available manner. Quick to comprehend and swift to execute every order regardless of any danger, the warmest gratitude of our country, the highest praise of the general commanding, and my warmest thanks for their services, are due them.

Brigade Surg. C. J. Walton and Surgeons Jennings, Evans, and Averdick came under my immediate observation in the discharge of their noble duty of alleviating the sufferings of our brave wounded, and this while under heavy fire from the enemy.

Of Father Cooney, chaplain of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, I commend him as an example of the army chaplain; meek, pious, and brave as a lion, he worked with his brave regiment in the valley of the shadow of death, affording the ministrations of his holy religion to the wounded and dying, and giving words of encouragement to his fellow soldiers.

It is with commingled feelings of pride and satisfaction that I record the part taken by the Iron Brigade—an integral part of the splendid,

victorious Army of the Cumberland—in adding another laurel to that immortal wreath that now crowns our national honor, integrity, and glory.

I have the honor to be, yours, with respect,

WALTER C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Report of officers and men mentioned specially by their regimental commanders for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., which I desire to append to my official report:

Father P. P. Cooney, chaplain Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; Adjt. W. M. Williams, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers; First Lieut. A. G. Henderson, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers; Adjt. John E. Smith, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers; Capt. William Nicholas, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenants Knous, Fisher, Ayres, Croxton, Pocock, and Purvis, also Sergt. Maj. S. G. J. Worthington and Sergeants Shaw, English, and Carruthers, commanding companies Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers; Capt. Charles E. Rowan, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers; First Lieut. William Dawson, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers; Adjt. E. A. Blodgett, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers; Color-Sergt. John Vincent, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

List of casualties in the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., December 15–16, 1864.

Command.	Date.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
	1864.									
21st Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. C. Evans	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3
	Dec. 16	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	4	5
23d Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. W. Northup.	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dec. 16	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3
35th Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. G. Tassin	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dec. 16	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4
45th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. H. Humphrey	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Dec. 16	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3
51st Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. H. Wood	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dec. 16	....	....	....	....	1	8	....	9	9
96th Illinois Volunteers, Maj. George Hicks	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dec. 16	....	....	....	....	3	9	1	13	13
115th Illinois Volunteers, Col. J. H. Moore	Dec. 15	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
	Dec. 16	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	7
Total		1	....	....	1	9	38	1	48	49

This list is made from lists accompanying each regimental commander's report, and is believed to be correct.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

No. 22.

Report of Maj. George Hicks, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. NINETY-SIXTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field (in pursuit of Hood), December 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment on the 15th and 16th instant:

On Thursday, December 15, the regiment broke camp at 6 a. m. and moved forward with the brigade, occupying a position on the left of the second line. The regiment was held in reserve during the day, and was not actively engaged with the enemy, nor did it suffer any loss, though under the fire of the enemy's artillery. Friday morning, December 16, the regiment had position on the left of the front line of the brigade. During the forenoon it moved forward to the right of Grose's brigade, taking position in the edge of a skirt of timber to the right of the Franklin pike, leaving an open field between us and the enemy's main line of intrenchments, which was 1,000 yards distant. In our immediate front was a rebel battery of four guns, 12-pounder Napoleons, which briskly engaged Stephenson's battery on our immediate right. Between 12 and 1 o'clock orders to advance the line were received, and the regiment moved forward in good style to the point indicated, about 500 yards nearer the enemy's works, and hastily constructed a line of protecting breast-works. In front of my left as it then rested the enemy's line formed almost a right angle, with their right thrown forward so as to subject us, in case of a further advance, to a direct cross-fire. The enemy's battery was in position at the angle. About 4 p. m., and while yet at work at the breast-works, I received orders to conform to the movements of the troops on my right, and if they advanced to move forward with them. I had barely time to communicate this order before the right of the brigade was discovered in motion. The order was immediately given to my regiment to move forward, which was promptly obeyed. A little confusion was occasioned by some delay on the part of troops on my immediate right, in consequence of which the line was not as perfectly formed as I could wish, but the men advanced, all of them, most gallantly, keeping such line as they could. We started on the double-quick, but the plowed field over which we marched was so muddy that it was impossible to maintain so rapid a gait. The advance, however, was steady and unwavering, though extremely fatiguing. We were not a little annoyed by the cross-fire to which we were subjected and the shower of grape and canister which the rebel battery rained about us, but, most fortunately, they overshot us in the main, and our loss was surprisingly light. The steady advance of the regiment was unchecked, and it pushed forward until it had possession of the rebel line of works, striking them some thirty yards to the right of the battery. Without a moment's halt the regiment immediately turned to the left and captured the men and guns of the battery while the artillerists were yet engaged in putting in another charge of grape. The prisoners were ordered back, and the regiment swept down the line of works, capturing large numbers of prisoners, which were sent to the rear. Among the prisoners captured were large numbers who had fled from the works in our immediate front as we advanced, and who had huddled together in a hollow to the left of the battery. At this time the rebel brigade and battery confronting Grose, seeing our advance directly upon their flank, broke and fled precipitately down the pike. The regiment deployed on their flank and pushed forward to intercept their progress, but the men

were by this time well-nigh exhausted, and only succeeded in seriously harassing them in their retreat, killing and wounding a number and picking up a considerable number of stragglers. Finding the regiment far advanced without support, I commanded a halt, reformed my line, and afterward joined the brigade, when it advanced. Captain Rowan, with a score of men, was so far in advance that the command to halt did not reach him, and he continued the chase for a mile or more, keeping up a lively skirmish with the retreating enemy. As they fled the rebels endeavored to drive back with them a drove of beef-cattle, some fifty in number. Captain Rowan's squad succeeded in stampeding these, and the enemy was compelled to abandon them. I took no definite account of the number of prisoners captured by the regiment, though I know there were hundreds of them. I had no men to spare to guard either them or the battery while there was a fleeing mass of rebels before me, so leaving prisoners and guns to the rear I pressed forward in pursuit of the routed enemy.

In claiming the capture of prisoners and guns for my regiment I wish to acknowledge that there were a number of men from other regiments in the brigade who fought most gallantly side by side with my men. Some were skirmishers and some had pushed forward far in advance of their regiments, but at the time the battery was captured and the prisoners in the works immediately to the right and left of it my regiment was the only organized force there present to make the capture. Every one of my officers without exception behaved most gallantly, and the same is true of the enlisted men. I had in the regiment some eighty new recruits, who had received their arms only two or three days before the battle and had not been drilled an hour, yet they vied with the old soldiers in heroic conduct.

I would make emphatic mention of Sergt. John Vincent, color-sergeant of the regiment, who was the first man of my regiment on the works and the first man at the battery. As he advanced along the parapet, bearing the national colors, the rebel foes dropped their weapons, and once more were compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the glorious flag which waved in triumph over them. First Lieut. William Dawson, Capt. Charles E. Rowan, Adjt. E. A. Blodgett, and, indeed, all my officers and men, deserve especial praise for their distinguished gallantry during the battle. I append a list of killed and wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HICKS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 23.

Report of Col. Jesse H. Moore, One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 115TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Rutherford's Creek, Tenn., December 19, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor of submitting the following as my report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle before Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th instant:

On the 15th my regiment moved out from camp with the Second Brigade about daylight and took position in reserve, supporting First and

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed, 9 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

Third Brigades, First Division, and only followed the movements of the brigade, as the work of routing the enemy was so complete as to preclude the necessity of putting the reserve into action. My regiment suffered but slightly during the day, though frequently exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. On the 16th my command took position in the second line of battle, and moved on the enemy, supporting the right of the first line. On this day my command was more exposed and suffered more severely than on the day previous; but with the exception of one company, which was on the skirmish line, my regiment was not actively engaged, as the front line carried the enemy's works with such slight resistance as to leave scarcely anything for the second line to do.

My entire command behaved with commendable coolness during the entire engagement. My losses as follows:*

We have, with the entire Fourth Corps, pursued the enemy vigorously and successfully up to this camp, but with no additional casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–19, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Rutherford's Creek, Tenn., December 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: On the evening of the 14th instant, while in front of Nashville, I received orders to be ready to move at 6 o'clock the next morning, with three days' rations in haversacks and each man supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition. On the morning of the 15th moved outside of our works in front of the city, and formed in line of battle, my regiment being in the second line of our brigade, which was held in reserve, the Twenty-third Kentucky on my right, and the Ninety-sixth Illinois on the left. Our front line having carried the enemy's works and still advancing, our brigade moved forward in support until after dark, when we went into camp about three miles and a half from Nashville, on the right of the Granny White pike, and between it and the Hillsborough pike. Next day (December 16) broke camp at daylight, and advanced in line of battle upon the enemy, who had formed a new line of defense about two miles in the rear of the works taken by our troops on the preceding day. The Thirty-fifth Indiana held the center of the second line of the brigade, with the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois on the right and the Twenty-third Kentucky on the left; in this order we gradually advanced until the rebel works came in view, when a rebel battery opened on our front line. The brigade being at a halt, we remained in this position exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was kept up irregularly on our line. While in this position several shots came tearing through my regiment, two of which killed 2 men and mortally wounded 2 others. About 4 p. m. our front line was ordered to charge, and carrying the enemy's works, the second line moved rapidly in support. The enemy broke and fled in confusion, our

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 9 men wounded.

brigade rapidly pursuing in the same order as they formed in the morning, until dark, when we halted and bivouacked about eight miles from Nashville, 300 yards on the right of the Franklin pike. Next morning (the 17th) took the line of march for Franklin, and camped about one mile from the town, there to wait until a bridge could be constructed across the Harpeth River for the troops to cross. Crossed the river next morning, marched eighteen miles, and camped about three miles beyond Spring Hill, on the right of the Columbia pike.

My officers and men behaved gallantly. Although the majority of the men of my regiment are recruits they did well. Great praise is due to Father Cooney for his constant presence in the field, attending to the wants of the wounded and cheering us all by his presence.

The following are the casualties in my command. They occurred on the 16th.*

Trusting that the conduct of the Thirty-fifth Indiana has met the approval of the general commanding the brigade, I submit this hasty and hurriedly written report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST. G. TASSIN.

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. James C. Evans, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGT. KENTUCKY VET. VOL. INFTY.,

In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn., December 19. 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the engagement in front of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th:

On the morning of the 15th, at daylight, I moved my regiment in obedience to your orders, with the brigade, from its position near the Granny White pike, about half a mile to the right, and took position in the front line of the brigade, just outside the breast-works, with the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my right and the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois on my left. I was not engaged during the day, the brigade being in reserve. At night my regiment was put in bivouac on the Granny White pike. During the day I had 1 man killed (J. A. Nicholas, private, Company E) and 1 slightly wounded (W. A. Gibbany, private, Company C). On the morning of the 16th, at daylight, I moved out by the right flank to the first line of works, from which the rebels were driven the evening before, at a point about half way between the Granny White and Franklin pikes, and was there assigned to a position in the front line, with the Forty-fifth Ohio on my right and the Ninety-sixth Illinois on my left. We then moved forward to the second line of works where we halted for about one hour. We then moved to the front and right to a point about half a mile from the position occupied by the rebels, where we were halted and aligned, and then moved forward, all the time subjected to a heavy fire from the rebel artillery,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed and 2 men wounded.

about 400 yards, where we were halted and ordered by you to throw up works, which we did. At this point I had 1 officer and 1 man killed by a solid shot, First Lieut. Hugh A. Hedger, commanding Company I (a brave and gallant young officer), and C. B. Thompson, private, Company I. At about 4 p. m., in obedience to your instructions, I got my regiment ready for a charge upon the enemy's works, which were about 600 yards off across a cornfield. A few minutes after the Forty-fifth jumped their works with a yell (the signal for my moving) and away we went; every man, it seemed, tried to get the lead. In about three minutes from the time of leaving our works we entered the rebel works, the rebels—what we did not capture—flying in every direction before us. My colors were the first planted upon the four guns captured by the brigade, though the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Forty-fifth Ohio deserve as much credit each for the capture as my regiment. Just in rear of the works I halted my regiment and reformed them, and then moved forward, by your instructions, in pursuit of the rebels, but failed to get up with them before dark, when we went into bivouac.

My officers and men acted with great coolness and bravery, as they have always heretofore done while engaged with the enemy. In the charge I lost 3 men slightly wounded, Corpl. W. S. McMeekin, Company E; J. N. Owens, private, Company C, and D. N. Morton, private, Company F. The reason why I had so few men hurt was because the rebels fired almost entirely above us.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the gallantry with which the Forty-fifth Ohio and Ninety-sixth Illinois moved in the charge; they are both excellent regiments. In the pursuit of Hood's army so far my regiment has not been engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. C. EVANS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Northup, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 18, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my command during the late engagements in front of Nashville:

My regiment moved from its camp near Nashville on the morning of the 15th instant, at 8 a. m., following the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and reached the Hillsborough pike at 9 a. m. We remained here nearly an hour, when we again moved and went into position in front of the works. Here we remained for a short time, when we advanced to the front and halted behind Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery. It will be useless for me to attempt to give the different movements of the regiment on the 15th, as we were almost constantly in motion, and suffice it to say that we bivouacked for the night near the Granny White pike. On the morning of the 16th we moved at daylight and formed a line on the left of Granny White pike and parallel with it, the Twenty-third on the left of the second line. I remained here for a short time,

when I was directed to conform with the movements of the regiment on my right, which moved off by the right flank. I followed them for a short distance, when I was directed to form a double column and follow the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which formed the left of the front line. I followed them until they reached the rebel works near the Franklin pike, where I deployed the regiment immediately in rear of the Ninety-sixth. In a few minutes after the deployment I was directed to follow the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which moved off by the right flank. I followed them for some distance, when we again went into position, my regiment forming the left of the second line. In this position we moved forward in line of battle about 500 yards, the enemy using his artillery upon us pretty briskly. But the men moved steadily forward and paid no attention to the shell that were bursting around them. We reached the position about 1 p. m. and remained until 3 a. m., when were again ordered forward, and only reached a line of works that had been built by the front line. Here we remained until the front line had succeeded in taking the rebel works and were driving the enemy handsomely in front of them. After the enemy was thoroughly routed we again advanced, and soon overtook the front line and followed on until we went into camp for the night. Here the fighting ceased, and we have followed the enemy to this place and expect to go at him again in the morning.

I am indebted to all of the officers of the regiment for the prompt manner in which they followed my directions, and for their assistance in keeping the [men] quiet under the severe shelling that we lay under on the 16th instant. The casualties in the regiment were very slight, as the regiment was in the second line during the entire two days' engagements. The following is the list of losses in the two days' fight in front of Nashville:

Harvey Copass and William H. Jenkins, Company A, and William J. Miles, Company F.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. NORTHUP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 27.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Humphrey, Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
December 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action before Nashville December 15 and 16:

On the morning of the 15th the regiment moved in front on the right of the brigade, and although frequently exposed to the enemy's artillery, our loss was very light, only one man wounded—Sergt. Joseph W. James, Company E; no other casualties on that day. On the 16th the regiment moved second from the right of the brigade, in the front line, and after advancing in line for about half a mile, we halted in a peach orchard in front of one of our batteries. The enemy, seeing our position, commenced a furious shelling, during which we had one man

killed—James H. Eastman, Company F. In a short time we received orders to advance to within 300 yards of the enemy's works; we did so, and at once threw up breast-works, laid there some two hours, when we were notified that an advance was intended. We were to be governed by the movements of the regiment on our right, and which was a little in the rear of our line. The command "Forward!" was given, and as soon as the regiment on our right came up on a line with us we advanced over our works, and with a yell charged the enemy in their works, driving them in every direction and capturing many, and amidst shouts of applause the colors were planted on the enemy's works.

Not one of my officers faltered; all did their duty nobly. As far as I was able to ascertain the men did their duty well. Lieut. A. G. Henderson, Company C, was the first to reach the enemy's works, and came very near being captured, but support coming up at once, he was able to take his captors prisoners. I think I am safe in saying that he was the first to reach the enemy's artillery. In this charge we had two men wounded—Corpl. Wallace Botkin, Company K, mortally; William Norman, Company I, slightly. Much credit is due all my officers, but especially to Adjt. W. M. Williams, who was of great service to me in the absence of the other field officers; the adjutant was always at his post cheering the men, and being of much assistance to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HUMPHREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–19, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
December 19, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-first Ohio in the recent battle in front of Nashville, and its operations from the morning of the 15th of December up to the present time:

At daylight December 15 the Fifty-first Ohio moved with the balance of the Second Brigade outside of the defenses of Nashville, and to the right of the Hillsborough pike, where the brigade was massed and held in reserve, not taking part in the action, but keeping in supporting distance of the advance line during the entire day, and camping at night on the right of the Granny White pike, one mile from the defenses of the city. On the morning of the 16th instant at 6 o'clock I moved my command, with the balance of the brigade, half a mile south on the Granny White pike, and formed line of battle, the Fifty-first Ohio taking position on the right of the second line. The brigade then moved about three-quarters of a mile toward the Franklin pike, when it changed direction and moved south parallel with the pike. At this juncture the Fifty-first Ohio was ordered to the front line, which consisted of the Fifty-first Ohio on the right, the Forty-fifth Ohio and Twenty-first Kentucky in the center, and Ninety-sixth Illi-

nois on the left. With this formation the Second Brigade moved forward and obliqued to the right, unmasking the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Corps, and filling a gap that existed between the Third Brigade and the left of the Sixteenth Corps. Moving forward with the line about 600 yards we came in sight of the enemy's works, which were located at the foot of a high range of hills. The enemy observing our advance opened heavily with artillery from several batteries. The Sixteenth Corps coming to a halt, and having received orders from General Whitaker to govern my movements by the troops on my right, I was compelled to halt my regiment in an open field, exposed to the fire of both musketry and artillery. I was here ordered to build works, which I immediately proceeded to do. The enemy attempted to dislodge us from our position with artillery, but were soon silenced by the Third Indiana Battery on our right and the Second Pennsylvania on our left.

In this position I remained, skirmishing with the enemy until 4 o'clock, at which time the Sixteenth Corps charged the enemy's works, and in compliance with previous orders I immediately moved out of my works (then nearly completed), and charging across an open field a distance of 600 yards under a fire of musketry and artillery, drove the enemy from his works in great confusion, throwing his small-arms in every direction, and abandoning a battery of four guns. The regiments on the left conforming to the same movement, we continued the pursuit (capturing many prisoners) until night-fall, when I went into camp with the balance of the brigade on the Franklin pike, seven miles from Nashville. From the morning of the 17th instant up to the present time I have conformed to the movement of the brigade in the pursuit of the enemy, and not having been engaged will refrain from going into the details of the march. The strength of my command upon entering the fight was 10 officers and 550 men. My loss was slight, but 1 man killed and 10 wounded.

I cannot close this report without mention of the officers and men of my regiment for the coolness and gallantry exhibited when under fire and in the assault made upon the enemy's works; not a man faltered, but each and every one seemed to vie with the other in being foremost in the charge. To my staff—Adjt. John E. Smith and Sergt. Maj. Samuel G. J. Worthington—I tender my thanks for assistance rendered me and commend them for their gallantry. I also take pleasure in mentioning the names of Capt. William Nicholas, Lieutenants Knous, Fisher, Ayres, Croxton, Pocock, and Purvis for the masterly manner in which they handled their men and their gallant bearing during the action. Having but seven line officers, Companies B, E, and C were commanded by Sergeants Shaw, English, and Carruthers, who did honor to themselves and commands, and are deserving promotion. I wish to make special mention of my assistant surgeon, Dr. Robert P. Jennings, who remained at all times with the line of battle, rendering immediate relief to the wounded, and to whom I am under obligations for assistance in carrying orders. In addition to the tabular statement required with this report, as the casualties are light, I hereto annex a list of the names.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. F. TEMPLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 10 men wounded.

No. 29.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Grose, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations November 30, December 8, and December 15, 1864–January 6, 1865.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th ultimo.

The effective force (seven regiments) present was about 2,227. We marched the preceding night and morning of the 30th from near the north bank of Duck River, a distance of seventeen miles. Arrived at Franklin about 10 a. m. During this march the enemy was menacing, and in some places attacking our right flank and trains, and had engaged some others of our forces at Spring Hill the evening before severely. After arriving at Franklin and resting about an hour, while surveying the position, I was ordered and took position on the right of the Centerville pike with the left of the infantry line resting on the pike, the Eighty-fourth Indiana, Thirtieth Indiana, Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Ninth Indiana in the front line from left to right in the order named; the latter regiment on the right refused about 150 yards out of the main line. The Eightieth and Eighty-fourth Illinois Regiments were placed in the rear line, the latter so placed as to cover a ravine and low piece of ground between the Seventy-fifth Illinois and Ninth Indiana. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania was all placed upon the skirmish line covering the brigade front, at half a mile out. As I was forming these lines and getting into position Captain Ziegler, Company B, Pennsylvania Battery, of four guns, reported to me; I placed him on the left of the pike, prolonging the left of my front line. The lines thus formed faced southwest. My left was extended by a brigade of General Ruger's division, Twenty-third Corps, and to the right of my brigade were the other two brigades of our division, extending to the river. The command was thus in position by 1 p. m., when all hands went vigorously at work making barricades, preparing for the reception of the enemy that we knew were coming. About 4 o'clock skirmishing commenced, and about 5 o'clock the enemy in two lines made his appearance, drove in our skirmishers, and advanced steady in good order and with great determination until their front line came within about 250 yards, when our front line was ordered and commenced to return the fire. The destruction to the enemy was terrible, yet they pressed forward, but few of them got nearer than 100 yards of our lines. The enemy's front line apparently mostly fell; a few scattered and disappeared. His second line broke and fell back in confusion. In about thirty minutes after this repulse the enemy again made his appearance about 400 yards to my right, moving by the flank perpendicular to my front line, evidently contemplating nothing to the right of my brigade. In this he was mistaken. He soon came upon Colonel Kirby's brigade to my right, and by a concentrated fire direct from Kirby and oblique from the right of my line was soon severely punished and driven back in confusion.

After dark a short time the enemy again advanced and made a weak attempt to carry our position, but was repulsed as before. We then advanced our skirmishers, and so continued until we were ordered and withdrew at midnight to the north side of Harpeth River, and marched for this place. It was Loring's division, of Stewart's corps, of the rebel army, that engaged my brigade, as we learned from prisoners taken.

Captain Ziegler's battery on this as on former occasions did splendidly and inflicted severe injury upon the enemy. My officers and men behaved well. Colonel Rose and his brave Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment deserve notice for the gallant manner in which they resisted the advance of and skirmished with the enemy until driven by overwhelming numbers into the main lines. The Thirtieth Indiana, most of them new recruits, under Captain Lawton, commanding the regiment, stood by the colors to the man and fought well. I had the honor of being on their portion of the line most of the time, and can speak of my own knowledge. The Eighty-fourth Indiana, under Major Taylor, on the left of the front line, maintained their position bravely. The Seventy-fifth Illinois, under its gallant colonel (Bennett), discharged its whole duty. The Ninth Indiana, as on all former occasions, with its brave and daring colonel (Suman), did their part. I regret to be compelled to record the severe wound of Colonel Waters, of the Eighty-fourth Illinois, in the upper part of the right arm, from a far-reaching minie to the rear of the line. The Eightieth Illinois, under Captain Cunningham, did a willing part in being shifted from one point to another during the engagement where danger would threaten most.

I return my grateful acknowledgements to my staff officers and non-commissioned staff for the efficient and willing assistance given me on the field.

The following table shows the casualties in the command:

Command.	Officers.			Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry						3	3	3
80th Illinois Volunteer Infantry								
84th Illinois Volunteer Infantry		2	2					2
9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry								
30th Indiana Volunteer Infantry				1	5		6	6
84th Indiana Volunteer Infantry					2	5	7	7
77th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry				2	15	2	19	19
Total		2	2	3	22	10	35	37

For further particulars reference is made to the reports of regimental commanders herewith forwarded as far as I have been able to obtain them.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

W. GROSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. N. G. FRANKLIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fourth Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

SIR: As requested, I have the honor to make the following report as to the transactions on the picket-line this afternoon:

The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, from this brigade, was on picket with posts and sentinels, their left resting on the Franklin pike, connecting across the pike with pickets of the Twenty-third

Corps, on the right with those of the First Brigade, this division. When I arrived on the ground my pickets had regained the posts, those on the right were returning to theirs, a portion of those on the left across the pike were in the act of advancing to the brick house in rear of where their reserve pickets had been. The rebels at this time had possession of the sentinel line to my front and left. Colonel Rose, commanding Seventy-seventh, states that the line gave way to his right and left before his regiment fell back. Lieutenant-Colonel Lasselle, Ninth Indiana, division officer of the day, corroborates this statement as to the right. Shortly after I got to the line the enemy was driven from the sentinel line to my front, and I presume also to my right, and all repossessed by our sentinels. The enemy was also driven from the former sentinel line at and to the left of the pike for some distance, but when I came in our former sentinel line to the left of the pike was not yet reoccupied by the Twenty-third Corps. From the best information I can obtain a skirmish line only of the enemy advanced upon our pickets, but that a battle line came out of the rebel trenches as far as the creek in our front on the pike. I think there were no good reasons for our lines falling back. I will take the liberty of stating here, as I have to division officers of the day and others, that taking our division picket-line together, it is not well posted.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

W. GROSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
Huntsville, Ala., January 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the battles at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864.

Pursuant to orders from division commander, I moved my brigade from its position in front of Nashville, near the Franklin pike, to the right of the Hillsborough pike. Six regiments marched with me at daylight on the morning of the 15th. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania being on picket, followed as soon as relieved. My effective force, 2,190. The order of battle was to be by divisions in echelon forward on the right. My brigade was formed on the right of the Hillsborough pike, and in front of our fortifications surrounding the city, the Second Division of the Fourth Corps on my right, the First Brigade of our division on my left. Of my command the Eighty-fourth and Eightieth Illinois and Ninth Indiana were in the front line from right to left, in the order named; the Seventy-fifth Illinois, Thirtieth and Eighty-fourth Indiana in the second line. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, when relieved from picket, came up in reserve. The lines of the enemy ran at right angles with the Franklin and Granny White pikes, and continued in the same direction on to a hill near to the left of the Hillsborough pike, where it made an angle obliquely to the rear, fronting the Hillsborough pike, and covering well his left flank of main line. My position was immediately in front of the angle, as above described, of the enemy's line. The Sixteenth Corps, on the right of our corps, which was to move forward in echelon to us, had much farther to move, and skirmish over more ground than we, before reaching the enemy's main

lines; hence, the forenoon was used in the Sixteenth Corps swinging around and driving in the out lines of the enemy so as to meet his main lines at the same time our corps would in a general advance.

Upon an intervening ridge or hill, half-way distant from where my lines were formed and the enemy's main lines, were his lines of outpost, and about 600 yards from where we formed. At about noon our corps lines moved forward, drove in the enemy's outposts, my front line capturing several prisoners and sustaining some loss, mostly from artillery. We occupied the ridge that had been in possession of the enemy, with our skirmishers well advanced down the farther slope. While in this position I suggested to the corps commander that if another intervening eminence to the left of my command, and in front of Colonel Kirby's brigade, was carried, and the enemy's outposts driven therefrom, I thought I could then advance over the valley in my front and ascend the hill and carry the enemy's main line and his artillery that had been dealing roughly with us. The corps commander said it should be done. In a few minutes thereafter I received directions from the division commander to advance in conjunction with Colonel Kirby's brigade on my left, which was then commencing to move. I sounded the forward, and advanced my front line down the slope, over hedges and stone fences, across a narrow valley, and to a long stone fence at the base of the enemy's hill about 400 yards from his main works and battery in the angle as I have above described. Colonel Kirby's brigade advanced equally as far. The division on my right did not come up until some time after. Some time was consumed in this position in preparing for the assault, our skirmishers gradually crawling up the hill. In this position my two left regiments in front line had crossed, and lay to the left of the Hillsborough pike. At about 4 o'clock the corps and division commanders, I think, were on the lines to my left. I discovered preparations for the advance in that direction, and the lines began to move. I ordered the forward, and the whole line from right to left as far as I could see advanced rapidly. The Eightieth Illinois, my center regiment, struck the enemy's works at the angle, the Eighty-fourth Illinois to the right, and the Ninth Indiana to the left. The struggle was soon over, the enemy routed, leaving four pieces of artillery and some prisoners in this part of the works. My two left regiments, without further orders and without stopping to count their trophies or captures, pursued the fleeing enemy beyond his works about 600 yards, and was anxious for farther pursuit. It was now night-fall. We formed and readjusted lines and attempted pursuit, and succeeded in crossing the Granny White pike, moving along the enemy's works to the east, when the darkness prevented farther movements, and we threw up some works at our front lines and rested for the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th I was directed and moved my command to the front, crossed a creek, and occupied the abandoned works of the enemy to the right of the Franklin pike. Skirmishing was now going on in front. We soon advanced to another abandoned line of works, and after considerable moving about near the pike, and the position of the enemy being ascertained, I was directed, and near noon formed in line on the right of the Second Division of our corps, and to the right of the pike, and on the left of the Second Brigade of our division, the Seventy-fifth Illinois, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania in front line from right to left in the order named; the Eighty-fourth Illinois and Ninth Indiana in second line; the Eightieth Illinois and Thirtieth Indiana in third line. The

enemy's lines were in plain view, and skirmishing and artillery firing were briskly going on. The ground to my front was open, mostly a farm, with a ravine running obliquely across my front to the left, and which I had to cross before reaching the enemy's lines. A little after noon the advance was ordered and the whole lines moved as far as I could see either way. We soon drove in the enemy's skirmishers to their outpits or first works, and assaulted and carried them. On gaining these works I discovered the Second Division to my left moving beyond to the main line of the enemy's works, which was about 400 yards to my front; I also ordered the forward, but as I was starting I discovered the line to my right was not moving, and I halted my two right regiments, seeing they could not advance alone without a severe flank fire upon them. The left regiment, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Rose, moved forward to the right of the Second Division to within a few paces of the enemy's main works. The Second Division being repulsed, Colonel Rose's regiment also fell back to the first line gained, which we strengthened and maintained under a severe fire from the enemy's main line. We were now safely in this position and ready for another move.

Near 4 o'clock the fighting was very severe far to our right, and it was discovered that our forces had turned the rebel left and were "rolling" them. The assault was taken up from right to left all along our lines. My front moved in conjunction with the lines on my right. The engagement now became general. The enemy's lines were soon carried, with many prisoners, and all his artillery that was in his works. The scene was magnificent; the grandest I have beheld during the war. Most of the enemy in my front were captured, with three pieces of artillery. The enemy's trenches were strewn with arms, accouterments, and camp equipage. The officers of the three front regiments, with many privates, led the van, cheering onward, as did those who followed in the rear lines. Lamented Adjutant Gregory, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, fell when within about 100 yards of the enemy's works, from an artillery ball or shell, while pressing forward with his regiment. May kind remembrances follow him.

My brigade moved forward of all other troops on the right of the Franklin pike, so that my skirmishers covered the mountain pass at Brentwood at night-fall, where we rested for the night. Early next morning the pursuit was continued, my brigade in front. Our forces continued to press the enemy until his remainder, not killed, wounded, or captured, had crossed the Tennessee River, about 110 miles from Nashville. We pursued under bad weather, over bad roads, and with great fatigue and hard labor to the command, to Lexington, Ala.; from thence to this place.

The regimental commanders, Colonel Bennett, Colonel Rose, Colonel Suman, Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, Major Taylor, Captain Lawton, and Captain Cunningham, with their officers and men, have my grateful thanks for their willing obedience to orders, their brave and efficient execution of every duty upon the battle-field and during the campaign.

My command routed the enemy from his lines and positions containing 7 pieces of artillery—4 on the first and 3 on the second day; captured a large number of small-arms, with 12 captains, 23 lieutenants, and 606 enlisted men prisoners, as shown by copies of vouchers hereto attached. It is hoped that credits will not be given or claimed for prisoners without vouchers. The trophies captured are shown by separate special reports from regiments and have been forwarded.

I am indebted to my staff officers and non-commissioned staff for their interest manifested in the welfare of the command, and their prompt and efficient service on the battle-field and during the march. I miss the gallant young officer, Lieutenant Parrott, Seventy-fifth Illinois, one of my aides, who fell in the second day's battle, badly wounded in the thigh.

The following table shows the amount of casualties in the command, to wit:

Command.	Officers.			Men.			Aggregate loss.				
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Total loss.
75th Illinois Volunteers, Col. John E. Bennett	....	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	....	6	6
80th Illinois Volunteers, Capt. J. Cunningham	....	....	....	2	5	7	2	5	....	7	7
84th Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. H. Morton	....	1	1	....	7	7	....	8	1	9	9
9th Indiana Volunteers, Col. I. C. B. Suman	....	1	1	....	17	17	....	18	....	18	18
30th Indiana Volunteers, Capt. H. W. Lawton	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	6	6
84th Indiana Volunteers, Maj. John C. Taylor	1	....	1	....	19	19	1	19	....	20	20
77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Thomas E. Rose	1	....	1	....	15	15	1	15	....	16	16
Total	2	4	6	4	71	75	6	75	1	82	82

Whilst I rejoice that the number of casualties is not large, yet I deeply regret the loss of such excellent and brave soldiers. Lieutenant Baldwin, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, an excellent and brave young officer, fell in the second day's battle at his post, and died as heroes die.

For further particulars of the part taken by each regiment, respectively, reference is made to reports of regimental commanders herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

W. GROSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 30.

Reports of Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., on November 30, 1864:

The regiment moved with the command from Duck River at 10 p. m. on the 29th of November; continued the march until 7 a. m. November 30, when we arrived at Franklin. We halted a few minutes to get breakfast, and in obedience to the order of Brigadier-General Grose this regiment was placed in position on the front line at the right of the pike, joining the Ninth Indiana Veteran Volunteers on the right,

the Thirtieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers on the left. The men were kept hard at work making rifle-pits until about 1 p. m., when brisk firing was heard on the skirmish line in my front. The skirmishers were soon driven back by the enemy, who was now seen advancing in heavy lines of battle. I ordered the men to drop their intrenching tools, put on their accouterments, and take their places behind the uncompleted works, ready to repel the attack of the enemy. It was with difficulty that the men were made to hold their fire until the enemy were near enough for them to do good execution. He moved forward in good order within good musket-range. I then ordered the men to fire. The first volley partially stopped his advance. A few more well-aimed volleys sent the enemy back in confusion. Brisk skirmishing was kept up till late in the night. No casualties occurred in the regiment. At dark I sent some men a few rods in front of my line of works to observe any move that the enemy might make, and soon after a company for picket under command of Capt. Amos B. Segur, Company I. At 12 midnight the works were evacuated, and with the command I moved across the Harpeth River. I have never seen such coolness and determined bravery by all of my officers and men, in repelling the attack of a superior force, as at the battle of Franklin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-fifth Illinois.

Lieut. FRANK BINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near ———, Ala., January 2, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagements of the 15th and 16th ultimo:

On the morning of December 15, at 7 a. m., in compliance with instructions from Brigadier-General Grose, I moved my regiment from the works we had built and occupied for two weeks, going about one mile to the right, and formed my line, supporting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, with my right connecting with the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps. This regiment was retained in the second line during the entire day. Governing my movements by those of the front line, keeping at all times within supporting distance, I followed the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers until after night-fall, passing through the abandoned works and camps of the enemy, and bivouacked near the Granny White pike. December 16, at 6 o'clock in the morning I formed my regiment fronting nearly east, occupying the right front of the brigade, and connecting with Brigadier-General Whitaker's left. With one company deployed for skirmishers, I moved without opposition to near the Franklin pike, where I rested for an hour. In compliance with instructions I now changed direction to the right and reformed near the house of Mr. Plater, having changed my front from east to south. The enemy from this point could be distinctly seen, and in my immediate front, about one-third of a mile distant, were occupying a bald eminence protected by temporary works of rails and brush. The intervening distance was through an old corn-field, unbroken by anything that would afford us the least protection, but at the command

"forward" every man promptly obeyed the order, but the men being heavily loaded and the ground very wet and muddy, it was impossible to preserve the line.

When within fifty yards of the enemy's works I was confronted by a small muddy stream, producing almost a halt while in plain view and easy range of the enemy's rifles, an advantage of which they availed themselves by giving us a full volley. Their aim, however, was too high and resulted in no damage to us except the wounding of Capt. R. L. Irwin, Company G. The stream was soon crossed, and, at a double-quick, delivering our fire as we went, we assaulted their works, they stubbornly refusing to give them until we had arrived within a few feet of them. We captured here twenty prisoners; more might have been taken had the men been permitted to disencumber themselves of their knapsacks and other superfluous baggage. The force routed here was at least equal to my own in numbers. The second and main line of the rebel works was now in plain sight, distant about 400 yards, at which we kept up a lively fire for about an hour, receiving in return a severe fire of shot and shell, killing 2 men and wounding 2 more. We improved the works and remained in this position until 3 p. m., when I was again ordered forward to assault the main works. The ground to be passed over was an old wheat-field with deep mud, and worse, if possible, than the corn-field through which we charged in the morning, but the distance was made with all possible speed, and as we scaled their works at least one-half of the force threw down their arms and surrendered; the remainder were in full retreat. I am unable to give the number of prisoners captured by my regiment here; it is variously estimated at from 100 to 300. My line was now badly broken, but with only a momentary halt the men rallied on their colors and pushed forward impetuously for something over a mile. Being now completely exhausted, we were relieved by the rear and supporting line, but darkness soon prevented farther pursuit, and we camped near the Franklin pike, six miles from Nashville.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the coolness, courage, and gallantry of both the officers and men of my command. Where all are equally brave it were unjust to particularize, but of the few recruits (twenty in number) who joined us but a few days previous to the engagement, 'tis but an act of justice to say that they behaved with great gallantry, delivering their fire with the coolness and bravery of the veteran soldier.

It is with regret that I lose the services of that worthy officer, Capt. Robert L. Irwin, a most exemplary man, brave and untiring in the discharge of his duties. This is the second wound the captain has received since entering the service; the first, at the battle of Perryville, obliged him to resign, but I am happy to learn that his present wound will not disable him, and that his absence will be but temporary.

I have the honor to subjoin the following list of the killed and wounded in this regiment during the engagement: Killed, Sylvester Chapman and Gilbert W. Jennings, privates, Company I; wounded, Capt. Robert L. Irwin, Company G, Byron Weldon and H. Edward Talcott, privates, Company C.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENNETT,
Colonel.

Lieut. FRANK BINGHAM,
Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade.

No. 31.

Reports of Capt. James Cunningham, Eightieth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late battle at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864:

The regiment reached Franklin about 11 o'clock a. m. of the 30th, and, by direction of General Grose, immediately went into position on the right of the rear line of the brigade, our right connecting with the First Brigade and our left with the Eighty-fourth Illinois. Here we threw up breast-works and remained till 8 p. m., when we were ordered to the support of the Second Pennsylvania Battery, which was stationed on the Centerville turnpike about a quarter of a mile to our left. About 10 p. m. the battery was removed, and we were ordered back to our original position. At 12 o'clock, in conjunction with the rest of the brigade, we resumed our march toward Nashville.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Captain, Commanding.

[Capt. JOSEPH BRINTON.]

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Elk River, Ala., January 2, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late fight near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1864:

At 6 o'clock of the 15th the regiment struck tents, and at 6.30 o'clock, by direction of General Grose, moved out, following the Eighty-fourth Illinois. We formed on the right of the Hillsborough pike, in the front line, our right connecting with the Eighty-fourth Illinois, and our left with the Ninth Indiana. About 10 o'clock we began to advance under a heavy artillery fire from the batteries. By 3 p. m. we had advanced to the foot of the hill on which the rebel works were constructed, and on the left of the Hillsborough pike. When the final order to charge was given we moved up the hill on double-quick, and scaling the breast-works at the point where the rebel battery was posted, captured it, and pressed on after the flying rebels. After pursuing them a quarter of a mile I halted my command to reform the line, when an aide rode up and ordered me to return to the brigade, which was forming some distance in the rear. In endeavoring to retrace my steps amid the general confusion I took the wrong course, and did not succeed in rejoining the brigade till some time after dark, but finally came up with it on the Granny White pike, where we bivouacked for the night and built works. During the day I lost 2 men mortally and 1 severely wounded. On the 16th the regiment formed in the rear line, and though exposed to a heavy artillery fire was not engaged in the fight. Near the close of the day the rear line passed to the front and advanced

about half a mile, but met with no resistance from the demoralized enemy. We bivouacked for the night some five miles from Nashville, our left resting on the Franklin pike.

Though our loss was small, I am happy to be able to report that all, both officers and men, performed every duty assigned them cheerfully and fearlessly as becomes brave men.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. FRANK BINGHAM,
Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 32.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morton, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. L. H. Waters, in the engagement of November 30, at Franklin, Tenn.:

The regiment was placed in position on a ridge covering a ravine in front. On the right of this ravine the left of the Ninth Indiana rested, and on the left of it the right of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, both regiments being about 100 yards in advance of the position occupied by the Eighty-fourth Illinois, thus leaving a gap in the lines of some fifty yards, which the position assigned to us effectually covered. Hasty breast-works were thrown up, but no time was given to construct works of sufficient strength to resist artillery before the enemy attacked. No opportunity offered for opening fire upon the enemy from our works, as they were driven back by the fire from the Seventy-fifth Illinois and Ninth Indiana in every attempt that was made to charge up the ravine. At dusk, up to which time but one casualty had occurred in the command, Lieut. R. W. Caswell, adjutant, being wounded in the neck, but not dangerously, I was directed by Colonel Waters to report to General Grose in the rear of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, with four companies, which I did, taking with me Companies A, I, K, and B. The two latter were sent by the general in advance of the lines, and had some skirmishing with the enemy, but fortunately met with no casualties. At 12 o'clock (midnight) I was directed to withdraw with the remaining companies to the Centerville pike, and there join the rest of the command, to follow in the rear of the brigade as they withdrew from the town.

It was at this time that I received the painful intelligence that Colonel Waters was seriously wounded in the arm and near the shoulder. It gratifies me now to be able to say that it is thought his arm will be saved, and there is every prospect that he will not be long in recovering; though the ball passed through the bone, the surgeons represent that it is not broken. The wounds of the colonel and adjutant were the only casualties in the command, though I will mention here that Lieutenant Waters, of the Eighty-fourth Illinois, for some time past

and now aide-de-camp to General Kimball, commanding First Division, received his second wound in this engagement. At Stone's River he was wounded in the foot, and now in the forearm, though not so seriously but that he kept his saddle during the engagement, and is still on duty.

Though the regiment was not closely engaged it was in range of the musketry and artillery of the enemy during the whole progress of the battle, and both officers and men evinced that eagerness and determination they have so often shown in many hard-fought battles to do their part in the work that might be assigned to them. The constant vigilance and activity for which Colonel Waters is noted was even more than usually conspicuous in his efforts on this occasion to make preparations to resist the attack; and though constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy from the time their first charge was made, he seemed only intent upon having his command in readiness at all points to meet any emergency that might arise. The length of time that must necessarily elapse before he can return to duty will be greatly regretted by the officers and men of the regiment. After Colonel Waters received his wound Major Cox took command of the six companies remaining at the breast-works, and at 12 o'clock joined me on the pike as we withdrew from the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make, for the information of the general commanding, the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under my command, in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.:

When the brigade moved out of camp at daylight on the morning of the 15th in obedience to orders, I took the advance, and after passing through the fortifications on the Hillsborough pike filed to the right and took my position in the front line on the right of the brigade, some 200 yards to the west of the pike and about the same distance in front of the works, the Eightieth Illinois on my left, the Second Division of the Fourth Corps on my right. I advanced in line of battle, guiding right, somewhat over a mile under a severe artillery fire from the enemy, by which I had 6 men wounded. My command halted under the shelter of a stone fence, within 300 or 400 yards of the enemy's works, where I remained about an hour and a half, in part protected from the enemy's fire by the stone wall, but principally by a battery on a hill to our left and some regiments of the Third Brigade to the left of us, which kept up a galling fire upon the enemy and prevented them to a great extent from using either artillery or infantry against us. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the order being given to advance, I crossed the Hillsborough pike by the right flank, and ascending a hill entered the rebel works in time to see the enemy retreating in disorder, some of their artillery being abandoned and left in their works at the

point where my command entered. I continued to advance by the flank until orders were received from the general to halt and form in line. I will add here that, notwithstanding the excitement attending the pursuit and rout of the enemy, my command kept together, and at no time was there any confusion or difficulty in enforcing prompt obedience to orders. At sundown I was ordered to move in an easterly direction, and after dark, having advanced a mile or more, crossed the Granny White pike, went into position and constructed works, as directed by the general. As I was forming my lines at this point 23 prisoners were sent to me by Lieutenant Roeschlaub, who captured them with his company on the skirmish line.

On the morning of the 16th I moved at daylight, and crossing the Franklin pike remained for some time in the enemy's works, but afterward recrossed the pike, and advanced in line of battle on the right, and in the rear line of the brigade, to a point in front of the new position occupied by the rebel forces, and about 500 yards from their works. I lost 2 men wounded by artillery while advancing to this position. I remained here three hours or more, my command covering a ravine in front, on the right of which was the Second Brigade of the First Division and on the left the Seventy-fifth Illinois. During the time that I held this position the Seventy-fifth Illinois kept up a steady and effective fire on the enemy, by which I was so well protected that I met with no casualties. Between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. I moved in order of battle in conjunction with the whole line, and charging at a double-quick to the enemy's works, passed over them without losing a man. Before entering their works over 200 rebel prisoners passed through my command, but deeming it of the greatest importance to keep my connection with the rest of the brigade and to lose no time in pressing the enemy, I allowed them to pass through to the rear, to be taken in charge by the provost guards. I continued to advance until I found that there were no troops connecting with me on the right or left, and seeing General Kimball I halted and went to him for orders. He directed me to advance as fast as possible toward a rebel battery that had opened upon us from the direction of Brentwood, on the Franklin pike. In obedience to the order I advanced some half a mile farther with as much speed as the exhaustion of my men would allow, and finding that I had passed the skirmish line halted for the purpose of forming a new line of skirmishers. At this time the Seventy-fifth Illinois came up and joined us on the left, and soon after General Grose and staff. I was afterward ordered to continue the advance, which I did, guiding left, until night overtook us, when I received orders from the general to move my command to his headquarters on the pike near Brentwood, and bivouacked for the night. As I passed the rifle-pits of the enemy I found them filled with arms and accouterments which had been thrown away as they fled, and also saw some pieces of artillery and caissons which had been abandoned, but kept my entire command advancing, as I considered the importance of retaining my relative position in the line paramount to everything else.

My loss in the battles of the 15th and 16th is 8 men wounded and 1 missing.

I was greatly indebted to Major Cox and Lieutenant Edson, acting adjutant, for the efficient aid they rendered me, and anything that I could add here in praise of the spirit and gallantry displayed at all times by them and by every officer and man of the regiment would be too little. Too much cannot be said in praise of all, and the gallantry and devotion shown by them in the battles of the 15th and 16th gave

assurance that they will be as eager in the future as in the past to meet the enemy, determined not to fail in whatever part they may be called upon to take in subduing the rebellion and restoring peace to their country.

List of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighty-fourth Illinois.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Aide-de-Camp, 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 33.

Reports of Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INDIANA VETERAN INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the fight at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864:

My regiment that day was placed in line of battle, extending the right of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, with a space of about forty yards intervening, a small ravine and stream of water running between. As soon as the line was formed works were thrown up and completed just as the rebels made their appearance in front, about 5 p. m. Only a skirmish line showed itself in front of my regiment, though their line of battle was seen very close in front of the Seventy-fifth Illinois. One volley, an oblique fire, was all the fighting my regiment did. No casualties occurred. At midnight the regiment drew away from the work, crossed the river, and marched for Nashville.

Respectfully submitted.

I. C. B. SUMAN,
Colonel Ninth Indiana Infantry.

Lieutenant BINGHAM.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INDIANA INFANTRY,
In camp near Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment (Ninth Indiana Infantry) in the battles before Nashville, 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

On the morning of the 15th I was ordered to take post with my regiment on the left of the front line of the brigade, and Company I of the regiment was ordered forward as skirmishers under command of Captain Nutt. When the brigade advanced the skirmishers from my regiment charged the enemy's pits and captured eight prisoners, driving the enemy and losing several men seriously wounded. After advancing 300 or 400 yards I was ordered to halt, and remained quiet a while in a position protected from the artillery fire of the enemy. I was again ordered to advance, and moved down the slope of the hill, behind which we had just been lying for protection, and through corn-fields in the low ground, until I came to a small ridge, behind which I ordered the men to lie down. Observing a few minutes later that the right of the

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 7 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

regiment was exposed from the ridge falling away in that direction, I moved rapidly forward again over a corn-field, and took shelter in a sunken road behind a stone fence which afforded protection from the fire out of the enemy's works, now only about 400 yards distant on a hill. This last advance, nearly half a mile, although in plain view of the enemy and under fire of his artillery all the time and for quite a distance exposed to the fire of small-arms, was so rapid that it was accomplished with but small loss. Whilst lying in this road several of my men were injured by shells from one of our own batteries playing over us. In order not to interfere with the working of the battery, and at the same time to protect my men, I ordered the three right companies of the regiment to move to the right. This left an interval of 200 yards between these companies and the balance of the regiment, which was the cause, in the advance which shortly afterward took place, of these companies being some distance in rear of and prevented their reaching the works so soon as the balance of the regiment, which had moved some distance before I could get orders to these detached companies to move. After lying nearly an hour behind this stone fence I was ordered to charge the works on the hill in my front. The regiment sprang out of the sunken road, and advanced rapidly and steadily over an open field for nearly 200 yards under a galling fire from the rebel works, and without halting ascended the hill until within sixty or seventy paces of the enemy's line, where observing the men were much fatigued and also impeded by their knapsacks, I ordered them unsling. This was done in a moment, and the regiment rushed forward over the short intervening space so quickly that many of the enemy could not get away from the works before my men were upon them. A corps staff officer ordered me to move ahead. Seeing the enemy fleeing in my front I scarcely took time to reform when I pushed forward in pursuit for nearly half a mile, when I halted the regiment, as I discovered it was useless to pursue with a prospect of making any captures, as the enemy fled so rapidly my men could not overtake them. I reformed with and joined in the advance of the brigade across the Granny White pike, and bivouacked with it that night.

In the assault on the works on Montgomery Hill I am proud to believe I can claim that if men of my regiment were not first in the enemy's works, at least there were none there before the Ninth. The regiment passed over several pieces of cannon and a large number of the enemy in the works, but did not stop to secure trophies or count prisoners, but dashed onward after the largest body of armed rebels they could see in their front. On the morning of the 16th the Ninth was ordered to form in rear of the second line, and advanced in this position with the brigade until the charge on and capture of the enemy's outer works, when my regiment and a regiment from the second line were ordered to form between the first and second lines. I staid here under shelter until the final assault. When the first line vacated the temporary works made by turning those lately taken from the enemy, and advanced to the assault, I was ordered to occupy the works just vacated, but was immediately ordered out of them, and to press forward, in obeying which order my regiment passed into the front line, and crossed the enemy's works with that line. While reforming in rear of the works the general commanding the brigade himself rode in front of the regiment, and ordered it to advance at once. Dashing forward the regiment did not again halt until the brigade was reformed on the hill more than a mile behind the enemy's works. When the rear line was ordered to take the advance my regiment was ordered to move with the former front, now rear line, and continued in this position until the brigade

shortly afterward halted, and rested for the night. On taking the works on the 16th many prisoners and trophies were, as on the previous day, passed by the regiment without note being made of them. And as on the 15th, again we pressed the enemy so closely that many of them could not get away from the works and were captured. And as before, those who succeeded in getting away fled so rapidly, throwing away arms and everything which hindered their flight, that it was impossible to overtake them. My loss in the two days' fighting was 1 officer and 17 men wounded; none were killed. Accompanying this report is a list of casualties.* The slightness of the loss sustained by the regiment I attribute to the rapidity of its advance, which kept the men from being long under fire; and to the fact that their steady, persistent movement forward disconcerted the enemy; for my men never faltered for an instant during the two days, even under the sharpest fire.

To the gallant men of the Ninth I owe my thanks for the more than cheerful, the eager alacrity with which they obeyed every order to move against the enemy. I expected much from them, and my expectations were more than realized. With such men it is impossible to fail.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Lasselle and to Major Carter I am greatly indebted for valuable assistance. Doctor Gilmore followed the regiment closely and did all for the wounded that could be done. Sergeant-Major Burr did his whole duty and exhibited his usual coolness under fire.

I cannot give too much praise to the line officers of the regiment. All did everything that officers could do. Captains Nutt, Merritt, Craner, Hodsden, Lieutenants Thompson, Crebbin, Tyner, Martin, Roberts, Drullinger, and Faris proved themselves worthy to command such men as they led. Lieutenants Dustan and Ijams came particularly under my notice as displaying marked gallantry; in each day's fight they were with the first over the enemy's works.

A list of some few trophies captured and preserved by the regiment has been heretofore forwarded, in obedience to an order from brigade headquarters; but most of the trophies taken by the regiment were abandoned during the pursuit of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

I. C. B. SUMAN,
Colonel Ninth Indiana Infantry.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 34.

Reports of Capt. Henry W. Lawton, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the action at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th day of November, 1864:

After a very irregular march of all night I arrived, with the brigade (Third), at Franklin at about 8 a. m. of the 30th instant. Was formed

* Omitted.

in irregular order, and, with arms stacked, remained long enough to prepare breakfast. About 11 a. m. we were moved to the right, near the western portion of the city, and were formed by General Grose, commanding brigade, in line of battle. My position was in the front line, joined on the right by the Seventy-fifth Illinois and on the left by the Eighty-fourth Indiana. Skirmishing had already begun on the left of the line, and was now commencing in our front. A line of works was now being rapidly constructed, and by 4 p. m. was completed. My regiment being composed mostly of new levies or drafted men, and entirely ignorant of the use of arms, I deemed it necessary to have all spare time given to drill; consequently, when the works were finished, I was forming for that purpose, when the pickets in my front commenced firing very rapidly, and by the time I formed behind the works were driven by a charge from the enemy. They fell back immediately in my front, and compelled me to hold my fire for the purpose of saving our own men. The enemy received an oblique and very destructive fire from the Ninth Indiana, on the right of the line, which checked him until the pickets got under cover of the works, when I immediately opened upon him. The two fires soon became too hot, and he was compelled to fall back, which he did in considerable disorder. Pickets were again sent out in my front, and kept up a slow fire, but were not again driven in. Heavy fighting was done, however, on the left, but my command had no part, and nothing further occurred until 12 that night, when our line was withdrawn and I moved with the brigade across the river without further molestation.

The losses sustained by my regiment were as follows: Private John Ottman, killed; Privates Stephen Vancamp, Julius Burns, James Simmons, and Adam Humburger, and Tollman Morris, Company C, wounded. The men above named, except the last, were all new soldiers, and were not yet assigned to companies.

The conduct of both officers and men was good without exception, and they have my warmest thanks for the promptness with which they did their part.

Very respectfully,

H. W. LAWTON,
Captain, Commanding Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Elk River, January 2, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders just received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 15th and 16th of last month:

On the morning of the 15th, at 6 o'clock, my regiment moved with the brigade on the Granny White turnpike, to the right of the center of our line, and was formed on the left of the rear line of the brigade, the Ninth Indiana in my front, and the Eighty-fourth Indiana on my right. The position was about 300 yards in front of our first line of works, and was covered by a slight rise of ground in our front. At about 1 p. m., the front line having advanced, the rear line followed until arriving on the next ridge, about 300 yards distant, the rear line was ordered to remain until further orders. Preparations were made for an assault, which was made by the front line, and the enemy's works

carried. I was then ordered forward in line, and upon reaching the enemy's works moved by the flank along the line to the Granny White pike, where I arrived at 8 p. m., and went into camp for the night. Next morning I again moved with the brigade at 6 o'clock about one mile to the left, near the Franklin turnpike, and was formed in order of battle. My regiment now occupied position on left of the front line, joined on the right by the Eighty-fourth Indiana, and the left resting on the Franklin pike. Skirmishers were now thrown forward, one company from my regiment, and soon encountered the enemy's picket, and became engaged. The line was then advanced under direction of the brigade commander across the open field, and formed in front of the enemy's second line of works, where it lay for a few minutes. From here I moved by the right flank until arriving on top of the hill on my right, when I again moved forward for a short distance, and was ordered to halt, and after the line passed, moved by the right flank, and took position on the right of the rear line, joined on the left by the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which position I advanced about a quarter of a mile, when the line again halted, the right resting in a skirt of timber and the left in open field in rear of a corn-field. The front line was now hotly engaged for a few moments, while the rear was under a heavy fire of shot and shell. From here I was moved to the left, and took position in rear of a temporary line of works. The front line was soon advanced, when the rear followed, and upon arriving on the hill about one mile distant was placed in the front line, and after advancing about a mile was halted, and bivouacked for the night; from here I sent three companies on picket. The next morning I again moved forward on the Franklin pike, nothing of importance transpiring except the capture of a few of the enemy's stragglers, of which my regiment captured a captain and 19 men.

The loss of my regiment in both days' action was as follows: Privates John Hart, Company A, George W. Phillips, Company B, Charles Brown, Company C, M. R. Loyd, Company B (accidentally), and James Wright, Company E, wounded. Charles Henders, Company G, shot himself in hand for purpose of getting to the rear.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. LAWTON,
Captain, Commanding Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade.

No. 35.

Reports of Maj. John C. Taylor, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
December 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from the general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the battle fought near Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864:

About 12 m., by direction of the general commanding brigade, I formed my regiment on the north side, my left resting on the Carter's Creek pike, a little to the rear of the Atkins school-house, where I threw up a temporary line of works. About 3.30 p. m. the enemy attacked the skirmish line in my front, which was soon driven into the

main line of works. Having my regiment formed in rear of the works I had built, I directed them to fire upon the enemy, who was exposing two lines of battle about 600 yards to my front. I kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy for about ten minutes, which, in connection with the fire from a battery in position immediately on my left, compelled the enemy to seek shelter by moving by the left flank under cover of a small hill. I ordered my men to cease firing, which they did, with the exception of an occasional shot, which was kept up until about 11.30 p. m., at which time, by order of the general commanding brigade, I withdrew my regiment from the field.

My loss in this engagement was 1 man severely and 1 slightly wounded.

I have, sir, the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. TAYLOR,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOSEPH BRINTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Destitute Hollow, Ala., January 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Eighty-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, near Nashville, Tenn.:

By order of the general commanding, at 6 a. m. of the 15th instant, I broke up camp, and moved my regiment out on the Hillsborough road until we passed through the line of works that had been occupied by the Second Division. By order of the general commanding I formed my regiment on the left of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers, on the right of the Hillsborough road. My regiment remained in this position in the second line during the greater part of the day, my movements conforming with those of the battalion on my right. In the evening, after the front line had charged and carried the enemy's works, I received orders to march my regiment by the flank and follow the Seventy-fifth Illinois, which I did, until we came to the Granny White pike, where I again threw my regiment into line on the left of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, facing eastwardly. I had remained in this position but a short time when I received orders to move my regiment forward until I came to the pike, and then by the left flank on the pike. I had moved but a short distance by the left flank when I was ordered to halt my regiment and move it on the west side of the road, and go into camp for the night. December 16, 6 a. m., by order of the general commanding, I moved my regiment across to the east side, and about 400 yards from the Granny White pike, where I was ordered to form my regiment in line on the left of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and throw out a company of skirmishers to cover my front. This being done the order to advance was given, when we moved forward in a direction a little south of east, to a line of works built by the enemy, which we found to be evacuated. Here, by order of the general commanding, I changed my front, facing to the south. We remained in this position but a few minutes, when, by order of the general commanding, I moved my regiment by the left flank until the left of the Thirtieth Indiana, which was formed on my immediate left, rested upon the Franklin pike. We remained in this position until about 10 o'clock, when, by order of the general commanding, I moved my regiment by the flank in a southwestern direction about 600 yards, when I was ordered to take position

on the left of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, facing south. We remained in this position but a few moments, when orders were given to advance. We had advanced but a few hundred yards when we came upon the enemy's skirmish line, which strongly resisted the advance of the skirmish line in our front, but fell back in considerable haste upon the approach of our line of battle.

By order of the general commanding I halted my regiment and fortified upon the captured line. We remained in this position, keeping a scattering fire upon the enemy's works, until about 4 p. m., when the order was given to charge the enemy's main line of works. We crossed our works and moved across the field in our front under a destructive fire from the enemy's works until we came to a ravine about midway between the two lines, when, by order of the colonel commanding the guiding battalion on my right, the line halted. In moving across the field we bore so far to the left that the ravine afforded cover for but six of my right companies. As soon as the enemy discovered that the line had halted they opened a galling cross-fire upon my four left companies. Seeing the critical position in which they were placed, and that my left was unsupported, I ordered them forward. It was in the execution of this order that my adjutant fell; part of his head being blown away by a solid shot from one of the enemy's guns. The charge was led by Captain Orr, of Company K, Lieutenant Fisher, of Company E, Sergt. Maj. E. T. Chaffee, Sergeant Stahl, of Company K, and Sergeant Kemp, of Company E. They were the first upon the enemy's works, and closely followed by the remainder of the four companies. After leaving a guard with the captured prisoners the remainder of these four companies pushed forward after the retreating enemy, and became separated for awhile from the remainder of the regiment. My regiment captured during this day's operations between 200 and 300 prisoners, 1 piece of artillery, and 1 caisson. The piece of artillery was captured by Sergeant Kemp, of Company E.

After the charge, by order of the general commanding, my regiment fell back and followed along in rear of the brigade until we were ordered to halt and go into camp for the night.

List of casualties in the Eighty-fourth Indiana in the battles at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864.*

I have, sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. TAYLOR,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 36.

Reports of Col. Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA INFTY.,
Camp Near Fort Andy Johnson, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from the general commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, I submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the battle of Franklin on the 30th of November, 1864:

On the morning of the 30th ultimo, at 11 a. m., I received orders from Brig. Gen. Grose to report forthwith with this regiment for picket duty.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer killed and 19 men wounded.

We had marched all night the night before, had a very slight skirmish with some rebel cavalry early in the morning, and had just arrived in Franklin. We had stacked arms and made some arrangements for a temporary camp; the men were very tired, and it was perhaps half an hour before I was able to comply with the order. We were posted and instructed by General Grose himself about a mile from Franklin, to the right of the turnpike leading from Franklin to Centerville, in the following order: One company was posted about 60 yards from the turnpike; another company was posted 200 yards to the right of this on a line running at an angle of twenty degrees with the turnpike, and to the right of this company on a line running nearly perpendicular to the turnpike were posted two other companies, 100 yards apart; the other four companies were posted in reserve at about 200 yards from each extremity of the line, and about the same distance from the center of the line. On the left of my line were the pickets of General Ruger's command, and on my right were the pickets of the Second Brigade of this division. I had scarcely finished giving instructions to my men when the enemy appeared in my front on the right of the turnpike, and the pickets commenced firing. In a few minutes the enemy was seen extending his lines to our left in great force, at the same time rapidly encircling our right, and the pickets became hotly engaged with their skirmishers. The enemy kept constantly re-enforcing his line of skirmishers, but we easily kept them at bay until the pickets on our left, being fiercely assaulted, suddenly gave way. The left of my line of pickets then gradually begun to fall back. The company on the extreme left had received instructions from General Grose, through me, to fall back to the main line in town, if they found they could not hold their position, but they were so completely turned that they were compelled to fall [back] to the four companies held in reserve, which they did in good order, fighting gallantly. They were commanded by Lieut. Ed. Morgan, who deserves compliment.

One by one the outpost companies from left to right now fell back to the reserve post and took their places in the regimental line. As soon as the outposts had joined the reserve post I perceived the enemy close upon us, advancing in line of battle, when I commenced firing by battalion and soon cleared my front of the enemy; but soon received a heavy fire directly upon my right flank, killing two of my men and wounding several others. The enemy had already passed my left and I fell back about the distance of my regimental front, faced about, delivered a volley, and quickly changed front forward to receive the line of the enemy that was coming down upon my right flank. I stopped the enemy in this direction instantly, but soon found the enemy coming up yelling and firing upon my left flank, my original front. I then fell back almost to the ravine and changed front so as to receive the rebels in this direction, and delivered a volley upon them, which, as they were on higher ground than we were, and within fifty paces of us, produced most fearful carnage. They went back pell-mell. I now thought I could hold them and ordered my men to take shelter behind the fence, which was very high and strong. Mounted on horseback myself, and on the side of the fence next to the rebels, I rode down to the fence corner, thinking to find a place to get through. I here found the enemy coming down the ravine in great force directly upon the right flank of my regiment, and myself completely hemmed in. I ordered two of my men to knock down the fence to let me through to my regiment, but the fire was so hot and the rebels so close that my line gave way, and I was obliged to dismount and knock down the fence myself. As the rebels were close upon me yelling to me to surrender, my men thought I was

gone up, and began to retreat rapidly. I soon extricated myself, however, mounted my mare, overtook my regiment, restored order, and formed line. Our fire was now weak compared with that of the enemy. My officers and men had been complaining for some time for want of ammunition; at last declared that they were entirely out. I then ordered them to fall back to the breast-works and replenish their ammunition. As soon as this was done I started forward again, but was ordered back in reserve by General Grose, and my regiment took no further part in the action.

On the whole my regiment fought with great gallantry, and I am under many obligations, first, to General Grose for the skillful manner in which he posted my pickets, and to my officers for their valuable assistance.

I would respectfully call to your notice Capt. J. J. Lawson, my second in command; Captain Stark, who commanded the third outpost from the left; Lieut. James W. Johnston, who commanded the second outpost; Lieutenant Vera, who commanded the fourth outpost; Lieut. James A. Haus and Sergeants Gillmen, Murphy, and Martin, who commanded their companies at the reserve post, and last, though not the least, Adjt. C. Snively. All seemed to vie with each other in exhibiting coolness and precision in the performance of their duties in this most trying position that perhaps the regiment was ever placed.

I herewith append a list of the casualties.*

Submitting the foregoing, I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. ROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
January 2, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received this morning, I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the late battles near Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

On December 14 my regiment was on picket, and was not relieved until near noon on the 15th, when I at once marched to join the brigade near the Hillsborough pike. The regiment was then placed in reserve, and took no part in the action of that day. On December 16 my regiment was in the second line of the brigade, but was ordered to the left of the front line, and soon after advanced to the assault of the enemy's works; the first line was taken, but we failed in the attack on their second and main line. After sustaining a very severe fire for several minutes I fell back to the line of captured works, which was soon converted into a means of defense. About 4 p. m. I was again ordered to charge, and this time met with complete success, capturing one gun, many prisoners, and completely routing and demoralizing the enemy. The pursuit was continued until dark, when we encamped for the night. First Lieut. Alexander T. Baldwin, a brave and efficient officer, was killed in the first charge. The regiment lost in wounded 15 enlisted men.

Respectfully submitting the above I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. ROSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. F. BINGHAM,
Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th A. C.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed, 14 wounded, and 2 missing.

No. 37.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations November 22–December 2, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as the official report of the operations of this division in the recent movement from Pulaski, Tenn., to this place:

Pursuant to orders from Major-General Stanley, commanding the corps, the division marched from Pulaski at 8 a. m. on the 22d day of November, 1864, and reached the village of Lynnville, about thirteen miles distant, early in the afternoon. The division remained at Lynnville till 2 a. m. of the 24th, when orders were received directing the command to march, with all possible haste, to Columbia, as the enemy was reported to be marching upon that place. The division was on the road by 3 o'clock and arrived at Columbia by 10 a. m., having marched eighteen miles. When we reached the town we found the enemy had already attacked and driven in our cavalry outposts on the Mount Pleasant road and was already seriously threatening the garrison. Our infantry advance, General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, coming up in the nick of time, the advance of the enemy was effectually checked. The division was at once put in position on a range of hills southwest of the town and every precaution taken to put the place in a defensible condition. Friday, November 25, was spent in constructing an interior line of defenses, and after night-fall the troops were withdrawn from the outer line and took position on the new line, the right of the division resting on Duck River, about three-quarters of a mile below the railroad bridge. This line was at once put in a good state of defense. On the 26th we received orders from General Stanley to get ready for crossing Duck River that night, but owing to a break in the pontoon bridge the movement was postponed. On the 27th the trains again commenced crossing the river, and before night all wagons were across except five ammunition wagons and ten ambulances to the division. The troops of the corps began crossing the river soon after dark, and by 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th this division was safely over the river and in camp on the railroad about half a mile from the railroad bridge. In the forenoon of the 28th I received orders from General Stanley to move up the river about two miles and go into position on the north side of Duck River opposite to Columbia. The command remained here over night, constant skirmishing being kept up on the lines.

On the morning of the 29th I was ordered by General Stanley to put the division on the road and march at once, in advance of the train, to Spring Hill. I was notified that General Kimball's division would follow the train. At 9 a. m. the command was on the road and marching toward Spring Hill, which place we reached early in the afternoon. Our timely arrival saved the place from falling into the hands of the enemy, who had turned the left flank of our army and reached Spring Hill with his cavalry before we arrived there. Learning from citizens who were leaving the village that the enemy was threatening the place, I gave directions to Colonel Opdycke, commanding my leading brigade, to hurry up, and galloped forward with my staff and escort. Coming into the village I found the skirmishers of the enemy in full view and moving upon the place from the east and not over half a mile distant. The garrison being encouraged with the hope of immediate succor, the

troops stood their ground till Opdycke's brigade came up on the double-quick to their support. A heavy line of skirmishers was deployed and thrown forward, which checked the enemy's advance. In the meantime Colonel Lane's brigade came up and I formed it on the right of Colonel Opdycke, causing Colonel Lane to throw forward a heavy line of skirmishers, connecting with the one already out on his left. The enemy's cavalry charged this line, but was repulsed with loss. General Stanley directed a brigade to be put into position on the east side of the road, about two miles south of Spring Hill, to protect our flank at that point till the artillery should get past. General Bradley's brigade, having been assigned to that duty, did not reach Spring Hill till the first attack of the enemy had been repulsed. Finding the enemy's cavalry posted on the crest of a ridge overlooking the town, and enabling them to overlook our whole movement, I directed Colonel Lane to advance his brigade and drive off the enemy and occupy the ridge, which order was promptly obeyed and the enemy driven off behind the ridge more than a mile from the town. General Bradley's brigade having by this time come up, General Stanley directed me to place it in position in a point of woods to the right of and somewhat detached from Colonel Lane's brigade, and about half a mile from the turnpike along which our train was passing. This brigade had been but a short time in position before the enemy's cavalry appeared in its front and assaulted his line, but was promptly repulsed.

It was near sundown when the enemy again appeared in General Bradley's front, but this time with infantry, and in very strong force. Seeing that his right flank was in danger, I placed two pieces of artillery and my only reserve regiment, the Thirty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Olson, well out on his right flank. These dispositions were scarcely completed before the enemy was upon us in heavy force, his lines outflanking ours by great odds, which compelled General Bradley's right to fall back after a hard fight. His left flank being also turned was giving, seeing which he went in person to that flank to assist in checking the enemy in that direction, but while so doing was so severely wounded by a musket-ball in the left arm near the shoulder that he had to be carried from the field. General Bradley's brigade being now flanked and outnumbered, retired and reformed at the edge of the village, taking such position as to protect our wagon train, part of which had reached Spring Hill just before the last attack commenced. Seeing that General Bradley's brigade must come back as far as the town, I directed Colonel Lane to move two regiments of his brigade to the right to act as a support, and enable Colonel Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, who succeeded to the command when General Bradley was wounded, to reform his lines. Darkness had now set in and no further movements of the enemy were apprehended before daylight next morning. After affairs had become quieted down I sent the Thirty-sixth Illinois and Captain Chickering, an officer of my staff, back on the Columbia pike to open communication with the forces in the rear. They succeeded in getting through without difficulty, and at about — p. m. General Whitaker's brigade, of General Kimball's division, came into the town and took position on my right. The Twenty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, under Captain Clark, having been detached from Colonel Lane's brigade to guard a road about a mile south of Spring Hill, was attacked by the enemy in the evening with much superior force, but succeeded in coming off after a stubborn fight, and reached the main body with a loss of 3 killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing.

At 4 o'clock a. m. November 30, by direction of General Stanley, the division took up the line of march for Franklin, and was charged with the duty of protecting the rear of the army. For this purpose I caused the Second and Third Brigades to march in parallel columns along the road and directed Colonel Opdycke to move in line of battle to bring up the rear, and in doing so to bring forward all stragglers belonging to the army. The command moved off in good order. The enemy began skirmishing with the rear of Colonel Opdycke early in the morning, but we reached the vicinity of Franklin without accident or loss. When the rear of the division reached Stevens' Hill, two miles south of Franklin, General Stanley sent me an order to halt and allow the troops to get breakfast. I placed Colonel Opdycke's brigade in position in the gap and on the high point east of the pike, with a section of artillery, to check the advance of the enemy, who was pursuing us at this time—Colonel Lane's brigade being put in position on Colonel Opdycke's left, and Colonel Conrad going into line to the left of Colonel Lane, General Whitaker's brigade, of the First Division, occupying the heights on the right of the pike. The enemy soon appeared in our front in heavy force, and the command was put under arms to be ready to repel an attack. Soon after these dispositions were made I observed the troops of the corps moving toward Franklin, and I withdrew my command from its advanced position on the heights and followed on toward town. When within half a mile of town I met a staff officer from General Stanley, with written orders directing me to reoccupy the heights and hold them unless too severely pressed. In obedience to this order I returned to the position from which I had just withdrawn my command, except that I now detached one regiment from Colonel Lane's brigade and directed it to be placed on the heights to the right of the pike, from which General Whitaker had just withdrawn his brigade. These dispositions were scarcely completed when Colonel Opdycke sent a messenger to report to me that the enemy was moving two heavy columns of infantry against our line, one by each of the two pikes leading into Franklin, one column turning my left flank. I thereupon again withdrew my command and retired toward the main line of our troops, which surrounded the town, and sent an officer of my staff to notify General Stanley of my movement. I directed Colonel Lane's brigade and a section of artillery to go into position on the hill to the right of the pike, about one mile north of Stevens' Hill, where he remained skirmishing with the enemy till his right flank was about to be turned, when I directed him to leave a heavy line of skirmishers to hold the hill as long as possible, and to withdraw his brigade and go into position on the right of the Third Brigade, which had been formed on the left of the pike about 400 yards in advance of our main line, at the same time placing a section of artillery on the pike between these two brigades. The commanders of the Second and Third Brigades, Colonels Lane and Conrad, were now directed to hold their position long enough to develop the force of the enemy, but not to attempt to fight if threatened by the enemy in too strong a force. The skirmishers in Colonel Lane's front held their ground so persistently that the advance of the enemy was checked from that quarter and did not reach his lines till after they had made their attack upon Colonel Conrad.

At about 4 p. m. the enemy had driven in our skirmishers and began the attack in heavy columns; their onset was so sudden that Colonel Conrad found his brigade heavily engaged and about to be flanked before he could withdraw his line. His men fought gallantly, refusing to retire till completely flanked and driven out of their hastily thrown

up barricades, when they retired on the main line. On reaching the main line of works the officers rallied their men as best they could and placed them in position to support the works which were give up [*sic*] their position at the approach of the enemy, who followed close on the steps of our retiring lines. When the command retired from Stevens' Hill I directed Colonel Opdycke to form in the rear of Carter's house to the right in rear of the main line of works, to act as a reserve, and when the troops occupying the main line of works at Carter's house gave way, Colonel Opdycke, who had orders to re-enforce any portion of the line which might need his assistance, rushed forward with his brigade and retook the works. He came so close to our line that the fight became a hand-to-hand conflict across the parapet, which was kept up for hours, many of the enemy rushing over our works only to be killed or captured by our men. The ground in front of our lines was open and level, which afforded the best possible range for our musketry fire, which mowed the enemy down in heaps. Judging from the number of battle-flags which fell into our hands, whole organizations of the enemy must have been annihilated. The division alone captured 12 battle-flags, and, according to the reports from brigade commanders, 70 officers and 683 enlisted men. The fight raged for about four hours with great fury, the main attacks being directed against the line at Carter's house. After the firing had ceased I received orders from General Stanley directing me to withdraw my command across the river at midnight, and move toward Nashville as far as Brentwood. About midnight, finding the troops which were to follow me across the river already crossing, I directed my brigade commanders to get ready and cross the river at once and march out on the Nashville pike. On reaching the village of Brentwood the division was put in advance of the army and reached Nashville about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant.

The loss of the division, as reported by brigade commanders, was as follows: Killed, officers, 5; enlisted men, 47. Wounded, officers, 31; enlisted men, 488. Captured and missing, 670. These were mainly from those regiments that had a large number of recruits, many of whom had been armed but a few days.

I cannot speak of all the gallant deeds, but must be allowed to lament the death of so gallant and accomplished an officer as Lieutenant-Colonel Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, who charged the enemy at the head of his regiment and materially aided in saving the day.

Each of the brigade commanders, General Bradley, Colonels Lane and Opdycke, and Colonel Conrad, who succeeded General Bradley in the command of the Third Brigade after the former received his wound at Spring Hill, acted most gallantly and efficiently in every particular during the action at Spring Hill and Franklin; so did their staff officers and the officers commanding their regiments, but particularly may be named Colonel Lane's assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Henry C. Tinney, who had three horses shot under him during the engagement.

Your attention is respectfully called to the reports of subordinate commanders for particulars in regard to the gallant conduct of the officers and men of their commands and for the details of the action, which are given more fully by them than would be proper in this report..

I desire to bear testimony to the gallantry and fitness of Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, for his position, and he should by all means be promoted at once. There is no man in the army more worthy to be a brigadier-general.

My staff acted with great gallantry and efficiency. Lieutenants Royse and Moore, my aides-de-camp, did me great service. Lieutenant Royse's term of service has just expired. His last duty at Franklin was characteristic of his whole term, and proves him to be one of the best officers in the army and a great loss to the Government.

I am under special obligations to Capt. E. G. Whitesides, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. J. L. Morgan, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, division inspector, Capt. J. W. Chickering, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters, who are worthy officers in every respect. Capt. George Lee, the assistant adjutant-general of the division, was not on duty in the action on account of physical disability for field duty, but he is a very efficient, worthy, and accomplished officer. I am also indebted to Lieutenant Balding, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting ordnance officer of the division, for efficient services rendered on the field during the action. Captain Sibley, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, acting provost-marshal, was on duty with the train. Of Dr. E. B. Glick, chief surgeon of the division, too much cannot be said in his praise as an accomplished officer and a skillful surgeon. His constant attention to business and proficiency as a surgeon render him one of the most valuable medical officers in the army. Lieut. A. J. Douglass, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, ordnance officer of the division, is a most worthy officer, but was not present on account of sickness. Capt. Charles Fouke, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, was with the command during the movement and always performed his duty well.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with circular from corps headquarters I have the honor to report prisoners, flags, &c., captured in recent engagement, as follows:

Command.	Prisoners.		Flags.
	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade, Col. E. Opdycke	19	375	9
Second Brigade, Col. J. Q. Lane	45	239	2
Third Brigade, Col. Joseph Conrad	6	69	1
Total	70	683	12

The following are the names of the captors of the flags: First Lieut. Sylvester Clement, Company A, Seventy-fourth Illinois, one; Private Peter M. Woolf, Company A, Eighty-eighth Illinois, one; Corpl. James K. Merrifield, Company C, Eighty-eighth Illinois, two; Corpl. Benjamin

Newman, Company G, Eighty-eighth Illinois, one; Corpl. Samuel Bittles, Company H, Eighty-eighth Illinois, one; Private William C. Roberts, Company I, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, one; Private Theophile Duequet, Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, one; Corpl. John Miller, Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, one; Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom,* Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio, one; Private James S. O'Riley, Company I, Fortieth Indiana, one; Sergt. A. Clark Copeland, Company [H], Sixty-fifth Ohio, one.

Respectfully submitted.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The above is the report of brigade commanders. Only about 400 prisoners (officers and men) passed through the hands of my provost-marshal.

G. D. WAGNER.

No. 38.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, near Nashville, Tenn., in the attack upon Hood's rebel army:

In compliance with orders of December 14, from Brigadier-General Wood, commanding Fourth Corps, the division was formed on the 15th in echelon with and on left of the Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, and in the following order: First Brigade, commanded by Col. E. Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the right; Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. Q. Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the left; and Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Joseph Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in reserve. The division advanced in this order upon the enemy's lines, with the left of General Smith's command, until the left of the division approached the Hillsborough turnpike, when orders were given to connect with General Kimball's First Division, Fourth Corps, on the left. As we approached the enemy's works the front of the division necessarily became contracted because of its connecting on the right and left with other troops. Finding the left of General Smith's line not advancing with the Fourth Corps, orders were given by General Wood, commanding, to move forward independent of any connection on the right. The original line was re-established, and the division advanced rapidly with cheers, entering the works of the enemy covering the Hillsborough turnpike simultaneously with the troops on my left, and with those of General Smith's beyond his troops on his extreme left, capturing artillery, prisoners, and a flag, and driving the enemy from his works. The rapidity with which the troops moved and the distance passed over, as also the nature of the ground and obstacles, rendered it necessary to re-estab-

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

lish the lines, which caused a few minutes' delay before making a farther advance. The division then advanced to the east of the Granny White turnpike. Being confronted by the skirmishers of the enemy, and it being too dark to proceed farther, the division camped for the night in the following order: First Brigade on the left, Second Brigade in the center, and Third Brigade on the right, fronting the Franklin turnpike, with the right refused, covering the Granny White turnpike. During the night occasional picket-firing occurred.

On the 16th, at daylight, the division advanced in the same order in which it had encamped on the 15th, passing over the works of the enemy evacuated during the night. As the skirmishers approached the Franklin turnpike the skirmishers of the enemy were soon encountered. This, with information obtained from prisoners and citizens, caused me to form line of battle with my left resting on and the line perpendicular to the turnpike. It was soon discovered that the enemy confronted us in force, and orders were received for the division to advance, connecting with General Kimball's (First) division on the right, and supported by General Beatty's (Third) division on the left. The division advanced steadily under the fire of the enemy's first line and of his artillery, gradually increasing the rapidity of the step, which, with cheers, almost amounted to a charge. Flushed with the success of the previous day, the desire to rush forward without orders was only checked by heavy volleys of musketry with shot, shell, and canister, when about 100 to 150 yards of the enemy's main line of works, from which the division soon protected itself by means of logs and a few intrenching tools, holding all the ground gained until a farther advance was made, when, under the general instructions of General Wood, commanding Fourth Corps, to "take advantage of any opportunity that offered," seeing the troops advancing on my right, the division rushed over the enemy's works, sending to its rear masses of prisoners which time or circumstances did not admit of stopping to collect or take account of. Learning that the enemy was endeavoring to form his line near the Overton property, and after passing through his works, my lines were re-established on the west of and perpendicular to the Franklin turnpike, and the division advanced, gaining ground to the left, and halting under the fire of the enemy's artillery, posted south of the Overton property, and again advanced with right resting on the Franklin turnpike and perpendicular to it, keeping up communication with the First Division on my right. The pursuit of the enemy was continued until near dark, the division camping in line of battle, and in the order in which it had advanced.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and good conduct of officers and men. The division has nobly sustained its former reputation. Colonels Opdycke, Lane, and Conrad, commanding respectively the First, Second, and Third Brigades, have my thanks for the ability with which they commanded. I respectfully refer to their reports for the details of the operations of the several regiments and the casualties.

The following officers composing my personal staff and that of the division rendered me great assistance in the field, viz, Capt. E. G. Whitesides, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Joseph L. Morgan, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. John W. Chickering, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. T. Eugene Tillotson, acting ordnance officer; First Lieut. Thomas E. Balding, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, and

First. Lieut. Brewer Smith, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, aides-de-camp. Surg. E. B. Glick, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, was on the field, when not otherwise employed, giving his attention to the wounded. Capt. Charles Fouke, commissary of subsistence; Capt. E. J. Smith, assistant quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Sibley, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting provost-marshal; and Capt. W. R. Hoadley, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, in charge of ambulances of the division, each performed his appropriate duty. The mounted orderlies detailed for the headquarters of the division frequently supplied the place of staff officers in conveying orders, and performed their duty with zeal and gallantry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

COLONEL: Although the operations of the several batteries of the corps will, I have no doubt, be fully reported upon by the commander of the Artillery Brigade, I deem it proper to mention in connection with the report of the operations of my division the services of Captain Marshall's battery (G, First Ohio Artillery), which accompanied the division on the 15th and 16th ultimo, always at the front, and firing with great accuracy upon the enemy's lines and retreating masses, but more particularly in its exposed position near the Overton Hills on the 16th, subjected to a heavy fire of shot, shell, and canister.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

Recapitulation of casualties and captures of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the battles near Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

	Officers.			Men.			Captures.			
									Prisoners.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Guns.	Flags.	Officers.	Men.
First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	8	38	4	3	1	15	190
Second Brigade	.....	8	.....	4	47	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Brigade	.....	3	.....	8	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost-marshal of Second Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	265
Total[*]	.....	11	.....	20	129	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

[*] But see revised table, p. 98.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 6, 1865.

[Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON:]

COLONEL: In accordance with orders received from the general commanding the corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of trophies captured by this division during the engagements of Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville:

Corpl. J. K. Merrifield, Company C, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, captured and brought from the field two rebel flags, one a brigade and the other a regimental flag, without designation.

Corpl. Peter M. Woolf, Company A, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, captured a rebel battle-flag inscribed "First and Fourth Missouri Infantry."

Corpl. Benjamin Newman, Company G, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, captured a rebel battle-flag inscribed "Fifth and Sixth Arkansas."

Private Samuel Bittles, Company H, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, captured a rebel battle-flag inscribed "Featherston's Division."

First Lieut. Sylvester Clement, Company A, Seventy-fourth Illinois, captured a rebel battle-flag in front of the works, which was passed to the rear.

Corpl. Almon C. Steele, Company D, Seventy-fourth Illinois, captured a rebel flag, which was not brought from the field.

Private John F. Brown, Company D, Seventy-third Illinois, shot a rebel color bearer by placing his gun between the head-log and the breastworks and captured his colors. The colors were afterward handed to a mounted officer whom he did not know, and were not returned.

Private William C. Roberts, Company I, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, captured a rebel flag, which was not brought from the field.

Private Theophile Ducquet, Company D, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, captured a rebel flag, which he handed to a mounted officer, and it was not again returned.

Corpl. John Miller, Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, recaptured the colors of the Fifty-first Illinois and brought them from the field.

The above were all captured at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Private Hans Shure, Company K, and Musician Fred. A. Shull, Eighty-eighth Illinois, captured two sabers at the battle of Franklin, November 30, and were forwarded with statements of capture, &c.

Sergt. Elijah Kellogg, Company C, Seventy-fourth Illinois, captured a saber at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Private William Hicks, Company F, Forty-fourth Illinois, captured a saber at Nashville, December 15.

Capt. L. C. Mills, Company C, First Lieut. A. W. Clark, Company D, Private George W. Madison, Company F, and Private George Armstrong, Company C, Forty-fourth Illinois, each captured a saber at Nashville, December 16.

Private Peter Rohman, Company K, Forty-fourth Illinois, captured a saber at Nashville, December 16, which has been forwarded to department headquarters.

Sergt. N. P. Ramsdell and Private John A. Hobart, Company G, and Private John H. Gatehouse, Company D, Forty-fourth Illinois, each captured a saber at Nashville, December 16.

First Lieut. Charles C. Chapman, Company I, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured a saber at Nashville, December 16, which has been forwarded.

The swords as enumerated were all taken from the hands of rebel officers. Those not mentioned as forwarded were left on the field in the hurry to press forward.

Corpl. Edgar S. Case, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois, captured a rebel flag at the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, and brought it from the field. This flag belonged to the regiment that supported the rebel battery on the right of the Hillsborough pike. Three of the guns were captured, as will appear in another part of the report. The five flags captured by the Eighty-eighth Illinois and the one captured by Corporal Case were the only ones that were brought from the field by the captors. Those captured by the Eighty-eighth Illinois were displayed before General Thomas when he visited the brigade on its arrival at Nashville. They were afterward sent home by those who captured them. Since then they have been ordered to be returned, and will be forwarded to department headquarters as soon as they arrive.

The First Brigade, Colonel Opdycke commanding, captured eight pieces of artillery at Franklin, and three pieces at Nashville, on the 15th of December, 1864.

Corpl. Edgar S. Case, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois, captured a flag, December 15, 1864.

Corpl. William Hicks, Company F, Forty-fourth Illinois, captured a sword, December 15, 1864.

Second Brigade, Col. J. Q. Lane commanding:

Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom, Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured a battle-flag, November 30, 1864.

First Lieut. S. B. Moody, Company D, One hundredth Illinois, captured a saber at Nashville, December 16, 1864.

Private J. S. O'Riley, Company I, Fortieth Indiana, captured a battle-flag at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Third Brigade, Col. Joseph Conrad commanding:

Corpl. John H. Smith, Company E, and Private John Mollison, Company B, Forty-second Illinois, each captured a battle-flag at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Private E. Downs, Company K, Forty-second Illinois, captured three battle-flags at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Lieut. P. P. Boyer, Company H, Seventy-ninth Illinois, captured three battle-flags at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

First Lieut. Ezekiel Moores, Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured a sword at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

First Sergt. V. H. Gregory, Company E, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured a C. S. sword, belt, and scabbard at Nashville, December 16, 1864.

Private Jacob Allion, Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured a C. S. sword, belt, and scabbard at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

First Sergt. A. C. Copeland, Company H, Corpl. Joseph Boley and Private Joseph Walters, Company I, and First Sergt. John Kanel, Company K, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, each captured a C. S. sword, belt, and scabbard at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Private Alex. Heggatt, Company K, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured a sword at Nashville, December 16, 1864.

Sergt. M. Lewis, Company E, Fifty-first Illinois, captured a flag at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Lieut. Charles Hills, Company K, Fifty-first Illinois, captured a pistol and belt at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Recapitulation—Flags, 19; swords, 17; guns, 11.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

No. 39.

Reports of Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

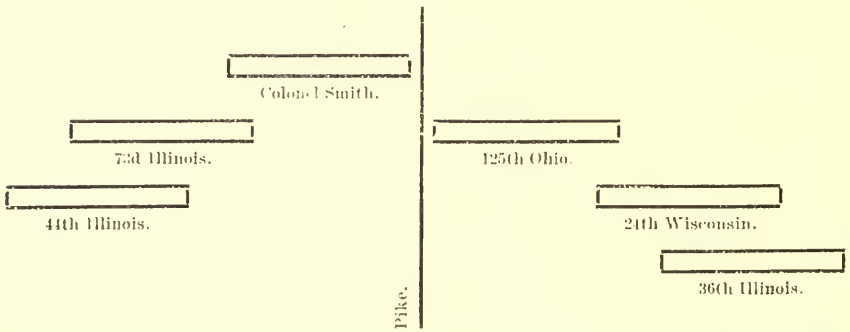
HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from November 29 to December 1:

The command is composed of seven regiments: Eighty-eighth and Seventy-fourth Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith; Seventy-third Illinois, Major Motherspaw; Thirty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Olson: Forty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell; Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Major MacArthur; One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, Captain Bates. At 8 a. m., November 29, we moved from near Duck River on the Franklin pike in the advance, and when within a mile of Spring Hill I was notified that the enemy were advancing into the town. General Wagner ordered me on the double-quick and we soon entered the village, formed line facing north of east. Colonel Smith deployed his command as skirmishers. The enemy were advancing in fair view, with quite a force of cavalry. General Wagner ordered me to drive them off. The line of battle followed the skirmishers and we easily cleared our front. General Wagner sent for a regiment to go to the right, and I sent the Thirty-sixth Illinois. The Seventy-third was ordered to support Colonel Smith, and the One hundred and twenty-fifth was moved up the Franklin pike and deployed to drive away the enemy that was approaching from that direction. By order from General Stanley I placed the Forty-fourth Illinois and Twenty-fourth Wisconsin west of the pike, and near the railroad station. They were well deployed, and connected with the One hundred and twenty-fifth. This disposition thoroughly protected our left and rear, and was maintained till about 4 a. m., November 30. By General Wagner's orders I then drew in all of the regiments, except Colonel Smith's, and made dispositions to act as rear guard. I was informed that our situation was critical, and the greatest efforts would be needed. Formed in two lines of battle, and Colonel Smith's command came from picket and deployed as skirmishers. A section of the Fourth Artillery reported to me at 6.30 a. m. We faced to the rear and moved off in line. As we debouched into the little valley at Thompson's Station, skirmishing opened. Colonel Smith managed his line skillfully, and sustained no loss. He killed a few rebels, one an officer, within a rod of our line. Stragglers soon commenced filling the road, mostly new men with immense knapsacks. They were so worried as to seem indifferent to capture. I ordered each of my three lines to bring along every man at the point of the bayonet, and to cut off the knapsacks. These orders were obeyed rigidly, and probably less than

twenty men escaped our vigilance and were captured. I am sure that we saved 500 men from capture by these severe measures. The enemy continued to annoy our rear all the time, and at 11 a. m. we reached Stevens' Hill, overlooking Franklin, took position on it, and remained there an hour and a half. General Wagner then ordered me off, and as my rear was clearing the hill, was ordered back there. When I reached the top of the hill I at once discovered heavy and parallel columns of infantry approaching rapidly. I was ordered off again after sending a number of shell and solid shot at the advancing enemy. At about 2.30 p. m. the brigade was massed about 200 yards to the rear of Carter's house and on the right of Columbia pike—the main line of defense crossed this pike just in front of C.'s house.

General Wagner was with me in person, and ordered me to fight when and where I thought I should be most needed without further orders. The men got coffee, and at about 4 p. m. General Cox sent me a request to have my brigade ready, and I received no other orders till after the battle. I was familiar with the whole ground and knew that Carter's hill was the key to it all. The fighting was now heavy, and I commenced moving the command to the left of the pike for greater security to the men and for easier maneuvering in case of need. While thus moving a most horrible stampede of our front troops came surging and rushing back past Carter's house, extending to the right and left of the pike. I at first thought them only the Second and Third Brigades of our division that were left nearly a quarter of a mile to the front with orders to fall back; but I soon saw that the troops at the main works had left them. When I gave the order "First Brigade, forward to the works," bayonets came down to a charge, the yell was raised, and the regiments rushed most grandly forward, carrying many stragglers back with them. We deployed as we charged, which took us up in echelon forward on the center, Colonel Smith's two regiments leading as follows:



The enemy were following our troops with great celerity and force. He was met this side of Carter's house by our charge, and at once put to rout with a loss of 394 prisoners, 19 of whom were officers, 1 a colonel, and 9 battle-flags. A battery and a section of another near Carter's house were abandoned to the enemy in the stampede, and were retaken by this charge and worked by the officers and men of this command. Our lines were now restored and the battle raged with indescribable fury. The enemy hurled his masses against us with seeming desperation. Officers devoted their mightiest energies to bringing up the stragglers to the breast-works, and we soon had the position impregnable. These desperate assaults continued till after dark, when the

enemy ceased all heavy efforts against our position. I twice stepped to the front of the works on the Columbia pike to see the effect of such fighting. I never saw the dead lay near so thick. I saw them upon each other, dead and ghastly in the powder-dimmed star-light. My withdrawal was under General Cox's instructions and was accomplished at midnight. My pickets, under Major Holden, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, remained an hour later, when he brought them off without annoyance.

The brigade lost an aggregate of 216. Its trophies were 9 battle-flags, 394 prisoners, 19 of whom were officers, retaking a battery and a section of another one, and recapturing the colors of a regiment of another brigade. Many other battle-flags were left by the enemy when our charge put the enemy to flight, but which the men would not stop to pick up till after the battle; in the meantime other troops came up and secured them.

My losses were light, but five regimental commanders were either killed or disabled. Among the former I deplore the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Olson, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteers. He was a true, noble man, and a high type of an officer.

The officers and men all did magnificently, but Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was conspicuous even among heroes, and his command captured five battle-flags. Captain Bates, commanding One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, was almost beyond reach of praise. He did everything that he ought, and so did each and all. The nation will do them justice; I cannot.

Capt. R. C. Powers, acting assistant adjutant-general, was of eminent service. His high judgment and courage were of great assistance in the achievements of this momentous day. I respectfully ask your attention to notices of individual gallantry in the subordinate reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Report of casualties in First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from November 29 to November 30, inclusive.

Command.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
88th Illinois Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	6	15	15
74th Illinois Volunteers	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	1	8	9
73d Illinois Volunteers	1	3	.....	4	5	19	5	29	33
44th Illinois Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	25	52	52
36th Illinois Volunteers	1	2	.....	3	5	45	18	68	71
24th Wisconsin Volunteers	1	1	.....	2	1	16	7	24	26
125th Ohio Volunteers	.....	2	1	3	.....	14	7	21	24
Total	3	9	1	13	15	133	69	217	230
Spring Hill	.....	1	.....	1	2	16	5	24	25
Franklin	3	8	1	12	13	117	64	193	205

Respectfully submitted.

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions of this date, I herewith submit the following report of prisoners and battle-flags captured by the several regiments of this brigade during the late engagement:

Command.	Prisoners.		
	Officers.	Men.	Battle-flags
125th Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Capt. E. P. Bates	5	85	2
88th and 74th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. G. W. Smith	10	200	7
44th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John Russell	3	80	.....
24th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Capt. E. B. Parsons	1	10	1
Total	19	375	10

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions just received from division headquarters I make you a report of the operations of this brigade during the two days' battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16.

At 8 p. m. December 14 I was sent for at division headquarters, where I received orders to have my command ready to move at 6 a. m. December 15; sixty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations to each man. I was to form en echelon to left and rear of the left of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and my movements were to be subordinate to General Smith's. I was to form in two lines of battle, the rear one to be in double columns at half distance; one regiment to be left in the works and sufficiently deployed to cover the front then occupied by my brigade. At 6 a. m. December 15 my command was ready to move and I awaited the movement of the Sixteenth Corps for several hours. The morning was densely foggy. As soon as the troops on my right commenced moving my brigade passed to the front of our works and a little to the right, a few hundred yards to the right of Hillsborough pike, facing west of south. The Forty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, Captain Clark commanding, was left in the works, and a heavy detail made from it to re-enforce the picket-line, which was to act as our skirmishers under charge of brigade and division officers of the day. The Eighty-eighth and Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith commanding, formed the right of my front battle line; the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Major Bruff commanding, on Smith's left, all a few paces to the left, and 200 yards to the rear of the Sixteenth Corps left. The Thirty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, Captain Burroughs commanding, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, Captain Kennedy commanding, formed the second line, each in double column at

half distance, and 300 paces to rear of first line. They were formed from right to left in the order of mention of them. To the front of us the field descended into a ravine, then arose into an open and prominent hill or ridge that ran parallel to our line.

At about 10 a. m. we moved forward our skirmishers, driving the enemy's pickets handsomely. As our lines of battle made the crest of this ridge the enemy opened a brisk artillery fire from a wooded and more considerable hill several hundred yards to our front. Our columns were endangered by this fire and they were deployed into line. The ground to our front was of quite a descent and then of easy ascent through open and pleasant woods to near the enemy's intrenched position. A short distance before reaching him stone fences and felled trees made ugly obstructions. Colonel Lane, with our Second Brigade, was on my left. I now changed front about thirty degrees to the right, and advanced across the ravine and half way up the enemy's hill. The skirmishers of the brigade under Captain Patten, of the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, worked up and occupied a stone fence pretty well to the rear of the enemy. At about 4 p. m. I was ordered by General Elliott to move up the hill. We moved forward simultaneously with the Second Brigade, the left of the Sixteenth Corps remaining stationary, my right passing closely along their front. Before we got up with our line of battle volunteers had been called for from the skirmish line to go to the rear of the position and carry it. I refer you to regimental reports for lists of those brave men. They carried the position gallantly, aided greatly by the charge in front. A number of my men had a hand-to-hand contest in the work. The rebel artillerymen used their revolvers until overcome by our bayonets. Corpl. Edgar S. Case, Company E, Thirty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, wrenched a battle-flag from a reb in the works and gallantly bore it off to his regiment; Lieutenant Hulse, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, seized one of the guns, turned it on the enemy, and himself fired it a number of times; Captain Patten, Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, and brigade officer of the day, took two guns, placed a guard over them until a written receipt was obtained for them. That receipt is now in my possession. I enter into these details so that those brave men and officers may have some acknowledgment of their valuable and gallant services. At dusk I was ordered by General Elliott to form on General Kimball's right and move with him. This was done, moving in the dark a little south of east. The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin covered my front as skirmishers; just east of the Granny White pike skirmishing opened and we halted, threw up rude works, and bivouacked for the night.

December 16, in obedience to division orders I had the Forty-fourth Illinois brought forward, and before broad daylight moved forward with about the same formation as last evening. As we neared the Franklin pike my skirmishers developed the enemy. When my left reached the pike I was ordered to halt and change front, so as to face south, my left against the Franklin pike, Second Brigade on my right, First Division in my rear. I only had room for two regimental fronts. The Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois formed my first battle line; Twenty-fourth Wisconsin remained out as skirmishers. The others were in rear and deployed into line. We waited about two hours for the Third Division to come up on our left, and then we moved forward rapidly and put the enemy behind his works. I was ordered to guide to the Second Brigade. Our direction was so related to the enemy's line that my left was soon within 150 yards of it and my line nearly perpendicular from it. His artillery and musketry perfectly enfiladed my line.

We were halted and the front line soon threw up protective works. The Third Division halted 300 yards to my rear and left, which left me in danger of being turned. I had the left of the front line refused considerably, and placed the four rear regiments in a strong position 150 yards to rear of front line, its left extending two regimental fronts farther to the left and refused them well to the rear. They also threw up works rapidly, and I considered my position strong enough for any probable need. Brisk musketry was maintained between my left front line and the enemy. At about 3 p. m. I was ordered to make all possible demonstration to favor Colonel Post's charge on my left, but not to move unless ordered. An hour later a movement forward commenced on the right, and I took it up, swinging forward my right until parallel with the enemy's works, and then stormed and carried them with 205 prisoners, 15 of whom were officers. I have receipts from division and department provost-marshals for the above captures. The front line alone was in this charge and mêlée. The rear line was kept in perfect order about 300 yards to the rear. The enemy broke in panic—confusion. We pursued rapidly, crossed the Franklin pike and railroad, and then moved due south and bivouacked after dark, joining the left of our Second Brigade.

The trophies of the brigade were 1 battle-flag, 3 guns, and 205 prisoners of war, 15 of whom were officers. Its losses were 8 men killed, 38 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 50 men.

Colonel Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois, who is on detached duty at Nashville, galloped out just before the last assault and joined his regiment, not to command, but to fight with it, presenting a fine example of courage and patriotism. Regimental commanders displayed their usual capacity and courage.

My staff were worthy of high thanks, especially Capt. R. C. Powers, acting assistant adjutant-general. He rushed over the works with the troops and captured a rebel major with a number of privates.

I feel thankful to Almighty God for such handsome results with such slight losses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE:

Your recent achievements in the terrible battle at Franklin command my profound thanks and admiration. When the furious masses of the enemy had stormed and carried our main works at the keypoint of our whole position, and were driving our other forces in confusion, you rushed grandly and defiantly forward, your bayonets gleaming with sunlight, assailed the victorious foe, crushing him beneath your mighty energies, captured 394 prisoners, 19 of whom were officers, 9 rebel battle-flags, retook the colors of a regiment belonging to a less fortunate but friendly brigade, retook 8 pieces of artillery and worked them with awful havoc on the deep columns of the enemy, restored our lines, and saved the army from disastrous overthrow.

Generals Wagner, Cox, Wood, Stanley, and Schofield each have asserted that the "First Brigade saved the day," and even the immortal Thomas said, "From what they all tell me, colonel, your brigade saved the day."

Shoulder to shoulder, discipline and valor must always triumph. Your fame is high; defend it and maintain it or die gloriously in the effort. It is an honor to belong to the First Brigade. Let us mingle our tears over our fallen comrades.

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 40.

Reports of Maj. Levi P. Holden, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, commanding Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers in the action at Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, and Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864:

The regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. P. C. Olson, with the brigade and division, arrived at Spring Hill about 12 m. November 29, and immediately formed a line of battle facing east and confronting the enemy's cavalry, who were already skirmishing with our own a short distance north of the town. Half an hour later we were withdrawn from the line, and up to 4 p. m. occupied position of inconsiderable importance, at which time we were ordered to support a section of artillery half a mile south of town and about fifty rods east of the Franklin pike. Here we formed a line of battle under fire of the enemy, but could not hold the position long, as the enemy advanced upon us from right, left, and front, compelling us to fall back to an elevated piece of ground a quarter of a mile south of town, where we remained during the night. At 4 a. m. November 30 the regiment joined the brigade which formed a rear guard for the troops marching to Franklin, where we arrived at 2 p. m. and formed line of battle in rear of the brigade. At 3 p. m. the regiment was ordered to advance under a very heavy fire and take position behind the works. The regiment made several attempts to take the next line, but each time was repulsed with heavy loss. We remained in our old position until about 11 p. m., when we received orders to fall back to the north side of the river and reorganize the regiment. After reorganizing, the regiment with the brigade marched to this place. To this report I append a list of casualties.*

L. P. HOLDEN,
Major Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Shows 1 officer and 5 men killed, 2 officers and 45 men wounded, and 18 men missing.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Illinois in front of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864:

On the 15th we moved with the brigade and formed a part of the second line; was not engaged with exception of a detachment of twenty skirmishers, commanded by Lieutenant Hall (Thirty-sixth Illinois), who moved forward with the charging column about 4.30 p. m. and captured 1 commissioned officer and 20 men (prisoners) and 2 pieces of artillery. Corpl. E. S. Case, Thirty-sixth Illinois (one of the skirmishers), captured one battle-flag. At daylight on the 16th moved with the brigade about one mile, when we halted, remained there until about 10 a. m., when the regiment was ordered to their position in the front line, joining the Second Brigade on the left. As soon as this position was taken the regiment, with the whole line, charged across an open field, driving the enemy's skirmishers, and advanced to within fifty yards of their works. Our left being exposed, receiving an enfilading fire, and our right giving away, we were compelled to fall back about 100 yards, where we reformed our line and remained until 5 p. m., when, perceiving the enemy giving away in our front, I ordered the regiment forward to the works, where they moved in good order, capturing about 200 prisoners; moved about one mile after passing the works, where I reformed the regiment and took my position in the second line.

Both officers and men under my command behaved in the most praiseworthy manner: their bravery and coolness while in action was unsurpassed, as on former fields in which they have won a high reputation.

To this report I append a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. HOLDEN,
Major Eighty-eighth Illinois, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Russell, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VETERAN INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864:

When we were ordered forward the enemy had driven our forces in on the center and had planted their colors on our works. We charged forward, drove the enemy back, and replanted our colors on the works. As we did so a good many fugitives that had been driven back were rallied and went forward with us. The enemy had captured all that was left of our battery, and as we rushed forward they forced a part of the men belonging to the battery over the works with them. This battery was afterward worked by some men of my own regiment. After being driven back the enemy occupied the outer portion of our works

* Shows 3 men killed, 1 officer and 6 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

for over two hours, when they surrendered. Our colors suffered very much from the terrible fire of the enemy, the flagstaffs were partially cut away in several places, and the flags badly cut and torn. The prisoners captured numbered 83, who reported that they were all that was left of the three regiments they belonged to. Among them were the colonel and a captain of the Eighth Mississippi and Capt. G. W. Covell, Company E, Third Missouri. The two former surrendered to me, and I received their swords, and Captain Covell surrendered to Sergt. Israel P. Covey, of Company B. They were sent to the rear in charge of Lieut. Lewis C. Mills, of Company C, who delivered them over to the colonel of an Ohio regiment in the Twenty-third Corps.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RUSSELL,

Lieut. Col. Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

Col. E. OPDYCKE, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 42.

Report of Capt. Alonzo W. Clark, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VETERAN INFANTRY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Second Division, I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late battles of the 15th and 16th before Nashville:

By order of Colonel Opdycke the regiment formed the morning of the 15th in the breast-works, where the brigade had been encamped, and were, with the exception of Lieutenant Allen and seventy men (who were employed on the skirmish line), retained until the next morning. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th we marched to join our brigade, then on the Granny White pike. At daylight marched with the brigade in line of battle; marched but a short distance, when sharp skirmishing commenced, and about 11 o'clock the regiment, with the brigade, charged over an open field and partly through a skirt of timber to within about 100 yards of the enemy's works (our position being on the left of the front line of the brigade), but, owing to a heavy enfilading fire on both flanks, fell back about fifty yards, securing better covering and position, from whence we kept up an incessant firing until about 3 o'clock, when we, with the brigade, charged the enemy's works, capturing a number of prisoners; but owing to the order to move forward were unable to take receipt or to tell the exact number taken. We then moved forward with the brigade (our position being on the right of the second line), pursuing the enemy until the darkness of the night prevented our pursuit farther. I have no special mention to make of officers or men, all behaving in the best of manner.

Our list of casualties for the 15th and 16th is as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 1 (Charles M. Lyon, first lieutenant and acting adjutant). Enlisted men—killed, 3; wounded, 22; missing, 5. Total, 31.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. W. CLARK,

Captain Forty-fourth Illinois Veteran Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

[Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 43.

Reports of Capt. Wilson Burroughs, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this command from the morning of the 29th of November to December 1, 1864:

Upon breaking up camp on this side of Duck River, near Columbia, Tenn., on the morning of the 29th, four companies of the regiment, viz, A, F, D, and I, were ordered to go forward and get in advance of the train and proceed to Spring Hill, and there deploy out across the pike and railroad and stop stragglers and others from coming any farther this way. They proceeded under command of Captain Jones, of Company D, to carry the order out, and a few minutes after taking up their position the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, approaching the town from the northeast. Captain Jones, seeing that they would cut him off from the rest of the army if they succeeded in gaining the town, immediately fell back to some barricades erected by the One hundred and twentieth Indiana. In the meantime the rest of the brigade came up and drove the enemy back. Previous to this the remaining companies of the regiment, which were in the advance of the brigade, had been thrown out on the right as flankers, and held their position on the skirmish line during the night. The four companies under command of Captain Jones were sent out on the extreme left of the line of skirmishers, but soon after the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry came in upon their left, which was the position during the night. On the morning of the 30th the regiment was withdrawn from the line and again united and acted in conjunction with the rest of the brigade as rear guard, and advanced in line of battle on the left of the pike to Franklin, the Forty-fourth Illinois being upon the right. Upon our arrival at Franklin we were brought into a position upon the left of the pike as we approach Nashville, and some 300 or 400 yards in the rear of our line of works, for rest and refreshment. The enemy after massing their forces drove in our skirmish line and rapidly advanced upon the main line, a portion of which broke in considerable confusion, which our men perceiving and knowing the necessity of immediate action became clamorous to be led to the works and rescue, and upon receiving the order from Major Motherspaw to advance, did so with a cheer, reaching the works now upon the right of the pike just in time to drive the enemy back and save a battery which had been left without any support. This position the regiment held during the rest of the engagement, repulsing the enemy in their several desperate attempts to drive us from our position. The regiment was withdrawn with the rest of the brigade and arrived in this city on the 1st instant.

The following is a list of the casualties:*

Recapitulation: Commissioned officers killed, 1; wounded, 3. Enlisted men killed, 5; wounded, 18; missing, 6.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILSON BURROUGHS,
Captain, Comdg. Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list omitted.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the two days' battle near Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

It was formed in the second line during both these days, and conformed to the various evolutions of the brigade; it also took part in the charges made in each day's operations. The casualties were one enlisted man mortally wounded in the advance made on the enemy's works during the second day.

I have to add that my regiment sustained its former reputation for good conduct before the enemy, and I refrain from mentioning the valor of any particular one lest I should do injustice to the remainder.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

WILSON BURROUGHS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. E. OPDYCKE,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 44.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George W. Smith, Seventy-fourth and Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (consolidated), of operations November 22–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by this command during the recent operations of the Army of the Cumberland:

November 22, moved out with the army from Pulaski, Tenn., and marched to Lynnville. November 23, broke camp at 2 a. m. and marched to Columbia, going into position and building works. November 25, reconnoitered the enemy, skirmishing with his advance. At night fell back to a new position, which we intrenched. November 27, consolidation of the Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry with this command. Evacuated Columbia at dark, crossing Duck River. November 28, went into reserve position on north side Duck River. November 29, marched to Spring Hill; skirmished with enemy's cavalry from 2 p. m. until dark, driving them from the town. Remained on picket all night. November 30, constituted the skirmish line for the rear of the army; exchanged shots with the enemy during the entire march. Reached Franklin at 2 p. m. At 4 p. m. led the brigade in a charge upon the enemy's assaulting column, successfully repulsing it, and capturing five rebel stand of colors, with from 200 to 300 prisoners. At midnight covered the withdrawal of the brigade from the town, crossing Harpeth River at 2 a. m. December 1, and marching with the brigade to the outer defenses of Nashville, where we went into camp preparatory to being assigned to position.

Upon all occasions of conflict with the enemy the officers and men of the consolidated command behaved with the utmost courage and coolness.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 88TH AND 74TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Duck River, December 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th instant:

The regiment was not immediately engaged, but moved into position at different points on the line with its brigade and was under fire much of the time. In the first day's engagement a detail from the command was upon the skirmish line under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Boone, division officer of the day, and conducted itself well. In the afternoon volunteers were called for to pass in rear of a rebel battery, and, if possible, capture it. Some twenty were engaged in the work, and the result was a success. The names from this command are: Sergt. William I. Colvin and Corpl. Peter M. Woolf, Company A; Corpl. W. W. Dillon, Company H; Private George Tyrrell, Company F, and Private Joseph Bray, Company K, Eighty-eighth Illinois.

Many prisoners came into our lines during the two days, but it will be impossible to estimate correctly their number, nor am I inclined to claim them as captures of the regiment. The casualties were: Privates Josiah Inman, Company D, and Horatio Banks, Company E, Seventy-fourth Illinois, slightly wounded.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Capt. Edward P. Bates, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 29–December 1, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers from November 29 to December 1, 1864.

On the morning of November 29 the regiment was bivouacked on the north bank of Duck River, opposite Columbia. At 8 a. m., and ten minutes after receiving the order, my command marched, as directed by Colonel Opdycke, the fifth regiment in the brigade and division, on the pike toward Spring Hill, distant twelve miles. At 11 a. m., having arrived within a mile of the town, the command was moved double-quick to reach the place before it should be occupied by a large cavalry force of the enemy then in sight. Our lines were formed north of the town, with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio on the left of the pike and of the brigade, and as soon as formed the brigade advanced, driving back the enemy till he disappeared from our front. Soon after he was seen advancing on the Franklin pike, and, as directed by the colonel commanding, my regiment was immediately deployed and advanced, covering the pike, and successfully held the enemy in check there while other parts of the lines became more seriously engaged. A skirmish line of more than half a mile in length was thus main-

tained by the regiment during the afternoon and night. Meanwhile the army and train retreated safely through our lines toward Franklin. At daybreak the regiment joined the brigade, which was to be rear guard. The lines of retreat were formed under direction of the colonel commanding, with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio in the rear line on the left of the pike. At 6 a. m. the retirement commenced and proceeded without serious interruption to Franklin, which place we reached about 2 p. m. and took a commanding position to check the advancing columns of the enemy's cavalry and infantry then in sight. At about 3 p. m. the brigade was relieved and moved within a hastily constructed line of works near Carter's house, on the pike, where the men were permitted to take the first refreshments of the day. Scarcely was supper ended when sharp picket-firing was heard on all sides, and the men were called to arms; the rebel battle-line soon joined their skirmishers and the fight began. With all celerity the regiments of the brigade were moved to right and left of the pike ready for use, and the front of my command uncovered; the next moment the line at the works was broken, a mass of frightened recruits and panic-stricken men came surging back, and the clash of arms, the whizzing of bullets, and the demoniac yell of an elated foe was all that could be heard, when the order came from our leader to advance my regiment, and the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio charged double-quick through and over crowds of routed men, and met the rebels at our abandoned works, and poured into them withering volleys that sent them reeling back from our lines, strewing their way with flags, dead, and wounded. I was quickly joined on the left by the gallant Twenty-fourth Wisconsin and Eighty-eighth Illinois, and on the right by the noble Thirty-sixth Illinois that added their veteran fire, which thoroughly repulsed the first fierce assault. Two guns at the right of the regiment that had been deserted by all but a single corporal, were quickly brought into action again, new barricades constructed, stragglers forced back to them, and disaster averted.

Repeated assaults were made and repulsed, each time with great loss to the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The trophies secured were 2 guns saved, 2 battle-flags and 85 prisoners captured.

I cannot select retributive language to describe the bravery evinced by the entire regiment. Officers were examples and the men emulated them. Some instances deserve particular mention. Sergt. Henry Ross, of Company H, penetrated enemy's lines three times, demanded surrender, and actually conducted to our lines 40 rebel prisoners. Corpl. Joseph Wilson, Company C, was captured, and subsequently made his escape with 25 rebels as prisoners. Sergeant French, Company C, in charge of a party of sharpshooters, did excellent service. Private William C. Roberts, Company, I and Theophile Ducquet, Company D, captured each a rebel battle-flag.

The casualties in the regiment were 1 officer and 1 man killed; 1 officer and 13 men severely and 1 officer and 6 men slightly wounded, and 8 men missing.

Among the killed was the lamented Capt. R. B. Stewart, of Company D, whose courage, capacity, generosity, and intellectual worth endeared him to all, and recommended him to higher position. It is due to those reported missing, to say that they are all men of true courage, and that death or severe wounds caused them to be missing.

At 11 p. m. the regiment retired a short distance from the works as support to the pickets, and at 12 crossed the Harpeth River, having brought the wounded off the field. The march was immediately

resumed, with the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio first in the brigade, and the brigade was the first of the army to enter Nashville at 10 a. m. December 1, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. BATES,
Captain, Commanding 125th Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

Report of Maj. Joseph Bruff, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 15th instant my command, simultaneous with others, moved out of the works at Nashville to attack the enemy, participating in the charge upon the enemy's position to the left of the Hillsborough pike, which we carried. Lieutenant Hulse, in command of squad of skirmishers, captured one gun to the right and front of this position, which he turned upon the enemy, doing good service. On the 16th advanced upon the enemy's works to the right of the Franklin pike and charged with the line, the enemy flying in disorder.

The casualties in the command were 1 killed and 3 severely wounded.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BRUFF,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 47.

Report of Capt. Edwin B. Parsons, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations November 29–December 1, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, December 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from your headquarters this day I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle at Franklin, and the movements from the 29th ultimo to the 1st instant, inclusive:

At 8 a. m., on the morning of the 29th ultimo, in obedience to orders, we broke camp in front of Columbia, and marched left in front, following the Thirty-sixth Illinois; marching rapidly we arrived at Spring Hill about 11 a. m., moving through the town at double-quick, and formed line of battle with the Thirty-sixth Illinois on our right and the Forty-fourth Illinois on our left; advanced about 400 yards, halted and threw up a barricade of rails. Arrived just in time to prevent the enemy's

cavalry from entering the town. We remained in this position until about 4.30 p. m., when we were ordered to the railroad station; we threw up a barricade and remained all night, picketing our front and connecting with the pickets of the Forty-fourth Illinois on our right. On the morning of the 30th, at 4 a. m., in obedience to orders, we marched to the right of the Franklin pike, where we formed in line with One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio on our right and the Thirty-sixth Illinois on our left, acting as rear guard. We marched in this manner until we arrived near Franklin, when, the skirmishers being withdrawn from our front, we were ordered to take position behind a stone wall on the left of the pike and observe the movements of the enemy. After remaining in this position three-quarters of an hour we were ordered to move by the flank again toward the rear; moving a short distance the order was countermanded, and the regiment was deployed as skirmishers; remaining in this position about half an hour we were ordered to move by the flank into Franklin, which we did, first deploying three companies as skirmishers to cover the rear. Arriving near the works the regiment was relieved by a regiment from the Second Brigade. We then marched in with the other regiments of the brigade, went 400 yards to the rear of the works, where we stacked arms, and the men were allowed to rest and get their dinners, it being now about 2.30 p. m., having marched without breakfast. At about 4.30 p. m. the enemy attacked our lines furiously, and the troops in the works in our front gave way in confusion. We charged forward with fixed bayonets, driving many stragglers back to the works and retaking a part of the lines, which had been momentarily held by the enemy. The fighting at this point was for a time hand to hand, one of my sergeants receiving a severe wound in the head from a saber in the hands of a rebel officer. The regiment remained behind the works keeping up a continual fire until about 11 p. m., when, Major MacArthur having been wounded and Captain Philbrook, acting field officer, killed, I assumed command of the regiment, and, in obedience to orders, formed it and marched back to town, where we remained about half an hour, when I was ordered to follow the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio and form line a short distance in rear of the works to support the line in case of necessity. We remained in this position about three-quarters of an hour, when I was ordered to follow the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio across the river, marching all night toward Nashville.

Major MacArthur was severely wounded soon after the engagement commenced while gallantly leading his regiment in the thickest of the fight, and Captain Philbrook, than whom a braver officer never lived, was killed near me while nobly performing his duty. I deeply regret we were obliged to leave his body in the hands of the enemy.

Our loss in enlisted men was 1 killed, 16 wounded, and 3 missing.

Where all did so nobly 'tis impossible to note each individual case of gallantry without doing injustice to others. For some seven hours the regiment was under the fire of the enemy, the men volunteering as often as necessary to go back and bring up supplies of ammunition, and keeping up so constant a fire as to prevent the enemy again advancing on the works.

I desire to make mention of Sergts. Felix McSorley and Thomas Toohey, of Company F, who assisted in working the guns of the battery near the right of the regiment after nearly every man had left them, the fire of the enemy being hotter at this than any point on the line. I would also mention Corpl. John Miller, of Company B, who

brought off the colors of the Fifty-first Illinois that had been left on the field, carrying them all night; he delivered them to the adjutant of that regiment the next day.

On December 1 we continued our march until about noon, when we formed line and went into camp near Nashville.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. B. PARSONS,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. R. C. POWERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Second Division.

No. 48.

Report of Capt. Charles Hartung, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Huntsville, January 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the following part taken by my regiment in the late engagements in front of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864:

On the morning of the 15th ultimo, in obedience to orders, the command was in readiness to move at an early hour, but did not until about 8 a. m., when it followed the Seventy-third Illinois. Moved out of the intrenchments and to the right of our former position, and closed en masse in rear of the first line of battle. After lying in this position about two hours the order to move forward was given; halted several times before reaching the first range of hills. When near the brow of the hill we halted until, the fire from the enemy's battery being so accurate, the order was given to deploy the regiment and move forward to a fence, where we remained near two hours. We then moved over the hill through a ravine and to the foot of another hill on which the enemy had a redoubt. Remained here but a short time getting into position preparatory to making a charge on the works, when we moved forward at double-quick, and the works were carried without opposition. After reaching the top of the hill we remained in line about an hour, when we moved to the front nearly a mile by the right flank. The regiment was then ordered on the skirmish line, and moved forward about half a mile after deploying. It now being dark, we soon struck the enemy's skirmishers, when brisk firing commenced. Maintained the position until orders were received to retire. Moved a short distance to the rear, threw up a line of works, and remained all night. At 6 a. m. on the morning of the 16th the order was received to move forward. Moved cautiously about two miles, when we came upon the enemy's skirmishers and drove them steadily back to their main line of works, where we remained until about 3 p. m., when the regiment was relieved by a regiment from General Steedman's command; the regiment then retired a short distance and awaited orders. Remained in this position nearly two hours, when orders came to rejoin the brigade. After rejoining the brigade the regiment marched in line of battle about two miles to the front and went into camp.

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHAS. HARTUNG,
Captain, Commanding.

[Capt. R. C. POWERS.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 49.

Reports of Col. John Q. Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations November 29–December 1 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from the headquarters Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to very respectfully submit for the information of the general commanding the following report of the operations of this brigade from and including the 29th day of November to and including the 1st day of December, 1864:

I assumed command of the brigade on the morning of the 29th ultimo while the troops were in line of battle on the north side of Duck River, near the Franklin pike. The brigade consisted of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Captain Clark commanding; Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes commanding; Twenty-eighth Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Boone commanding; Fortieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Leaming commanding; Fifty-seventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Major McGraw commanding, and One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond commanding, making in all 80 commissioned officers and 1,586 enlisted men. At 8 a. m., by order of General Wagner, I moved my command in the direction of Spring Hill. I was notified that a division of rebel cavalry was on our flank, and made the usual dispositions to guard against surprise by putting out flankers, &c. On nearing Spring Hill it became apparent that the enemy was trying to get possession of that place. Leaving the Twenty-sixth Ohio one mile and a half south of town for the purpose of protecting our trains I moved my command at double-quick to the east side of town, formed line of battle, deployed the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Veteran Volunteers as skirmishers, and by order of General Wagner moved at once on the enemy, who was in heavy force on an eminence half a mile east of the town, with his skirmishers within 400 yards of our trains. The troops moved forward in splendid style; the enemy stubbornly resisted for thirty minutes, when he yielded the eminence to Colonel Boone's Twenty-eighth Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, and moved to my right in the direction of the Third Brigade. I ordered Colonel Hammond, with his regiment (One hundredth Illinois Volunteers), to support Colonel Boone, Twenty-eighth Kentucky, whom I had instructed to hold his position, when, by order of General Wagner, I withdrew my line of battle to a position near the town, where we immediately constructed a line of rifle-pits. I had but just made this disposition of my command when the Third Brigade became engaged with greatly superior numbers, which, after a gallant resistance, commenced falling back in the direction of the town. By order of General Wagner I changed my front forward on the First Battalion, let the Third Brigade pass me and form in my rear, and prepared to dispute the enemy's farther advance with a line of skirmishers well out. I moved the One hundredth Illinois and Company F, Fortieth Indiana, to my left so as to hit the enemy in flank, which caused him to stop and reform his lines. Before he could again advance the darkness of the night made our position secure.

The troops rested on their arms until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, when by order of General Wagner I resumed the march in the

direction of Franklin; moving to the right of and parallel with the Columbia pike, with flankers well out, watching the enemy, who was maneuvering for our trains. This march was most arduous to the troops, who had already been twenty-four hours on constant duty without sleeping or eating. At 11 o'clock we arrived at Stevens' Hill, two miles south of Franklin, and formed line of battle, my right resting on the hill, where we remained until 1 p. m., when, by order of General Wagner, I moved my command to the west side of the Columbia pike, in front of Stone Hill (see accompanying sketch*), posted a strong line of skirmishers covering my front and flanks, and saw the balance of the army retire to a position in the rear. From the top of Stone Hill in the rear of my brigade I saw the enemy come through a gap in Stevens' Hill, in two columns, one formed on the right, the other on the left of the pike. At 2 o'clock I sent word to General Wagner that the enemy was advancing in force and was about to envelop my flanks. With my skirmish line and a section of artillery posted on Stone Hill I retarded the advancing column until I received orders, and withdrew my command to a position one-third of a mile in advance of the main line of works on the right of the Third Brigade. I here received orders to give battle to the enemy, and, if able, drive him off; if overpowered, to check him as long as possible, and then retire to the main line of works. At about 3 p. m. the enemy drove in my skirmishers; advanced in heavy columns, striking the Third Brigade, and pressing down on the Fortieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers on the left of my line. This regiment steadily held its position, driving back the enemy at every attempt to force our lines until the Third Brigade, on my left, fell back, when I gave the order to retire to the main line of works. We had much difficulty in getting into the works, owing to a heavy line of abatis of locust boughs placed there for some purpose, through which my line had to pass. This caused some delay which enabled the enemy to get within fifty feet of us; fortunately five of my regiments had held their fire, when, forming quickly behind the works, they poured into the advancing column a volley so deadly that the enemy fell back in dismay, only, however, to renew the attack, which now became a hand-to-hand fight over the parapet, lasting until 10 o'clock at night. Fresh troops were constantly hurled against our lines, until the enemy had made eleven distinct assaults upon our works with a determination only surpassed by the undaunted courage of our troops. Regiments would charge over the parapets into our lines only to be beaten down with clubbed muskets or taken prisoners. Private James S. O'Riley, Company I, Fortieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, bayoneted the color-bearer of the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, and carried away the flag. In front of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers a rebel regiment planted their colors on our works. First Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom, Company K, of that regiment, captured the flag and took the color-bearer prisoner. We captured from the enemy 284 prisoners, 45 of whom were officers.

My loss in this engagement, although fighting behind a good line of works, was 16 commissioned officers and 402 enlisted men.

I could here instance many acts of great personal courage, but where all did so well I deem it improper if not invidious to make distinctions.

My staff consisted of Capt. Henry C. Tinney, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Louis L. Cox, aide-de-camp; Capt. John W. Anghe, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Orpheus C. Harvey, provost-marshal, and Capt. George A. Lemert, topographical engineer. These officers were of invaluable service to me, promptly carrying my orders and

* See Plate LXXIII, Map 4 of the Atlas.

everywhere stimulating the troops to greater exertions. Capt. William A. Munger, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieut. Caleb B. Gill, acting assistant quartermaster, were on duty with the trains. Dr. Hosea Tillson, chief surgeon of the brigade, rendered every possible assistance to the wounded.

At 11 p. m. I withdrew my command from the line of works and resumed the march to Nashville, Tenn., at which place I arrived at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 1st day of December, 1864.

I have the honor to submit herewith a sketch showing the position occupied by my brigade.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Q. LANE,
Colonel Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this brigade in the battle before Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December last:

My brigade was encamped near the outer line of works, the left resting on the Hillsborough turnpike. On the evening of the 14th I received orders from General Elliott in person to have my command in readiness to move at 6 a. m. of the 15th, with three days' rations in haversacks and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. My command consisted of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Captain Clark; Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes; One hundredth Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond; Fortieth Indiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Leaming; Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Blanch; Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Boone, amounting in all to 73 commissioned officers, 1,242 enlisted men. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, having deployed one regiment, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, before the solid works, I moved my brigade half a mile to the right, and formed order of battle, my right connecting with Colonel Opdycke's (First) brigade. My skirmishers consisted of details from the different regiments, and were commanded by Maj. J. S. McGraw, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry. At about 10 o'clock I moved my command forward to an eminence within musket-range of the enemy's battery, the skirmishers having driven his pickets within the main line of works. My men being much exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy, I protected them as best I could by the nature of the ground, and remained in this position several hours, a battery having in the meanwhile been placed within my lines, to which I acted as support while it shelled the enemy's works in our front. At about 3 p. m. I again advanced, preserving an alignment on General Grose's brigade, of the First Division of this corps. In our front the enemy occupied a commanding eminence, with a strong line of works, protected from infantry by several lines of excellent abatis. I marched from the ridge which I had occupied for some time

* See Plate LXXIII, Map 4 of the Atlas.

across the ravine in front, and halted at the foot of the hill occupied by the enemy. I here readjusted my lines, and charged up the hill simultaneously with the skirmish line and the commands on my right and left. The men comprehended the task before them, and bounded forward with a yell and determined vigor that the enemy could not withstand, and before the line became fairly engaged he gave way, leaving his works in our possession. My skirmish line charged over the parapet in advance of the line of battle, capturing four guns, but pressing on without leaving a guard with them they fell into other hands.

The skirmishers continued to drive the enemy for some distance beyond his works, and captured another (Napoleon) gun, which was brought back into my lines. I next moved on a line parallel with the enemy's works, following the interval between Colonel Opdycke's brigade and the Sixteenth Army Corps, about a mile, and bivouacked for the night on the east side of the Granny White pike, on a line between the First and Third Brigades of this division. On the morning of the 16th, at about 7.30 o'clock, I advanced in two lines between the other two brigades in a direction nearly due east until nearing the Franklin pike, when my skirmish line encountered the enemy and drove him into his works. The line was then swung to the right and advanced on a line with the pike, double-quicking to within 150 yards of the enemy's main works, where I found him in force, and in obedience to orders halted and constructed a line of rifle-pits. I here remained, occasionally demonstrating against the enemy and keeping up a constant fire, to keep down the sharpshooters, until about 4 p. m., when, the enemy's line having been broken on the right, a general charge was ordered and the main works carried at the point of the bayonet without serious loss, capturing 83 prisoners. I pursued the enemy for some distance after crossing his works, and then reformed my command and advanced about a mile, going into camp at dark in order of battle.

During the two days' engagement I lost 8 officers wounded, 4 men killed 47 wounded, 3 missing; among the former Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, commanding Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blanch, commanding Fifty-seventh Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

I will not make special mention of any one where all did their whole duty, executing all my orders and moving against the enemy with a willingness I have never seen excelled.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. Q. LANE,
Colonel Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following captures of trophies by my command. The articles cannot now be obtained, as they are with the regimental baggage, but will be forwarded as soon as possible, together with a statement of the circumstances attending each capture:

One battle-flag, captured by Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom, Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Commissioned officer's sword, captured at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, by First Lieut. S. B. Moody, Company D, One hundredth Illinois Volunteers.

Battle-flag, captured by Private James S. O'Riley, Company I, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. LANE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 50.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond, One hundredth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. 100TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battles in front of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

The evening of December 14 I received orders from Col. J. Q. Lane, commanding brigade, to have my command in readiness to march at 6 o'clock the following morning, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. At 7 a. m. December 15 I moved my command from the works near the Hillsborough pike by the right flank a distance of about 300 yards, where I halted and formed my regiment in column by divisions in rear of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, my right resting on the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, my left on the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers. After remaining in this position about two hours I was ordered to move forward. At a distance of about 400 yards from our own works the enemy opened on us with artillery, when I was ordered to deploy my regiment and move in line of battle. Upon arriving near the enemy's rifle-pits I was ordered to halt my command and have the men lie down. I remained in this position until about 4 p. m., when our skirmish line charged the enemy's works, and, by order of Colonel Lane, I moved my command forward on the double-quick to their support. The works being carried I moved my regiment through a dense thicket to the left of the Granny White pike, when, by order of Colonel Lane, I deployed my regiment as skirmishers, moved forward, and ascertained the enemy's position, and established a picket-line, which I held until the morning of the 16th instant. At 7 a. m. December 16 I was ordered by Colonel Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and division officer of the day, to move my skirmish line forward to the Franklin pike, after crossing which I swung my left forward, and afterward conformed to the movements of the regiment on my right. We struck the enemy's skirmishers and drove them in good style into their rifle-pits. Lieut. M. N. M. Stewart, Company A, the inimitable skirmisher and hero, with Companies A and F, then charged, and drove the enemy from their rifle-pits and into their main line of works, holding the line until about 4 p. m., at which time they were relieved by colored troops from General Steedman's command, who charged the enemy's works and were repulsed. I was ordered by General Wood to deploy my regi-

ment and stop such men as were falling back of the original line. Order being restored, I was directed by Colonel Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois, division officer of the day, to join my brigade, wherever I could find it, which I succeeded in doing at dark.

The casualties in my command were exceedingly light, considering the length of time we were exposed to fire during the two days' battle. The following is a list of casualties: Wounded—Joseph Butcher, private, Company F, leg amputated; Edward M. Clark, private, Company B, flesh, ankle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. HAMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. LOUIS L. COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Leaming, Fortieth Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FORTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December last, before Nashville, Tennessee:

The regiment under my command was simply used as a support for the first line; not being itself actually engaged, of course acted only a secondary part; still, I think the part was well maintained. I noticed a great improvement in the morale of the recruits, who had reached me but a short time previous to the battle of Franklin, and found them pretty well broken in to stand about the only fire they were exposed to, that of the enemy's artillery. My total loss was 11 men—1 killed and 10 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. LEAMING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FORTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 11, 1865.

Capt. L. L. COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with your request to send you the rebel battle-flag captured by my regiment at Franklin, Tenn., together with a statement of the circumstances attending its capture, I have the honor to report that the flag was captured by Private James S. O'Riley, Company I, under the following circumstances: After a part of the second line at the battle of Franklin had given way a number of the enemy came over our works and some into the yard of the brick house just to the right of the Columbia pike. Private O'Riley with others stopped behind the house, and the fire they opened prevented

the farther progress of the enemy at that place. O'Riley did not long remain behind his shelter, but sallying out met a color-bearer of the rebel force at the other end of the house, and running him through with his bayonet carried off his flag in triumph. Colonel Blake afterward obtained the flag and probably now knows where it is. I shall request him to send it back to the regiment.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. LEAMING,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fortieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

No. 52.

Report of Maj. John S. McGraw, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Huntsville, January 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagements of the 15th and 16th ultimo at Nashville, Tenn.:

On the 14th ultimo this regiment was occupying a position in the fortifications defending Nashville, to the immediate right of the Hillsborough pike, Lieutenant-Colonel Blanch commanding. On the evening of that day orders were received at these headquarters from Col. J. Q. Lane to be, with the command, in readiness to move before daylight of the 15th ultimo. In accordance everything was prepared, and at near daylight the brigade began a movement to the right of the position which it had been occupying. After going about half a mile in this direction the lines of the brigade were formed in front of the fortifications, this regiment being assigned a position on the left of the front line of the brigade. The enemy occupied a position well fortified to our front about one mile. Our line was advanced, conforming to the movements of troops to our right, until we rested within about 500 yards of the enemy's main line of works, occupying in doing so the day until nearly 4 p. m. During this advance the enemy was somewhat active with his artillery. At not far from 4 p. m. an assault was ordered on the enemy's position, to which we at once advanced. When the assault was fairly commenced the enemy to our front abandoned their works, firing before and as they did so to a very limited extent, which fact accounts for the exceedingly small loss sustained. After possessing the enemy's position our lines were reformed and the advance was continued to a point on the Granny White pike, where we rested for the night. On the following morning, the 16th, pursuit was continued and the enemy was found to have assumed a position to the rear of the one occupied by him on the 15th, one mile, or near that distance. At about 10 a. m. an advance was ordered and began, when the enemy opened from his line of works a heavy fire on us. When this fire was opened the men of the advancing line began the double-quick and cheer, and the result was an assault on the enemy's position, which proved a failure, as the left of this division was not connected with other troops. As I was not in command of the regiment at the time I cannot say whether an order to make the assault was received or not. During this movement Lieutenant-Colonel Blanch was wounded so severely that he was com-

pelled to leave the field, and I at once assumed command of the regiment. After occupying a position within easy musket-range of the enemy's main line until nearly 4 p. m., an assault to our right being successful, I was ordered to push my regiment forward. The order was at once carried out and the enemy was driven in confusion from their works. Pursuit was continued beyond the Franklin pike and to the vicinity of the Brentwood Pass, where we rested for the night.

Some prisoners were captured by this command, to what number I cannot say, as they were in all cases sent to the rear of our line unguarded. The loss of the regiment during the two days' engagement is 1 killed and 15 wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN S. McGRAW,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. L. L. Cox,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 53.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH KENTUCKY VETERAN VOLS.,
Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Kentucky in the operations against the enemy before Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864:

The regiment, under command of Maj. G. W. Barth, was formed in line of battle about 7 a. m. December 15, on the right of the front line of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, before the fortifications of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. An advance of the line was soon ordered and the regiment was moved forward, conforming its movements to those of the brigade line of battle, and encountering considerable opposition from the enemy, who disputed the advance with artillery and musketry, to little effect, however, as he was rapidly driven from each position selected, with little loss to us. Just before dark, or about 4.30 p. m., the enemy was discovered prepared to stand behind a good line of field-works, on a knoll immediately to the left of the Hillsborough pike. The order to charge was given by our brigade commander, Colonel Lane, and with a loud yell that bespoke success the regiment made its way rapidly over the stone fences, across the pike, then up the hill, through the abatis, and the fort, artillery, and many prisoners stood as the captured fruits of a gallant and successful charge. The bright and new colors, which only a few days before had been presented the regiment, were among the first, if not themselves the first, that floated over the fort, and told its capture; thus within a few hours after being given to the regiment they met with a baptism bloody but glorious. May it ever be so while they are borne against the enemies of such a Government as that they represent. About a mile beyond and directly to the rear of this fort, by Colonel Lane's order, the regiment fortified its front, and thereafter

rested the remainder of the night. Before moving out the morning of the 16th instant I resumed command of the regiment having the day previous been in charge of the skirmish line of the division, as division officer of the day. Early the line was formed. The position of the regiment was same in the line of battle as the day previous and the advance ordered. Skirmishing soon ensued, but not checking the advancing line. A halt was made on the hill-side to the right of the Franklin pike, and while in this position the enemy opened on us with a battery some distance to our right, but causing no casualties in my regiment.

About 1 o'clock the line was again put in motion; the skirmishers soon became engaged, and by 2 o'clock developed the enemy in force in our front with an evident determination to stay if he could. Colonel Lane ordered a charge; a stirring and confident yell followed. The ground to be traversed was broken and the distance considerable to run over with heavy knapsacks, &c., but the men bounded forward with alacrity regardless of the storm of grape, shell, canister, and musketry that opposed their advance, and drove the enemy over the hills to the cover of a formidable line of works, covered by several heavy lines of abatis, and made to secure the Franklin pike. Our line ran at right angles with these works, but we moved up to within easy rifle-range. We were then ordered to change front to the rear, and this being done we squarely faced the enemy in his fortifications. Skirmishers were thrown out in our front, and in an almost incredibly short space of time the regiment had covered its front with a good and secure line of works, from which it kept up so heavy a fire as to silence the enemy in our front. About 4 p. m. we were ordered to charge the enemy's fortifications. The line was formed, the order given, and received by the men with the same exhibition of confidence that had characterized them the day before, and they dashed toward the works, passed the entanglements and abatis, cleared the works, and captured many prisoners, all of whom were ordered to the rear, and the regiment continued the pursuit of the flying and demoralized enemy, "who stood not upon the order of going but went at once," every one for himself, and each one apparently anxious to lead the "retrograde movements." The pursuit continued as rapidly as possible until we neared Brentwood, when darkness interfered and the brigade halted for the night. The Twenty-eighth Kentucky was detailed for picket, and covered the front of the brigade during the night. I am informed by the ordnance officer that the regiment expended 37,000 rounds of ammunition this day, and I can testify that it was all sent in the direction of the enemy and was not lost on the field.

On this occasion the officers and men of the regiment fully sustained the reputation they had long before established and continue to enjoy. While we rejoice in the consciousness of having contributed in some degree toward the accomplishment of so much advantage to our cause, we cannot but feel grateful and happy because of having suffered so inconsiderable a numerical loss in casualties.

Reports of the killed and wounded have preceded this, showing name, rank, company, &c.; the total is 1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

J. ROWAN BOONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. LOUIS L. COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of Capt. William Clark, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of forwarding the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagements in front of Nashville on the 15th and 16th ultimo:

On the morning of the 15th ultimo the regiment, consisting of 116 guns and 6 commissioned officers (1 field and staff and 5 line), was ordered to deploy along the works covering the old front of the Second Brigade, and hold them at all hazards. We remained here until the morning of the 16th, at 4 o'clock, nothing of importance occurring, when we were ordered to rejoin our brigade on the Granny White pike, where we found them advancing on the enemy, who had retired to a strong line of works near the Franklin pike. Advanced with the brigade, driving the enemy's skirmishers from their pits, and taking a position within seventy-five yards of their main works; but were forced to retire after a few minutes to the rebel skirmish pits, where we kept up a heavy fire and constructed a line of works. Remained here until the enemy's lines were broken on our right, when we moved forward, driving them from their works, and pursued them about three miles, where we were overtaken by night and went into camp. Lost during the day 1 man wounded and 1 missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARK,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. LOUIS L. COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent engagements with the enemy in the vicinity of Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn., on the 29th and 30th, respectively, of November, 1864:

On the morning of the 29th, Col. John Q. Lane having been called to the command of the brigade, I found myself in command of the regiment, and marched from the vicinity of Columbia to Spring Hill. On nearing the latter place, and in obedience to orders, and learning that our advance was engaging the enemy, I double-quicked the regiment through and to the eastward of the town. The enemy's cavalry were posted in heavy lines of battle in full view on the hill opposite, and were already bearing down on our skirmishers, of whom Company F, of this regiment, formed a part. Forming my line of battle quickly, and receiving an order from Colonel Lane to advance, we charged rap-

idly down upon them, through corn-fields, over fences, and across the ravine, when the enemy began a precipitate retreat, and, with the exception of a skirmish line, soon disappeared from our immediate front, passing to the right. Our portion of the battle-line did not again become engaged during the day, but we were thrown afterward to the right in the rear of the Second Brigade, in time to check further disaster there. During the remainder of the evening observed the utmost vigilance, and were busily engaged strengthening our position with whatever of means were at our command. I have the honor to report no casualties in the affair. Early on the following morning (30th) we marched to the vicinity of Franklin, arriving there about noon, and immediately began to make dispositions to resist a contemplated attack by the enemy in force. Having to change our position several times, much valuable time was lost to us in this regard. Our line was finally formed to the south of the town in the midst of an extensive open plain, where there were natural means of protection or defense, and several hundred yards from our main line of works on the elevation at edge of town, our position being near the right center, and to the right of the Columbia pike, two companies having been left as skirmishers on the hill half a mile beyond.

We had but fairly begun to throw a temporary work, with the very limited means at our disposal, when about 4 p. m. the enemy was seen in several heavy concentric lines, extending in a semi-circular direction, completely covering our front and flanks, and suddenly driving in our skirmishers, came surging across the plain with terrible and irresistible force. They struck first the forces on the left, then the front and center of the line, which soon gave way and exposed us to a front and enfilading fire. Seeing our troops on the left giving way, and having held our position until every other regiment both to the right and left had given way, we were left with the only alternative of retreat or capture. We then fell back under the enemy's galling fire, with some confusion, to the main works, which we found difficult to enter in consequence of a heavy abatis of locust brush in their front. Most if not all our men succeeded, with great difficulty, in getting inside the works, and doubled on the line already there, which, together with the fact that the enemy, following closely in our rear, immediately commenced storming, and actually entering the works, created for a time an almost uncontrollable panic among both lines, and for a few moments all was in terrible confusion. At this juncture, critical in the extreme, our officers and men, with very few exceptions, exerted themselves to the utmost to turn the tide of battle. At this point it was impossible to recognize regimental or even company lines ; but rallying and commingling with other regiments and companies, fought with great desperation, and nobly bore their part in the furious hand-to-hand encounter which soon resulted in hurling back the enemy and deciding the fortunes of the day. Thus they held their ground with the most stubborn heroism, repulsing the enemy at each subsequent assault, until about 10 p. m., when the firing gradually ceased. I received an order from Colonel Lane in person to draw off the regiment and reorganize the line. In gathering them together they came from the front.

I have the honor to report the capture of one rebel battle-flag, taken by Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom, of Company K. I respectfully commend him to the proper authorities for a proper acknowledgment of his personal bravery. I have the honor also to report the capture of seven prisoners.

Our casualties are as follows, viz: Officers—wounded, 5; missing, 1. Enlisted men—wounded, 38; killed, 5; missing, 20. Total, 69.

The greater portion of those reported missing are supposed to be either killed or wounded and in the enemy's hands.

Respectfully,

M. BARNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. LOUIS L. COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, &c.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late battles in front of Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, A. D. 1864:

Having been notified of, and ordered to be in readiness for, the contemplated movement upon the enemy the evening previous, I had the regiment fully equipped and ready to move by daylight on the morning of the 15th. About 9 a. m. of that day we advanced, in connection with the rest of the brigade, beyond our previous line of works, and moving slowly and cautiously forward we gained the brow of a hill in an open field, about half a mile distant, where we lay for several hours in support of the battery which was attached to our division, and which was engaging the enemy in his strongly fortified position on the hill beyond, and where we were exposed to his artillery fire. About 4 p. m. we advanced across the open ground intervening between our relative positions about half a mile, when we halted in line of battle at the foot of the hill which the enemy occupied. It was only a few minutes, however, when a general charge was ordered to take the works; we moved forward in line of battle in double-quick, and participated in the capture of this strong position. Lieut. John H. Carlisle, of Company A, with a detail of twenty men from the regiment, constituted a part of the skirmish line, and were among the first to enter the enemy's works. This closed the active operations of the day, and after reforming our line we moved forward, bearing to the left until we crossed the Granny White pike, where we halted and went into camp for the night. At daylight on the morning of the 16th we moved in an easterly direction until we struck a ridge of woodland on the right of the Franklin pike, when we changed direction to the right, and halted until about 12 m. While in this position we were subjected to a vigorous artillery fire from the enemy's guns. About 1 p. m. we were ordered forward on a line nearly parallel with the pike; we moved in quick time, and for the last quarter of a mile in double-quick, driving the enemy's skirmishers until we reached a point on an elevated piece of ground within 200 yards of their main works, when the regiment, being within easy range, became actively engaged, and, although sorely pressed, receiving a raking fire of musketry and artillery, we held our position, and succeeded in throwing up a light breast-work. In this position most of our casualties occurred. A vigorous fire was kept up until dispositions were being made for the final charge, which resulted in the complete and final rout of the enemy from his well chosen and formidable position. A few minutes before this last movement was executed I received a wound in my right shoulder from a shell, which temporarily disabled me, and made it nec-

essary for me to leave the field. I turned over the command of the regiment to Capt. C. C. Nichols, whose report* for the remainder of the campaign is herewith transmitted.

Up to this time the casualties were as follows: Officers, wounded, 6; enlisted men, wounded, 19; killed, 1. Total, 26.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BARNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. L. L. COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., February 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the bearer, First Sergt. Alfred Ransbottom, Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured the accompanying rebel battle-flag at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th day of November, 1864. The incidents connected with its capture are as follows: Our troops occupied a temporary line of works south of Franklin, Tenn., which was frequently assaulted by the enemy. This regiment took a very important part in the conflict, repelling the attack in every instance. The enemy kept up an incessant fire, and charged our line frequently until after nightfall, when volunteers were called for to pass through a gap in our works on the Columbia pike that they might enfilade the enemy and capture a portion of their storming party. Sergeant Ransbottom was among the first to volunteer to execute this perilous task, and as the contest became hand-to-hand he wrested the flag from the hands of the rebel color-bearer and carried it from the field in triumph as a trophy of one of the most hotly contested battles of the war. Such acts of noble daring are seldom equaled and rarely surpassed. I therefore earnestly desire that the military authorities may properly appreciate his personal gallantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BARNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 56.

Report of Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations November 22–29, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
December 5, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade since leaving Pulaski, Tenn., November 22, 1864, to 5 p. m. of the 29th instant [ultimo]:

At 8 a. m. of the 22d instant [ultimo] my brigade, consisting of the Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, Col. Joseph Conrad commanding; the Forty-

* Not found.

second Illinois Infantry, Maj. F. A. Atwater commanding; the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, Capt. A. M. Tilton commanding; the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, Col. Allen Buckner commanding; the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. C. Brown commanding, and the Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, Maj. Orlow Smith commanding, broke camp near Pulaski, Tenn., and moved north on the Nashville turnpike in the direction of Columbia via Lynnville; reached Lynnville at 2 p. m., and went into camp. We remained at Lynnville until 4 a. m. of the 24th instant [ultimo], when we took up line of march on the Nashville turnpike, moving north toward Columbia. We reached Columbia at 10 a. m., and went into position on the south side of the town, fronting south. We here built a line of works and remained in camp near them until 7 p. m. of the 25th instant [ultimo], when we changed position to the west side of the town and built a line of works; remained in camp near them until 9 p. m. of the 27th instant [ultimo], when we broke camp and moved across Duck River, and at 12 p. m. bivouacked on the north bank. We moved from there 8 a. m. of the 28th instant [ultimo], crossed Rutherford's Creek, moved to the left about one mile and a half, and went into position on the north bank of Duck River; built a line of works and remained in that position until 8.30 a. m. of the 29th instant [ultimo], where we broke camp and moved north on the Nashville turnpike in the direction of Spring Hill. My brigade on this day was the rear brigade of the division. When within about two miles of Spring Hill I received an order from General Wagner, commanding division, through Capt. E. G. Whitesides, of his staff, to pull out of the road and let the artillery pass. According to instructions I immediately moved to the right of the road, and let the artillery, consisting of two batteries, pass. I then moved on again and reached Spring Hill about 2 p. m., and went into position on the east side of the village, fronting east, and immediately threw out the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry as skirmishers. I put four regiments on the line, the Sixty-fifth Ohio on the right, the Fifteenth Missouri Infantry on the left of the Sixty-fifth, the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry on the left of the Fifteenth, and the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry on the left of the Fifty-first. I then had one regiment, the Forty-second Illinois, in reserve. I then received orders from General Wagner, commanding division, to advance my skirmishers. I immediately sent orders to have them advanced. They had not advanced more than 300 yards when they became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, but we drove them steadily before us for about three-fourths of a mile, when I sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown to halt, as he was getting too far advanced.

In the meantime I had got the men to carrying rails with which to form some shelter in case we were attacked by a superior force. The men were busily engaged in the work when my skirmish line was attacked by superior numbers and driven back within 300 yards of my line of battle. I immediately got my men in line ready for an attack, and rode down to the skirmish line and found that it had been attacked by dismounted cavalry. The officers on the skirmish line reported to me that the enemy was massing troops in front of our right. I immediately rode back to my line, and as I had no connection on my right or left, I was fearful that my flank would be turned, and believing that an attack would be made on my right I formed the Forty-second Illinois (the regiment I had in reserve) on the right of my line of battle and at an angle of about forty-five degrees to it. The Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, which formed the skirmish line, had by this time got entirely without ammunition, and as they were being steadily pressed back I ordered them in. When they had got in and reformed again, and supplied

with ammunition, I sent the regiment over on the right of the line in support of the Forty-second Illinois. As soon as the regiment had got into position as directed, a heavy column of infantry was seen approaching my line, threatening my front and right flank. We were soon furiously attacked in front and on the right flank, a brigade of the enemy swinging completely around the right of the Forty-second Illinois and the Sixty-fourth Ohio. We gave them a very destructive fire and somewhat staggered them in front, and had we had some support on the right, and the right flank not been turned, we could have held our ground. After firing about ten minutes, the right and center were compelled to give way, and in some disorder, owing to the fact that over one-half of the men of these regiments were recruits and drafted men who had never been under fire, neither had they been drilled. The brigade fell back about a quarter of a mile, when it was rallied and placed in position by General Wagner, commanding the division. The subsequent movements of the brigade will be reported on by Colonel Conrad, who then assumed and is now commanding the brigade.

The following are the casualties of the brigade: Commissioned officers—wounded, 5; wounded and missing, 5. Enlisted men—killed, 17; wounded, 109; missing, 62. Total, 198.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. BRADLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Reports of Col. Joseph Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations November 29–December 1 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
December 1, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from the general commanding the division, I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, from the evening of the 29th of November, 1864, to December 1, 1864:

I assumed command of the brigade after General Bradley had been wounded and just after the troops had been driven back. As soon as the men were rallied and the regiments reformed I placed them in position as follows, and as directed by the general commanding the division: The Forty-second Illinois to the right of the Nashville turnpike, fronting southeast; the Fifty-first Illinois on the left of the Forty-second; the Seventy-ninth on the left of the Fifty-first; the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry on the left of the Seventy-ninth; the Fifteenth Missouri on the left of the Sixty-fourth, and the Sixty-fifth Ohio I held in reserve. I then threw out some skirmishers about 500 yards in advance of my line of battle, and had the men composing my line of battle carry boards and rails and make a light line of works with them. At 4 a. m. of the 30th I received orders from the general commanding

the division to commence withdrawing my command. I moved my command immediately and took up the line of march on the Nashville turnpike, marching north in the direction of Franklin. At about 8 a. m. and when within about two miles of Franklin I received orders from the general commanding the division to form my brigade in two lines of battle on the east side of the turnpike, fronting south, and to allow the men to make coffee. I did so and remained in that position until about 9.30 a. m., when I received orders from the general commanding the division to move my command farther north on the turnpike. I did so immediately, and formed my brigade about 600 yards to the rear of my former position, and in single line of battle on the east side of the pike, fronting east, as directed by the general commanding the division, and also threw out some skirmishers about half a mile in front of my line of battle. Remained in that position until about 10.30 a. m., when I withdrew my command, as directed by the general commanding the division, to within about half a mile of Franklin, and formed it in single line of battle, one regiment on the right of the turnpike and five on the left of it, fronting south, with my left a little refused. The regiments were formed in the following order: Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers on the right and connecting with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; the Fifty-first Illinois on the left of the turnpike, leaving a space the width of the turnpike between it and the Fifteenth Missouri, and in that space was a section of Battery M, First Ohio Light Artillery;* the Seventy-ninth Illinois on the left of the Fifty-first; the Forty-second Illinois on the left of the Seventy-ninth; the Sixty-fourth Ohio on the left of the Forty-second, and the Sixty fifth Ohio on the left of the Sixty-fourth.

I then threw out a strong line of skirmishers about half a mile in front of my line of battle, and as I could see the enemy maneuvering in my front in force about a mile and a half distant, and anticipating an attack on my lines, I sent word to the general commanding the division to ask him if it was expected that I should hold the line I was then on, but just as the staff officer was starting the general came up and gave me orders to hold the line as long as possible, and to have the sergeants to fix their bayonets and to keep the men to their places. I accordingly gave the same instructions to my regimental commanders, and believing an attack would soon be made on my line, I ordered my regimental commanders to build a line of works in front of their regiments, respectively. About 3.30 p. m., and as the men were very busily engaged in throwing up a work, the enemy, who had been forming his lines in front of my lines, commenced advancing on us. They advanced very slowly and steadily, and in three lines of battle; they drove my pickets in, and just as the enemy got within good musket-range a staff officer of the general commanding the division rode up to me and said that the general ordered that if the enemy came on me too strong, and in such force as to overpower me, that I should retire my line to the rear of the main line of works, which were about a quarter of a mile in my rear, but as the enemy was so close to me, and as one-half my men were recruits and drafted men, and knowing that if I then retired my lines my men would become very unsteady and confused, and perhaps panic-stricken, I concluded to fight the enemy on the line I then was, so I ordered the men to commence firing. We poured a very destructive fire into their line, and it staggered them very much, and at the second volley from my men the enemy fell back

*A mistake. Battery M was not there.

under the crest of a small hill in our front, but they very quickly reformed and advanced on us again. My men were very cool and steady, and loaded and fired very rapidly. After we had fired fifteen minutes I found that the Second Brigade, which was on my right, was falling back, and that the enemy was flanking me on the right, and that unless I retired my line that I would have a great many of my men captured. I then gave the order for the Fifteenth Missouri to retire and they did so, and before I could get to the next regiment on the left (the Fifty-first Illinois) I found that they had already commenced retiring, and about the same time all the rest of my regiments fell back, but so close were the enemy to them before they commenced retiring that some of the men of the Fifty-first Illinois clubbed muskets with them.

Immediately as our men left the works the enemy fired several volleys at us, and then charged after us. Owing to the great number of recruits in the brigade my men became very much confused. As fast as the men reached the inner line of works they halted, and would have been easily rallied, but the works were manned by the Twenty-third Corps, and the men of that corps became panic-stricken when my men rushed over them, and they (the Twenty-third Corps) commenced leaving the works. My men, who had already been whipped, and by superior numbers, seeing the Twenty-third Corps men leaving, commenced retiring again, but they were soon rallied, and went back to the works again, and fought until the battle was over. The men after they were rallied fought, with very few exceptions, very bravely and worthy of veterans. We captured a number of battle-flags of the enemy, but got the credit of capturing but one. Lieut. P. P. Boyer, of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, after the firing had ceased, went out in front of the works and picked up three of the enemy's battle-flags and pitched them over the works, and the One hundred and fourth Ohio, of the Twenty-third Corps, got them, and got the credit of capturing them. Major Atwater, commanding the Forty-second Illinois, states that his men captured four stand of the enemy's colors, but that a colonel of the Twenty-third Corps ordered them to give them to him and they did it. The Sixty-fifth Ohio captured one stand of colors. The brigade captured many prisoners, but we did not keep them with us, but sent them to the rear under guard, and they were taken across the river and put in the ring where all the prisoners were. At 11.30 p. m. I received orders from the general commanding the division to commence withdrawing my brigade from the line. I did so, and at 12 o'clock crossed the Harpeth River, and took up the line of march on the Nashville turnpike; reached Nashville about 2 p. m. of the 1st of December, and went into camp on the east side of the Franklin turnpike, fronting south.

In the engagement of Franklin the casualties of my brigade were as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 4. Total, 10. Enlisted men—killed, 6; wounded, 120; missing, 261. Total, 387. Grand total, 397.

I desire to call the attention of my superior officers to the manner in which my regimental and company officers handled their commands; every movement and order was executed finely. My thanks are due, and most cordially extended, to those heroic officers and the brave men under their commands. My staff officers, of which there were only three present, Capt. J. H. Willsey, topographical engineer, Capt. George Mueller, provost-marshal, and Capt. T. E. Tillotson, inspector-general.

They were very prompt in carrying my orders, and assisted in rallying the men. Capt. George Mueller is reported [missing]; when last seen he was very bravely endeavoring to rally the men.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD.
Colonel Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH CORPS,
December 4, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular just received I have the honor to report the following as the name of the captor of the flag captured by this brigade on the 30th ultimo: Sergt. A. Clark Copeland, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. G. WHITESIDES.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the different regiments in my command in accordance with circular received from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, dated Pulaski, Tenn., December 27, 1864.

There were a great many swords, battle-flags, &c., taken by the command at the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, but as the regimental commanders report they were taken by the Twenty-third Army Corps, and not having transportation, the swords have been left behind and lost. I claim 100 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery taken by my command at the battle of Nashville, and while my men were taking the prisoners to the rear they were taken from them by the First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Decatur, Ala., January 8, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

My brigade occupied a position on the main line to the right of the Hillsborough pike, about three miles from Nashville, Tenn., the First and Second Brigades of this division being on my right and left, respectively. On the evening of the 14th of December, 1864, I received

orders to have my command ready to move the next morning at daylight, with three days' rations in their haversacks and sixty rounds of ammunition to the man; also to leave the smallest regiment of the brigade in the works then occupied, to be deployed as skirmishers to hold the same. The above orders were complied with. The Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. A. M. Tilton commanding, was left to hold the main line, occupied by the brigade. The movement commenced at 8 a. m. I moved my brigade by the right flank about half a mile, following Lane's brigade. The command was passed to the outside of the line of works. The brigade was then formed in two lines of battle and in reserve, being immediately in the rear of Opdycke's brigade. The first line of battle consisted of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Allen Buckner commanding, on the right; the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. C. Brown commanding, in the center, and the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Capt. George Ernst commanding, on the left. The second line consisted of the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. D. Swain commanding, on the right, and the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Maj. Orlow Smith commanding, on the left. The division then moved forward, my brigade conforming to the movements of the other two, more particularly to that of Opdycke's.

The above disposition of the command was maintained throughout the day, the enemy being steadily pressed back until about sundown, when a strong position occupied by the enemy was carried by an assault. From this position the brigade moved by the flank to the left, following Lane's brigade; took up a position on the left of the Granny White pike, and on the right of Lane's brigade, which position was fortified during the night, the right of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry resting on the pike, the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry on the left of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the second line, the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry on picket covering the whole front of the brigade. My command was not engaged with the enemy during the day. Here the brigade bivouacked for the night.

December 16, orders were sent during the night for the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry to join the brigade, which it did before daylight. The movement commenced soon after daylight. I was ordered to conform as far as practicable to the movements of Lane's brigade, which was on my left. The Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry was advanced as skirmishers, covering my front, the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the right, and the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry on the left of the front line, the Fifty-first and Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry composing the second line. My right flank being entirely unprotected, I threw out two companies of the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry to cover the right. The command moved forward in the direction of the Franklin pike. Here information was received that the enemy had taken up a new position and fortified it, about one mile to our right. Our skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's pickets a short distance from the pike. Here the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers were thrown out to cover the right flank, and the brigade made a right wheel, changing direction to the right. Here the command halted for a while. The Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was moved back out of its proper position to allow a battery, which had taken position in its immediate rear, to open upon the enemy. At this point my

brigade was considerably exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy's batteries in my front and on my right. The First Division having moved up on my right, the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry was withdrawn and put on the right of the front line.

About 11 a. m. a general forward movement was made, driving the enemy's skirmishers rapidly. I was ordered to conform to the movements of the brigade on my right. Upon entering the woods the double-quick was ordered, and the command was thrown forward rapidly, assaulting the enemy's works, carrying a strongly fortified skirmish line, but failing to carry the main line for the reason that the brigade on my right failed to come up, and not being supported on my right I was obliged to fall back. After the assault failed the brigade fell back to the line previously occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, and commenced strengthening the same works which we had just taken from the enemy. This line was occupied till 3.30 o'clock, the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry composing the first line, the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry composing the second line, the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry being still on the skirmish line some distance to our left. A heavy demonstration was made on this line to create a diversion in favor of a command which made an assault on the enemy's line on the Franklin pike.

At 3.30 p. m. the entire line charged the enemy's works (his left having been turned), which resulted in the complete and utter rout of the enemy. Here my brigade captured two pieces of artillery, a great number of small-arms, and a large number of prisoners; it is impossible to tell how many, as they were sent to the rear immediately in squads, and no account kept of them. The command moved forward rapidly, crossed to the left of the Franklin pike, and pursued the enemy to the vicinity of Brentwood, where the brigade went into bivouac for the night.

The casualties of my brigade were as follows: Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry—1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 8 enlisted men wounded; Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—1 commissioned officer (mortally) and 4 enlisted men wounded; Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry—2 enlisted men killed and 12 wounded; Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry—1 enlisted man killed and 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men wounded; Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—5 enlisted men wounded and 2 missing; Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—4 enlisted men killed and 6 wounded. Total, 8 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 44 enlisted men wounded, 2 enlisted men missing; aggregate, 57.

The officers and men of this brigade are entitled to great credit for the gallantry shown throughout the two days' operations.

Maj. S. L. Coulter, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Phelps Paine, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. J. H. Willsey, topographical engineer, of my staff, are entitled to special mention for the very efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

The reports of the regimental commanders are herewith respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CONRAD,

Colonel Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

[Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 58.

Reports of Maj. Frederick A. Atwater, Forty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations November 29–30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a report of the operations of the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn., November 29 and 30, 1864, including a list of killed, wounded, and missing.

On the morning of the 29th of November, at 6 o'clock, we marched to Spring Hill, arriving at 2 p. m., and were soon placed in position on the extreme right of the Third Brigade and entirely separated from the balance of the brigade, and distant to the right about 150 yards, and, by order of General Bradley, we threw up a barricade of rails in our front as best we could with one line of rail fence, and sent out a line of skirmishers, which was very soon driven back by the enemy advancing in force; we were ordered to hold said line as long as possible, but having 350 entirely new recruits, who had no drill at all and never were under fire, I did not expect to hold such a line very long. The enemy soon struck us very heavily in our immediate front, he having three lines of battle plainly visible and moving well to my right. I ordered my men to reserve their fire until the enemy came within very short range, which they did; then we poured a deadly volley into them, which caused them to retire their first line and reform, the second line advancing while the first line moved by the flank and under cover of a hill completely past the right of my regiment, when they commenced firing rapidly into our right and rear, and being advised twice by my superiors, the field officers of the Sixty-fourth Ohio. I finally ordered my regiment in retreat, and while doing so the colors of the regiment became separated and the sergeant and all the color guard with one of them were killed and the flag was captured by the enemy. We retreated about half a mile, when we reformed the regiment with only one flag, and the loss of some 110 in killed, wounded, and missing, as per inclosed list.* After dark the Forty-second Illinois was placed on picket and I was detailed as officer of the day, and before daylight of the 30th, the army all having passed, I withdrew the pickets and rejoined my brigade, and arrived at Franklin at noon, where we were soon placed in position on the left of the Columbia pike, with orders to throw up works and to hold them. Not having many tools we could not build very good works, and consequently could not hold them long after the enemy came upon us, although we did not leave them until the right and left both gave away, and we were obliged to fall back over a level ground a distance of at least 600 yards and the enemy in very strong force closely following us and continually firing upon us; upon arriving at a main and strong line of works in our rear I halted and formed the regiment and fought as well as possible until long after dark, with a loss of 55 killed, wounded, and missing. During the fight of the 30th one of my recruits shot down a rebel color-bearer and took his flag from him, but was soon ordered by a colonel in the Twenty-third Corps to turn it over to him, which he did, and during the night two more of my regiment went out in front of the works and found three rebel flags, which they brought in with one of

* Not found.

the rebel soldiers, who was on picket, as a prisoner, but as soon as they came into our lines an officer of the Twenty-third Corps ordered them to give him the colors, and like good soldiers they obeyed the order.

So far as the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment is concerned I have only to speak of it in the highest terms.

About midnight of the 30th we quietly retired from Franklin to Nashville, where we arrived at 10 a. m., very nearly tired out.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

F. A. ATWATER,

Major Forty-second Illinois, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. BREWER SMITH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d. Div., 4th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

SIR: Having been in command of the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry during the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn., on the 29th and 30th of November, I beg leave to submit to you the following report:

The regiment was placed near the left of the front line at Franklin, and ordered to throw up works, which we did as best we could in about one hour and with very few tools to work with, and when the enemy came upon us we had a very poor line of works, and yet we had imperative orders to hold them. We tried as well as we could to hold the works, but were forced back to the second line, where the regiment halted and remained until midnight, when the brigade fell back, and very soon after we came to the second line of works a rebel colorbearer ran up onto the works, and Corpl. John H. Smith, Company E, shot the man and took the flag, and just then a line officer of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry demanded the flag. The corporal remonstrated, but finally had to give them to the officer. Private John Mollison, of Company B, captured one flag, which was taken from him by some officer of the same regiment, and Enoch Downs, a private of Company K, went out in front of the works to help one of his wounded comrades in after the firing had nearly ceased in our front, and while there he picked up three rebel flags and brought them in, and as the One hundred and fourth Ohio Regiment were stationed behind the same works during the battle the colonel saw the private bring in the colors, and immediately demanded them of the man, saying at the time that all which were captured in his front belonged to his regiment. The man stoutly protested, but upon being told by the colonel that he would put him in arrest he gave up the colors. He having been in the service only six days, hardly knew whether it was best to obey the orders of other regimental officers, and consequently did not obey at first. Said private says one of the colors was that of the Sixth Alabama Regiment, and one had the stars and bars, the other the stars and X. We have no swords which were captured.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

F. A. ATWATER,

Major Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 59.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edgar D. Swain, Forty-second Illinois Infantry, of operations December 14, 1864–January 2, 1865.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Mount Rosa, Ala., January 2, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with circular received this morning from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the part performed by the Forty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry since the 14th of December, 1864.

In accordance with orders received during the p. m. of the 14th the regiment moved with the brigade on the morning of the 15th. Being in reserve it took no particular part in the movement until the charge, in which it took part with brigade, with a loss of one enlisted man wounded. During the evening of the 15th it moved with the brigade to the left with the intention of reaching the Franklin pike, but owing to darkness and running against the enemy's pickets were obliged to bivouac on the Granny White pike. At daylight it moved with the brigade toward the Franklin pike until near the Brentwood ridge, where the enemy's pickets were again encountered. At this point four companies were put upon the skirmish line, and led the charge made upon the enemy's first line of works, with a loss of two enlisted men wounded, which line of works were held until the charge in the afternoon, in which the regiment took part, with a loss of 2 killed and 10 wounded.

The officers and men in the command have without an exception behaved gallantly. Since the battle of the 16th the regiment has been with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy. Total loss: 1 commissioned officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed and 12 wounded.

I have the honor, sir, to be your humble and obedient servant,
E. D. SWAIN,
Lieut. Col. Forty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Maj. J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, 4th Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Capt. Merritt B. Atwater, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations November 29–30, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the operations of my command during the engagements of November 29 at Spring Hill, and on the 30th instant [ultimo] at Franklin, Tenn.:

On the morning of the 29th of November my command moved into column and marched to Spring Hill, Tenn. Arriving at 2 p. m. with our brigade, were put in position, and hastily threw up slight works. Had just completed them when the enemy came upon us in a charge, striking the right of the brigade. The right wing was ordered to support the Fifteenth Missouri on our right, and warmly engaged, with the exception of the right company of left wing. The left wing was not engaged. The left wing held their ground until the right gave way

and they were receiving a flank fire in their rear, when they were ordered to fall back, which they did in good order, rallying twice. The right was commanded by Capt. A. M. Tilton, the left by Captain Atwater. Falling back under a galling fire from the enemy one mile and a half to rear and left, again formed near the main body; when formed, were again moved in position and threw up works. Our loss in this action was 12 enlisted men wounded and 5 missing. On the morning of 30th of November moved into column at 5 a. m. and marched to Franklin, Tenn., arriving at 11 a. m. Moved into position, our right resting on the Nashville turnpike, and threw up hasty works. The enemy appeared at about 5 p. m., moving upon us in two lines deep. In this position we fought until the brigade on our right gave way, when, under a heavy cross and front fire from the enemy, I ordered my command to fall back to the second line. The enemy then were within two rods of our front, and also on our flank. The retreat was over a clear open field 600 yards to the inner line. Our casualties show the difficulty of the position. In this action we lost 1 lieutenant and 5 enlisted men killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 46 enlisted men wounded; 1 lieutenant and 89 men missing. Many of the missing undoubtedly are either killed or wounded. The regiment was commanded by Capt. A. M. Tilton until the evening of the 30th, when he was wounded, and the command devolved upon me.

I am proud to say the conduct of the men was gallant in the extreme, with but very few exceptions, and worthy of veterans. Where all did their duty so well, it would be invidious to specify individual instances of bravery.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

MERRITT B. ATWATER,

Captain, Commanding Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

[Col. JOSEPH CONRAD.]

No. 61.

Report of Capt. Albert M. Tilton, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS,
In the Field, January 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following condensed report of the operations of my command in the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

On the 15th my regiment occupied the works composing the brigade front in skirmish line, and was not engaged. Joined the brigade on the morning of the 16th and moved out in line on the right of the Forty-second Illinois. Afterward moved to the right to guard the flank, but soon after rejoined the brigade and formed on the right of the Sixty-fourth Ohio.

In the charge of the morning the casualties were 1 enlisted man killed and 1 officer and 9 men wounded. No casualties in the charge on the second line.

Very respectfully,

A. M. TILTON,
Captain, Commanding Fifty-first Illinois.

Captain PAINE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., 2d Division, Fourth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS,
In the Field, January 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the number of trophies taken by my command since November 30, 1864:

One battle-flag, taken by Sergt. M. Lewis, Company E, at the battle of Franklin, and claimed and taken away by an officer of the Twenty-third Corps.

One pistol and belt, taken from an officer of the C. S. Army as he came over our works by Lieut. Charles Hills, Company K, which he has now in his possession. He was wounded afterward and is now at home in Chicago.

Several prisoners were captured and delivered to the corps provost-marshal, for which the several men capturing have the receipts. These men are now absent and I cannot at present give their names.

Quite a number of swords, &c., were captured at the battles of Nashville, but were thrown away in the hurried marching that occurred afterward.

I regret that the want of sufficient data prevents me from making a more complete report.

I am, captain, very truly,

A. M. TILTON,
Captain, Fifty-first Illinois, Commanding.

Captain PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 62.

Reports of Col. Allen Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with a circular received I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-ninth and veteran detachment of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers in the Spring Hill and Franklin battles of the 29th and 30th ultimo:

On the 29th ultimo, immediately after arriving at Spring Hill, near 3 p. m., this regiment and detachment took position on the extreme left of the brigade, say half a mile southeast of town. A work was soon made of rails and logs, and the men ready to meet an attack. In a short time the skirmishers were driven in, and the rebels began to move in a right oblique direction to our front. In a few moments heavy firing began to the right of the brigade, and continued until that part of the line was compelled to give way. No attack had as yet been made on my front. When I saw I should be completely outflanked and the regiment captured, I gave the order to fall back, and rallied at the first fence, where we fired a few shots. Seeing that this was not the best place, I retired to the next fence, where we formed in pretty good order, and fired, say five minutes. Again we fell back in order to the crest of a hill, about faced, and fought for a time, when I brought

my regiment off the field in good order. I immediately received an order from division headquarters, and formed to the left of a large building, in which was corps headquarters, where we built a temporary line of works. So ended the work of the 29th, with a loss of 8 wounded and 2 missing. On the 30th ultimo we moved, in connection with the brigade, to Franklin, took position to the left of the Fifty-first Illinois, whose right rested upon the Columbia pike from one-quarter to half a mile in front of the inner line of works. During the morning my men had provided themselves with a large number of spades and shovels from one of the wagons, which had been cut down by the way, and after our position was taken a line of works were constructed in a short time. It was not long until the skirmishers were engaged in our front (Capt. W. B. Young, of the Twenty-seventh detachment, in charge of our skirmishers), and as they fell back we saw huge masses of rebels to our right, left, and front of our brigade, which seemed to be one mile long and three and four lines deep. Our orders were to have sergeants fix bayonets and hold the men to it; thus we staid, and I held my fire until their solid lines were within 150 yards of the front, when we opened, and kept up the fire until the enemy was within ten yards of our works.

Though we mowed them down in a terrible manner they seemed to pay but little attention and kept rushing on; by this time we had fired from eight to ten rounds. I saw there was no use to stay longer and ordered the men back, but numbers staid and were either captured or killed. We fell back to the works to the left of the pike, and I was enabled to rally, and afterward fought in connection with troops of the Twenty-third Corps, and others of our brigade and corps (for here we were mixed from the cotton gin on to the pike), until some time in the night. The troops being thick, and we not needed longer, I told General Reilly that I would get my regiment back, and try to get off our wounded. In a short time orders came, and we got the brigade together, and came out of the town about midnight. Thus ended the part this regiment and Twenty-seventh detachment took in this fight.

These were all old soldiers. Officers and men did nobly, but all will pardon me when I say that Captain Young, commanding the detachment, behaved in the most gallant manner possible during the battle.

My loss was 3 officers killed or wounded, and 23 enlisted men wounded, and 48 missing. My total loss in both battles was—killed, none; wounded, 31; missing, 53. I went into the engagement with a total of 212 men for duty. I might claim many prisoners, for I assisted to capture scores, but I will not, for ten times more have already been claimed than captured.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ALLEN BUCKNER,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. B. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Lieut. P. P. Boyer, of Company H, in front of the cotton gin, captured three battle-flags with his own hands.

ALLEN BUCKNER,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-ninth Illinois and Detachment.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Ala., January 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers and detachment of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteers in the battle near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th ultimo:

On the 15th we were ordered, in connection with the brigade, out on the field, but remained in reserve. At night I was ordered on picket. On the morning of the 16th my regiment was ordered forward, in connection with the other two regiments of the Second Division, on picket to the Franklin pike. We met with some resistance, and the capture of twenty-five prisoners was the result. On arriving at this point, say half a mile from where I started, I received an order from General Elliott, and made a right wheel, moved forward, and drove the rebels out of their skirmish pits, when I was ordered to halt. Remained here one hour; then charged their skirmish line one-quarter of a mile, until I developed their works on the left of the pike. I formed my whole skirmish line, with the exception of a little of the right, in front of the Third Division. After skirmishing until 2 p. m. I sent to General Elliott to know if I might join our own brigade and division. His answer was to "fall back, when relieved, and become a reserve for the troops in front." This order I gave to my regiment and the other two in my charge. In a few minutes we were relieved, mostly by colored troops, when we moved back. I immediately sent to General Elliott to let him know where I was and ask what to do. His order was for each regiment to report to their respective commands. This was done as soon as possible, but we were unable to get up until the final charge was over, and in this I claim no part. We immediately joined the brigade and have been with it in the chase after Hood.

The casualties of the command during the two days' battle were 1 commissioned officer mortally wounded and 4 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN BUCKNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 63.

Reports of Capt. George Ernst, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–19, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY,
December 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the last engagement on the 30th of November, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

The Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under my command, left Spring Hill in the night of the 29th of November, 1864, with the Third Brigade. The regiment marched all night until 11 a. m. the next day, when I received orders to support the skirmish line on the left of our line near three miles from Franklin, Tenn. At 2 p. m. I received orders to fall back and join the brigade and take

possession [position] in the first line of battle, the left resting on the turnpike of Franklin and Columbia, to support two pieces of artillery, the right connecting with the Fortieth Indiana Veteran Volunteers. About 4 p. m. the enemy attacked us en masse, and we were compelled to fall back to the second line. During the retreat I lost some of my bravest officers and men, and I cannot praise highly enough the conduct and bravery of officers and men. After the regiment fell back it was rallied in the rear of the main line and did good and brave fighting. The regiment took a good many prisoners, which were sent to the rear.

I very respectfully mention the conduct of Capt. William Hark, of Company H, who, being deadly wounded, encouraged the men by calling, "Boys, I die, but give them of your bullets and they will not go farther and our country is saved." He died on the battle-field as a hero and patriot. The bravery shown on this occasion by officers and privates cannot be enough praised.

My loss is 5 killed, 19 wounded, and 49 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, colonel, your very obedient servant,

GEORGE ERNST,
Captain, Commanding Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Infantry.

Col. JOSEPH CONRAD,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. MISSOURI INFTY. VET. VOLS.,
January 2, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Infantry, under my command, during the last campaign.

During the night of the 14th of December I received orders to hold the regiment in readiness to march at 4 a. m. the next day. On the 15th of December I received orders to take position with the regiment on the left of the first line of battle of the Third Brigade. The regiment advanced all day in line and was not very much exposed to the fire of the enemy. I lost not a man killed nor wounded. During the night we camped in an open field, drawing [throwing] up light earth-works for defense. The next morning, on the 16th of December, we advanced in line of battle, forming the left wing of the first line of battle of the brigade three-quarters of a mile, where we made a charge on the works of the enemy. Repulsed, the regiment fell [back] in good order and took position behind small earth-works, the left of the regiment connecting with the Second Brigade. In the afternoon another charge on the enemy's works was ordered, and the regiment advanced in good order, with the brigade, and stormed the works and repulsed the rebels, with a great loss of arms and ammunition. We made some prisoners and sent them to the rear. The loss of the regiment in this affair was 1 enlisted man killed, and 1 commissioned officer, Capt. John Pestell, and 8 men wounded. The regiment camped during the night three miles from the battle-field, on the Franklin pike. The regiment marched on the 17th with the brigade to Franklin. I found there ten wounded men of the regiment in the hospital. On the 18th we camped near Spring Hill; on the 19th near Columbia. There I lost a man killed while on skirmish line. I had no other loss since that time.

I give all credit to commissioned officers and men for their bravery and good conduct during the campaign.

The health of the men at present is very fine and they are all in good spirits.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

GEORGE ERNST,
Capt., Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. Missouri Infantry Veteran Vols.

[Col. JOSEPH CONRAD,
Commanding Brigade.]

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY,
January 2, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Infantry captured no flags or swords in the battles of Franklin or Nashville, Tenn.

Very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

GEORGE ERNST,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Col. JOSEPH CONRAD,
Commanding Brigade.]

No. 64.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 29–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT VOL. INFTY.,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your circular, received this morning, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battles at Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn., on the 29th and 30th of November, 1864:

Reaching Spring Hill early in the afternoon of the 29th instant, the approach of an enemy was soon discovered, when the brigade was immediately put in position, my regiment thrown forward as skirmishers, with orders to advance and see what strength threatened the place. The right wing deployed under the direct charge of Major Coulter, while the left was held in reserve. The whole line advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers for a distance without much difficulty. A body of cavalry being discovered on our right, and lest they might dash down a road which lay at this time in rear of our line, I sent Lieutenant Smith with his company (E), which till that time was held in reserve, to a prominence on the right and near the road, with orders to hold that position while the line was advanced beyond the road. The line had reached the dwelling known as the residence of Doctor Peters, where it had halted but a moment, when the enemy was discovered to be moving cavalry both to our right and left. Having at this time four companies in reserve, I immediately threw two of them to the support of the right and the remaining two to the left. The entire regiment was no sooner on the line than the enemy commenced advancing with a heavy line of infantry, and pushing their cavalry still beyond our flanks. We easily checked them in front, but the rapid movement of the cavalry on our flanks assured us that to save our command it must fall back

to the road before referred to. Frequently we took position from which our ranks poured most deadly volleys, but our attempt to check their advance being fruitless, we at length withdrew behind a hastily constructed defense held by the brigade, and were sent as support to the Forty-second Illinois Infantry, on the right of the brigade. A most determined attack was made on this line, which was given up only when overwhelmed by the force of the enemy, and the regiment with the brigade moved back to take a stronger position, which the enemy did not attack.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th the regiment with the brigade left Spring Hill, moving to Franklin, where it arrived by midday and was put in position 500 or 600 yards in front of the main line of works, where the men, with a few spades, voluntarily threw up a bank, which, in consequence of no timber, was very low. This we were ordered to hold in case the enemy advanced. General Wagner's order was to put the sergeants with fixed bayonets in rear of the line to hold the men to their position. Although I did not order the sergeants to charge bayonets on my own ranks, yet I held my regiment in that position till the whole line was overwhelmed by the enemy and was pushed back together to the main works, at which our men made noble defense—in some instances met the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict. Lieut. Christian M. Gowing, who had just received promotion from sergeant, distinguished himself upon that occasion in a hand-to-hand encounter with a stalwart form who had crossed our works, but soon was made to bite the dust. To give the exact number of prisoners captured would be a matter impossible; other commands were on the same line and mingled with my own. Prisoners in large numbers came over the works in our front, but to say how many of these should be accounted to my command would be difficult. Three rebel colors were taken from the enemy on the works by this regiment, but were not preserved, as those capturing them were in close conflict with the enemy. They were thrown to the rear and picked up by other persons.

The casualties of the command on the 29th and 30th were: Killed, 7; wounded, officers, 1; men, 55; missing, 54.

My thanks are due both officers and men for their soldierly deportment on both those bloody fields.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

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HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Decatur, Ala., January 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the battle near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1864, so far as my regiment was engaged:

On the morning of the 15th camp was broken and the regiment moved with the brigade at daybreak from a position on the main line, where it had previously fortified, on the right of and near the Hillsborough pike. Having moved half a mile to the right the brigade was formed in reserve in rear of the Second Brigade and in two lines, my regiment being the center regiment of the front line of the brigade. Early in the day a forward movement commenced which continued steadily until my regiment had crossed the Granny White pike, where it took up position and fortified on a line nearly parallel with it, the darkness of the night having checked our advance. On the morning of the 16th

instant, at daybreak, our columns again advanced, my regiment this day on the front line. The enemy had fallen back during the night about one mile, where they were found to be strongly fortified, with a temporary fortification about 300 yards in front of the main line. This my regiment, with the brigade, charged and carried and held till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the main line was charged and carried, with many prisoners, small-arms, and some artillery. The routed enemy ran without consideration and were followed promptly a few miles, when the command was again bivouacked for the night.

My loss during the two days' engagement was 5 enlisted men wounded and 2 enlisted men missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the late campaign several flags were captured by my command, but not retained. A number of swords were captured also, but having no transportation for them they were abandoned.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. C. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

Reports of Maj. Orloe Smith, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 22–December 2 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
In Camp near Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the campaign from the 22d of November, 1864, to the 2d day of December, 1864:

On the morning of the 22d of November, 1864, we took up the march from Pulaski, Tenn. (where we had been in camp nearly two weeks). The Sixty-fifth Regiment had present 356 men. We marched with the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, of which the Sixty-fifth is a part; that day we marched about thirteen miles nearly, to a little place on the pike called Lynnville, where we encamped for the night with the rest of the brigade. Next day, 3 p. m., we changed camp; moved out a little east of the town. The Sixty-fifth Regiment was ordered out on the Campbellstown road to reconnoiter, as the enemy were reported to be out in this direction. We went out some three miles; found no enemy; came back to camp about 8 o'clock in the evening. At 2.30 o'clock next morning reveille was sounded and the troops were on the move for Columbia, Tenn., by 4 o'clock. The Sixty-fifth was the rear regiment of the Third Brigade. We marched rapidly and

arrived at Columbia 11 a. m. on the 24th; distance, eighteen miles. Here we took our position in line of battle on the right of the brigade and immediately commenced throwing up a good line of works. Company D, of the Sixty-fifth, was soon ordered on picket, where they remained until next day. The regiment encamped near the works. On the 25th most of the regiment was ordered on picket, where they remained until the afternoon of the 26th. Our pickets kept up brisk firing with the enemy's nearly the whole time they were on the line, but no serious casualties happened. On the night of the 26th our regiment, with the rest of the brigade, changed camp, took position back near the river. The Sixty-fifth occupied the second line. Remained here until the night of the 28th, when, with the rest of the brigade, we fell back across the river and went into camp until next morning, when, with the rest of the brigade, we changed positions and occupied the front line of the brigade on the left of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, on the north bank of Duck River, where we built very formidable works. Camped near our works for the night.

On the morning of the 29th we took up the march as advance guard with the brigade and division for Spring Hill; distance twelve miles. We marched rapidly; arrived there about 2 o'clock p. m. The enemy had already got there in advance of us. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out and the enemy driven back. Our brigade was immediately formed in line of battle, the Sixty-fifth Regiment occupying the extreme right of the line. I had the regiment throw up a strong rail barricade, which was of great consequence. Soon after getting into position, the enemy greatly outnumbering our skirmishers compelled them to fall back, which they did in good order. Soon a very heavy column of the enemy's infantry was discovered coming down rapidly on my right, and after a very severe fight with him, my officers and men doing their duty most nobly, we were compelled to fall back, as the enemy had such great odds against us that their left swung far beyond and around my right, forcing me to give back, which could not be helped. The Sixty-fifth, with the rest of the brigade, formed a second line, and with the assistance of the artillery compelled the enemy's left to fall back, and we were able to keep our position and hold the enemy in check until the rest of the army came up to our assistance. The regiment lost in this action as follows: Three commissioned officers wounded, and 4 enlisted men killed, 25 wounded, and 15 missing.

Just when the enemy were pressing the regiment the hardest I was severely hit by a musket-ball and was taken off the field. Capt. Andrew Howenstine then took command of the regiment and had only had it a few minutes until he was severely, if not mortally, wounded, and left in the hands of the rebels. Major Coulter, of the Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, then took command of the Sixty-fifth. Early on the morning of the 30th the army was drawn off and made a rapid march to Franklin, where the Sixty-fifth, with the rest of our brigade, arrived about 11 a. m., the enemy closely pressing them the whole way. Immediately on arriving at Franklin our brigade was thrown out in advance of the rest of the army, the Sixty-fifth on the left of the brigade. Very soon the enemy moved on in heavy columns and very rapidly, determined to crush all before them. Our brigade was out something over a quarter of a mile in advance of the works, and only the bravery, energy, and determination of both officers and men saved the brigade from capture or destruction, but after severe fighting with the enemy the Sixty-fifth, with the rest of the brigade, fell back to the works, where they rallied and fought the enemy with the

bravery of American soldiers. The enemy's loss was heavy. The loss of the Sixty-fifth in this engagement foots up as follows: One enlisted man killed, 16 enlisted men wounded, and 17 enlisted men missing.

The Sixty-fifth remained with the brigade at the works until near 11 o'clock at night, when they were drawn off and took up the march to Nashville, where they arrived the next day about 10 p. m., where we went into camp, and where we are up to date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLOW SMITH,

Major Sixty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Col. JOSEPH CONRAD, *Commanding Third Brigade.*

P. S.—The Sixty-fifth captured 1 rebel stand of colors and about 20 prisoners at Franklin.

ORLOW SMITH,
Major.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Decatur, Ala., January 6, 1865.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the operations and losses of the Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the battles before Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864:

Early on the morning of the 15th, pursuant to orders, the regiment broke camp and moved out in front of the works, taking its assigned place in the second line of the brigade to which it belongs. During this day the regiment was not engaged with the enemy, but changed its position several times, advancing and moving to the left, conforming its movements to those of the brigade, and bivouacked at night on the Granny White pike. Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 16th the brigade again advanced, moving toward the Franklin pike, the Sixty-fifth occupying the same position in the line as on the previous day. Near the Franklin pike, about 11 a. m., the enemy's pickets were driven, and the brigade charged up to within a short distance of the main line of rebel works, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and engaged the enemy briskly. The entire loss sustained by the Sixty-fifth was during this portion of the engagement. In about twenty minutes the brigade was ordered to retire, and it fell back to the rebel skirmish pits, where the Sixty-fifth assisted in the construction of a line of earth-works. Remaining there until about 3.30 p. m. the entire line charged the rebel works (the enemy's left having been turned), and the rebels fell back in utter confusion and rout. A large number of prisoners were captured, but it is impossible to ascertain the number taken by any one regiment in such a charge, in which all the regiments participated equally. The flying enemy was pursued until dark, when the brigade went into camp, the Sixty-fifth resting on the Franklin pike, about seven miles from Nashville.

The following is the number of casualties in the regiment, all December 16: Enlisted men—killed, sergeants, 1; corporals, 2; privates, 1; total, 4. Enlisted men—wounded, sergeants, 1; privates, 5; total, 6. Aggregate, 10.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLOW SMITH,

Major Sixty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

[Col. JOSEPH CONRAD, *Commanding Brigade.*]

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
January 3, 1865.

The following is a list of trophies captured from the enemy by the Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the present campaign:

Name and company.	Trophy.	Place and date of capture.
First Lieut. Ezekiel Moores, commanding Company A.	One C. S. sword, belt, and scabbard.	Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
First Sergt. V. H. Gregory, Company E.	One C. S. sword and scabbard.	Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.
Private Jacob Allion, Company D.	One C. S. sword and scabbard.	Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
First Sergt. A. C. Copeland, Company H.	One C. S. sword	Do.
First Sergt. A. C. Copeland, Company H.	One battle-flag	Do.
Corpl. Joseph Boley, Company I.	One sword and belt	Do.
Private Joseph Walters, Company I.	Two battle-flags	Do.
First Sergt. John Kanel, Company K.	One C. S. sword, belt, and scabbard.	Do.
Private Alexander Heggatt, Company K.	One C. S. sword, belt, and scabbard.	Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

The above swords, belts, and scabbards have been lost or abandoned during the recent pursuit of the enemy on account of lack of transportation or means of carrying them along. The two battle-flags captured by Private Joseph Walters, Company I, were both claimed and taken possession of by officers of the Twenty-third Corps the same evening. The one captured by Sergt A. C. Copeland, as also the sword taken by him, were sent to his home in Guernsey County, Ohio.

ORLOW SMITH,
Major Sixty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

No. 66.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the action of this division in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, before Nashville, and the subsequent pursuit of the rebel army under the rebel General J. B. Hood:

On the evening of December 14 I received orders to have my command in readiness to move at 6 o'clock on the following morning. I accordingly made all necessary preparations, and on the morning of the 15th I moved out and made disposition of my troops in accordance with the following orders from the commanding general of the corps:

IV. As soon as General Kimball's division has passed out of the works by the Hillsborough pike, General Beatty, commanding Third Division, will take up the movement, drawing out by his left, and will form in echelon to General Kimball's left. He will maintain this position and advance with General Kimball. He will also leave a strong line of skirmishers behind the solid works along his present position.

I disposed of my command in the following order: The Second Brigade (Colonel Post) on the right, the First Brigade (Colonel Streight) on the left, the Third Brigade (Colonel Knefler) in reserve. We lay in this position, waiting movements on the right of the army, until near 2

p. m., when I was informed by the general commanding the corps that he wished me to get possession of the hill immediately in my front, which was held by the enemy as an advanced position and enabled him to see too much of our movements and strength. The position was a commanding one, easily defended, and the enemy had strongly intrenched themselves. I directed Colonel Post, commanding Second Brigade, to at once assault the position and carry it, if possible. I at the same time directed Colonel Streight, commanding First Brigade, to support Colonel Post, moving on his left and a little in echelon to him. When the disposition was completed and the order given to take the hill the Second Brigade moved forward with great rapidity, and, ascending the steep declivity, swept over the intrenchments of the enemy, and carried the position. The First Brigade (Colonel Streight), which was intended as a supporting column, fired with the spirit of the charge, rushed forward, and the charge almost became a race to the summit of the hill. The enemy fled in confusion to the main line of works on a series of ridges behind this hill. I at once strengthened the position and remained in it until about 4.30 p. m., when I moved, in conjunction with General Kimball's division, against the main line of the enemy's works. As his division broke the line of the enemy on my right my command followed up the assault, and swept down and over the line of intrenchments, routing the enemy, who fled in utter confusion to the hills and woods in the direction of the Franklin turnpike, leaving a large number of prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and five caissons in our hands as fruits of the victory. I immediately formed my command behind this line of works, refusing the regiment on the left (the Fifteenth Ohio) to protect my flank, as my reserve brigade had been left in position near my former line to prevent any column of the enemy pushing up to get in my rear. The four pieces of artillery mentioned were captured near the white house, on the left of my line, by the Fifteenth Ohio, from which position, protected by the buildings, it had caused me serious annoyance in my former position and as we advanced to the second assault. The battery was stoutly defended, and was only secured by the determination and valor of the assailants. Great credit is due to the officers and men of the command for the prompt and energetic manner in which they accomplished the work assigned them; in fact, I had greater difficulty to hold them in check from advancing too far than in having any order for advance executed. As soon as my lines were reformed and my reserve brigade brought up, I advanced in the direction of the Franklin pike, conforming to the movements on my right until night came on and the darkness rendered farther advance inadvisable, when, by direction of the corps commander, I halted my command in position near the Granny White pike, intrenched my front, and went into bivouac for the night.

During the night I received orders from the corps commander to advance at daylight the next morning, the 16th, conforming to the movements on my right. I moved my command forward at the time indicated to the Franklin pike, where, in conformity to orders, I wheeled to the right and marched southward, moving my command on the left of the turnpike, my right flank resting on the turnpike. This movement to the right brought the right of my line in connection with the left of the Second Division (Brigadier-General Elliott), severing its connection with the left of the First Division. In this formation I moved southward toward Franklin about one mile and a half, when we encountered the skirmishers of the enemy posted on a partially wooded ridge. My skirmishers advanced rapidly against them, and after a

fierce encounter of several minutes drove them from the position, to which I moved forward at once and occupied with my front line. Advancing my skirmish line again I found the enemy strongly posted behind intrenchments, protected by an abatis on a double ridge, the declivity of the ridge forming a gap through which the turnpike passes. I ordered the Sixth Ohio Battery (Lieutenant Baldwin) to at once take position on the ridge occupied by my line, and the commanding general of the corps placed another battery on my right on the same elevation, from which they did good service in shelling the position of the enemy and battering down his defenses. About 2 p. m. I received an order from Brigadier-General Wood, commanding the corps, to carry the line of defenses in my front on the left of the turnpike by assault. I accordingly directed Colonel Post, commanding Second Brigade, to place his command in position to assault the works, and disposed the First Brigade (Colonel Streight) to support him, bringing up my reserve brigade (Colonel Knefler) to occupy the line from which the other brigades withdrew, and which had already been partially barricaded. About 3 p. m. the order was given and the Second Brigade dashed gallantly forward, and under a withering fire of musketry and artillery made every effort to obtain possession of the stronghold of the enemy. The First Brigade (Colonel Streight) supported them nobly, and moving forward with alacrity endeavored to carry the lines, but the position was too strongly defended to be carried, and the withering fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery made it entirely impossible to hold the advanced position we had gained, and my troops were withdrawn to their former position on the ridge. The loss in my command in this encounter was very heavy, among which was some of my best officers. Colonel Post, commanding Second Brigade, was seriously wounded, as was also two members of his staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, commanding Seventy-first Ohio, was wounded, also Major Strong, commanding Forty-ninth Ohio.

The enemy did not attempt to follow up our withdrawal, but remained behind their intrenchments, a few of them venturing over to rifle the persons of our dead and wounded who had fallen nearest their works. As the command retired I deployed a skirmish line in the position which it had formerly occupied, within 300 yards of the enemy's main works. The assault was not a success, because of the impossibility to carry a position so stubbornly defended, and with so many obstructions placed to prevent the troops from reaching the main work with anything like a formation or organization. The enemy either discovering or anticipating this movement, hastily brought re-enforcements from his left, and from the position where I stood I saw large bodies of fresh troops move rapidly down the slope and into the works. Prisoners taken afterward state that two brigades were brought hastily from their left to re-enforce that position, and that they reached there when my advance line was only about thirty or forty yards from the works; but although not a success, I am satisfied, from subsequent observation and from conversation with prisoners, that it contributed materially to the attainment of the end desired by causing the enemy to withdraw his troops from his left and thereby so weaken that part of his line that it was carried before the troops could be moved back again after my command was withdrawn. A few men cleared the abatis, and reached the work, as was attested by their bodies being afterward found lying right up against the work and several wounded inside the work. I had but just reformed my command behind its former position when I observed an assaulting column on my right moving forward,

evidently belonging to the First Division. I prepared at once to support them, and a few minutes afterward I discovered, by a wavering in the enemy's lines, that it was meeting with success. I ordered my command again forward. The Third Brigade (Colonel Knefler), leading, went forward with a cheer, followed closely by the other two brigades formed in echelon on his left, and this time were more successful, carrying the works of the enemy, capturing a battery of four guns, and rapidly pushing on in pursuit of the fleeing and routed enemy. The command also captured five other guns in the low land on the left or eastern side of the hill, which the enemy fled from, finding it impossible to get away with them, from our rapidly advancing column. It would be proper here to remark that I had deployed a heavy skirmish line extending about one mile to my left, and covering the front of the troops on my left, as they had not advanced as rapidly as I had, and I took this precaution to protect my left. It was this skirmish line that captured the five pieces of artillery in the swamp, but no guards were left over them, and they may have been afterward claimed by troops coming up from the rear. The pursuit was continued for two miles and a half, when the darkness of the night rendered it impracticable, when we were ordered to halt, and occupying a ridge running eastward from the railroad, bivouacked for the night.

The morning of the 17th demonstrated plainly that the enemy had fled from our front, and the ground strewn with arms, accouterments, and munitions of war showed that his retreat had been both hasty and irregular. I received orders about 8 a. m. to move forward, conforming to the order for movements of the day previous, and press the enemy vigorously. A heavy rain had set in during the night, and continued during the day, making it impossible to move through fields on the left of the road and continue the pursuit with speed and vigor desirable. I therefore, in accordance with instructions from the corps commander, withdrew my command to the turnpike, and moving in rear of the First Division, reached Franklin about 4 p. m., and went into camp. I brought forward my supply train during the night and distributed rations to my command, and had everything in readiness to continue the pursuit at daylight next morning. I received orders at 8 a. m. on the morning of the 18th that the bridge across Little Harpeth was completed and the corps would move forward immediately, my division marching in the rear. The rain continued falling heavily, but we reached Spring Hill before dark, and went into camp some two miles or two miles and a half south of that village. December 19, received orders at 8 a. m. to move forward, following the Second Division, the cavalry to precede that division and clear up the road. On arriving at Rutherford's Creek found the enemy had destroyed the bridge, and the stream was so swollen by the rain as to be unfordable, and in accordance with orders I put my command in camp to await the completion of a bridge across the stream. December 20, received notice about 12 m. that the bridge was completed, and orders to cross. Moved forward to the vicinity of Duck River, and went into camp near the position occupied by the division on November 28, to await the arrival of pontoons, sending Colonel Streight with his brigade to the river to assist in effecting a crossing. The crossing was not secured and the bridge laid until the evening of the 22d, when I crossed over with my division and, passing through Columbia, went into camp about one mile from the town on the Pulaski road. On the morning of the 21st [22d] Colonel Streight, commanding First Brigade, acting under orders from the corps commander, threw one regiment of his command (the Fifty-first Indiana)

hastily across the river in pontoons, and drove the enemy out of Columbia and occupied the town. The enemy resisted the crossing stubbornly, inflicting serious loss upon the regiment, but their stubbornness was not equal to the valor and determination of our troops, and several captures were made of the retreating force of the enemy.

December 23, received orders to march toward Pulaski as soon as the cavalry was out of the way, my division marching in rear of the corps. The rear guard of the enemy stubbornly resisted our advance, and we succeeded in advancing but five miles during the day. December 24, marched at 8 a. m., my division following the Second Division, and went into camp at dark two miles south of Lynnville, having advanced twelve miles. December 25, marched at 8 a. m., my division in advance of the corps, preceded by the cavalry. After passing through Pulaski I crossed Richland Creek, and took the dirt road leading to Lamb's Ferry, on the Tennessee River. About 1 p. m. I received intelligence from the corps commander that the cavalry was hotly engaged with the enemy, and I pressed forward with my command as rapidly as the condition of the roads would admit for about six miles, when, the cavalry having succeeded in dislodging the enemy and night coming on, I was ordered to put my command in camp. Owing to our rapid pursuit of the enemy, the difficulty of getting our train across Duck River, and the almost impassable condition of the roads, our supplies did not overtake us until late in the afternoon of the 26th, when they were at once distributed to the command, and every preparation made for an early advance on the morrow. December 27, received orders to march at daylight, my division marching in the rear. The rain continued heavily yesterday and during the night, rendering an advance extremely tedious and difficult; the loose nature of the soil of the country through which we passed rendered locomotion with artillery and trains almost impossible without the assistance of infantry to extricate them from the deep cuts and gullies, caused by heavy rains since and during the passage of the rebel army and trains. We succeeded in advancing eleven miles, passing a large number of abandoned ammunition wagons of the enemy and large quantities of ammunition partially destroyed, but did not encounter the enemy. December 28, marched at 8 a. m., following the Second Division, and marching thirteen miles, reached Lexington, Ala., eleven miles from the Tennessee River and sixteen miles from Florence, where intelligence reached us that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River, and the pursuit was abandoned. On the morning of the 31st, in compliance with orders from the general commanding the corps, I marched at 7 a. m. for Huntsville, Ala., via Athens, crossed Elk River on January 3, 1865, at Buck Island Ford, on a bridge constructed under orders from the corps commander, and reached Huntsville on the morning of the 5th, and thus completed the campaign.

In writing a report of operations affording opportunities for the display of personal gallantry and heroism and for rendering distinguished service it is impossible to chronicle the name of every officer and soldier specially distinguishing himself, and where all have done well to attempt to discriminate individuals would, perhaps, lead to invidious distinctions.

To my brigade commanders, Col. A. D. Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, commanding First Brigade; Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. Fred. Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, I return my thanks for the prompt and efficient manner with

which they executed my orders and sought opportunities for dealing blows to the enemy rather than waiting them to be pointed out to them.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio, took command of my Second Brigade on the evening of the 16th, after Colonel Post was disabled, and I cannot refrain from making especial mention of him here. In the management of the brigade he displayed the qualities of an experienced and capable soldier, and I would recommend him to our common superiors for promotion.

Of the officers and men of this command who deported themselves so bravely and entered so heartily into the actions and fierce assaults and bore up so manfully in the subsequent pursuit, I cannot speak in too high praise. The nation can safely trust its honor and safety to the courage and endurance of such men. The officers of my staff performed their duty well, both on the battle-field and the subsequent arduous campaign, and it is due to them to record their names in my official report, and thank them individually for their valuable assistance and co-operation. Capt. M. P. Bestow, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. H. C. Reid, Nineteenth Ohio, aide-de-camp, also performed the duties of provost-marshal; Maj. J. G. Dunbar, Seventy-ninth Indiana, inspector; Surg. R. D. Lynde, U. S. medical director; Capt. J. A. Beeman, Eighty-ninth Illinois, ordnance officer, also assisted me on the field; Lieut. A. G. Bierce, Ninth Indiana, topographical engineer, rendered me efficient service; Capt. H. W. Johnson, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, and Capt. Ion Nall, Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence, and Captain Carnahan, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence, rendered efficient service in their respective departments. Lieut. J. H. Glick, chief of ambulances for the division, and Surg. Benjamin M. Failor, Nineteenth Ohio, in charge of hospital, are deserving of thanks for the promptness with which the wounded were removed from the field and attention given them.

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of my brigade commanders, accompanied by the reports of regimental commanders; also a report of casualties and recapitulation of captures.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BEATTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Report of casualties of this division in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1864.

Command.	Officers.			Men.			Total.			Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
First Brigade, Col. A. D. Streight	3	13	.....	32	180	16	35	193	16	244
Second Brigade, Col. P. Sidney Post	7	27	.....	29	236	13	36	263	13	312
Third Brigade, Col. Fred. Knefler	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	7	.....	8
Total	10	40	.....	62	423	29	72	463	29	564

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Recapitulation of the captures of this division in the battles of Nashville and pursuit of the rebel army under General Hood.

Field pieces	13
Battle-flags	2
U. S. guidon (recaptured)	1
Officer's sword	1
Prisoners	721

Numberless small-arms of which no account was taken, as the pursuit was too rapid to admit of giving them attention.

No. 67.

Report of Col. Abel D. Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Green, Near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with orders received yesterday from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battles near Nashville, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

My brigade occupied, previous to the engagement, the hill to right and front of Mrs. Acklen's residence, with our right resting on the Hillsborough pike and immediately in front of the enemy's works on Montgomery Hill. On the evening of the 14th of December I received instructions from General Beatty in person to be ready to move at 6.30 o'clock the following morning, with sixty rounds of cartridges per man, and to take up my position on the left of the Second Brigade, and form in two lines, the first deployed in line of battle, and the second line in double column at half distance within supporting distance of the front line. The next morning everything was in readiness in accordance with instructions, but did not receive orders to move until about 11 a. m., when the brigade was moved over the works and formed immediately in front of its old position in the following order: The Eighth Kansas Volunteers on the right and the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers on the left of the first line, and the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers on the right, the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers in the center, and the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers on the left, formed in double column at half distance, composed the second line. We remained in this position about one hour, when I received orders to move forward on the left and in conjunction with the Second Brigade, and charge the enemy's works on Montgomery Hill. Our advance was sharply contested at first, but the impetuosity of the men seemed almost uncontrollable, and soon all firing ceased on our side, and the only unsettled question for the time seemed to be as to who among our officers and men should reach the works first, which I believe was settled in favor of the Eighth Kansas boys, though the boys of the Fifty-first were but a few seconds later; nor was the second line much behind, and I am not certain but that many of those who belonged in the second line had reached and formed a part of the advance by the time the works were carried. The enemy fled in confusion, the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers and Eighth Kansas Volunteers and portions of the other regiments pursuing for

about 300 yards, capturing many prisoners and small-arms. My position being the extreme left of our attacking column it was necessary to look well to my left flank, consequently I ordered the Fifteenth Ohio to take a position to the left and rear of our lines. I was soon ordered into position near the Montgomery house, my left refused to the rear, where we constructed some temporary works to protect the command, and about 3 p. m. I received orders to advance upon the second line of the enemy's works. The brigade was promptly put in motion, conforming to movements of troops on my right, and amid a most galling fire from both our left flank and front carried the works in double-quick time, capturing a large number of prisoners and small-arms. Here again the Eighth Kansas was successful in reaching the works in advance of any other portion of my brigade, though all pressed forward as fast as possible, and I can only attribute the slight advantage gained to superior fleetness of the men.

In the meantime I had ordered the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers to proceed in the direction of a frame house on the Granny White pike, some 400 yards to our left, for the purpose of protecting our left flank. The enemy at the time was shelling our flank from that direction. The Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers moved with such rapidity and vigor that the enemy, after a short contest, fled, leaving four brass 12-pounder field pieces with limbers complete, a quantity of artillery ammunition and small-arms, and several prisoners in the hands of the Fifteenth as a reward for their bravery. The guns were promptly turned upon the enemy, who, on perceiving the strength of the force before whom he had fled, rallied and reformed, evidently for the purpose of retaking the captured artillery. On learning the condition of things I ordered the Fifty-first Indiana to the support of the Fifteenth Ohio, and immediately made application to General Beatty in person for permission to take my entire brigade to the support of that position; permission was granted, but before the brigade could be placed in position the enemy had withdrawn. I then received orders to form east of the Granny White pike, and bivouacked for the night. Next morning (the 16th), in accordance with orders from division headquarters, we advanced about two miles without encountering the enemy, conforming to the movements of troops on our right, until we approached the Overton Hill, when my brigade was ordered into reserve in rear of the Second Brigade. We remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when I was ordered to support the Second Brigade in a charge of the enemy's works on Overton Hill, and in accordance with instructions formed my brigade in three lines of battle. The Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Col. Frank Askew commanding, composed the first line. The Eighth Kansas and Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams commanding, the second line; and the Fifty-first Indiana, the third line, Capt. W. W. Scearce commanding.

The brigade advanced in this order. Each line commander was ordered to keep within 150 yards of the preceding line, and every effort was made to retain the above formation, but as the several preceding lines approached the enemy's works each seemed to waste away, until all became intermingled in one mass, the more brave and daring of both brigades and of the several regiments proceeding clear up to the works.

It soon became evident that under the circumstances it was impossible to carry the works, as large numbers of men from both brigades commenced running to the rear. Fearing a counter-charge from the enemy, I at once proceeded to organize a force for the purpose of cov-

ering the retreat of the command; but before I had time to accomplish my object the entire command retired behind our works, and I hastily reformed the brigade, where we remained for about one hour, when the enemy, being flanked on our right, gave way in our front, and I was again ordered to advance. Conforming to the movements of troops on my right, we proceeded to within about two miles of Brentwood; had some skirmishing, capturing numbers of prisoners and small-arms. Here we bivouacked for the night and resumed the pursuit in connection with the Fourth Army Corps, the next morning, but encountered no enemy until the morning of the 22d. Having received orders the evening before from General Wood to lay a pontoon bridge across Duck River, I made preparations, and at daybreak commenced crossing the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, under Captain Scearce, in pontoon boats, about one mile and a half above the old bridge, and at the same time ordered the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers to deploy on the right bank of the river to cover as far as possible the crossing; a sharp skirmish ensued between the Fifty-first and about 500 of Forrest's men, which resulted in killing, wounding, and capturing about 50 of the enemy, including 2 commissioned officers, and driving the balance away, with a loss on our side of 12 men killed and wounded. The bridge was laid, and the troops commenced crossing the evening of the 22d. Since then my brigade has occupied its allotted positions in the pursuit of the enemy, but has encountered nothing worthy of note except muddy roads, which were everywhere abundant.

The brigade went into the action on the morning of the 15th with about 1,400 muskets and 80 officers, including the officers and provost guard at brigade headquarters, and lost during the several engagements 3 officers killed and 13 wounded, and 36 enlisted men killed, 201 wounded, and 1 missing, making a total loss in the brigade of officers and men killed, 39; wounded, 214; of missing, 1.

The officers killed were Capt. Thomas N. Hanson and Lieut. Charles J. Rodig, both of the Fifteenth Ohio, and Lieut. Peter G. Tait, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois. Among the officers wounded were Maj. L. M. Strong, Forty-ninth Ohio, severely; Maj. B. H. Kidder, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois, severely; Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio, slightly; Capt. M. T. Anderson, Fifty-first Indiana, severely. I am happy to state that from information lately obtained there is a fair prospect that all the wounded officers of this brigade will recover.

Total captures by the brigade—346 enlisted men, 4 commissioned officers, 4 pieces of artillery and limbers complete, 1 sword, and a large number of small-arms.

I am most happy to be able to report that both officers and men of this brigade acted at all times as becomes brave and gallant men defending the national honor, and while we pause to drop a silent tear in memory of the fallen heroes who but yesterday were our comrades, full of hope, life, and vigor, and to speak words of sympathy and encouragement to our wounded, let us resolve to emulate their heroic example in defense of national life.

It is useless for me to attempt to speak of individual acts of bravery, for to do so would be to make distinctions where all did nobly.

To the officers of my staff I owe much for their efficient assistance rendered me, as well as for their brave and daring examples. Lieut. G. S. Crawford, of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence, volunteered to act as my aide and was foremost in every charge, as was also Lieut. Wallace McGrath, acting assistant adjutant-general, who was wounded; Capt. John M. Farquhar, acting assistant

inspector-general; Capt. Cyrus H. Askew, provost-marshal; and Lieut. Thomas C. Davis, aide-de-camp, and did much by their example to render our operations successful.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your most obedient servant,

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 68.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Williams, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Green, Ala., January 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry in the operations of the First Brigade in front of Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy to Lexington, Ala., embracing a period of fifteen days.

In compliance with orders, four companies, viz. B, F, D, E, of the Eighty-ninth, took position on the skirmish line in front of the breast-works at daylight, relieving four companies of the Fifty-first Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry. The other six companies, in company with the brigade, moved out of the breast-works to the front at 1 p. m. of the 15th ultimo. At 2 p. m. a general advance was ordered, the Eighty-ninth taking position on the right of the second line, with the Eighth Kansas on our left, in support of the first line. The first line assaulted the enemy's first line of intrenchments and handsomely carried them. The four companies of the Eighty-ninth, deployed as skirmishers early in the morning, entered the enemy's works simultaneous with the first line, not in front, however, of the First Brigade, but in company with the first line of the Second Brigade (Colonel Post)), their position being to the right of the first in the advance. The Second Brigade obliqued to the left, thereby overlapping a part of the first line of the First Brigade, causing some confusion and compelling the First Brigade to oblique some distance to the left to prolong the line of battle. Immediately on gaining possession of the enemy's works the Eighty-ninth, in company with the brigade, proceeded to erect breast-works. After nearly completing them we were ordered to the right to fill the gap made by the previous obliquing of the Second Brigade. After waiting perhaps two hours from the first assault the First Brigade assaulted the enemy's second line of intrenchments, the Eighth Kansas, Eighty-ninth Illinois, and Fifty-first Indiana constituting the first line. The assault was gallantly and vigorously made, the three regiments of the first line entering the works almost simultaneously, the Eighty-ninth capturing 78 prisoners, and not finding the brigade provost-marshal, turned them over to Capt. M. P. Bestow, assistant adjutant-general, Third Division, who ordered them in charge of the division provost. Our regimental loss in these two assaults was surprisingly small, which I attribute entirely to the celerity and vigor of the assaulting lines. Not an officer or man hesitated a moment, but rushed at the enemy on the double-quick, or rather run, and never stopped until the enemy's works were scaled and the victory won. Our loss on the 15th was 2 killed and 4 wounded.

About 5 p. m. the Eighty-ninth was moved to the left about half a mile, and after considerable marching and countermarching in the dark bivouacked in an open field. Next morning at sunrise, in company with the brigade, moved down the Franklin pike about five miles, and remained in position until 2 p. m., when we were ordered to support the Second Brigade (Colonel Post) in a charge on the enemy's works; the troops behaved gallantly, but on account of the murderous fire and stubborn resistance of the enemy, were compelled to withdraw, which was done in good order and without confusion. About 4 p. m., the enemy being driven from their works in our immediate front by an assaulting column gaining their works on our right, thus exposing them to a flank fire and danger of capture, we moved down the pike some three miles and bivouacked for the night. The next day, the 17th, we, being the rear division of the corps, did not get started until about 9 a. m., passed through Brentwood, and encamped at Franklin for the night, after a very fatiguing day's march. From thence we proceeded in company with the brigade, marching alternately in front and rear, passing through Spring Hill, Columbia, and Pulaski, arriving at Lexington, Ala., on the eve of the 27th, where we halted for two days, and learning that the enemy had crossed the Tennessee River, and was beyond pursuit, we were ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where we arrived in company with the brigade on the afternoon of the 5th day of January.

Our losses during the campaign are as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; wounded, 2; total, 3; enlisted men killed, 3; wounded, 14; total, 17; making an aggregate of 20 all told.

Great praise and credit is due the officers and enlisted men of the Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry for their heroic conduct in the battles before Nashville, and their patient forbearance during all the hardships incident to such a glorious though tedious campaign; and the beginning of the new year finds the Eighty-ninth, though depleted in numbers, yet ready at any and all times to battle for their country's flag and the Union.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WILLIAMS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. W. MCGRATH,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 69.

Report of Capt. William W. Scearce, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Green, Ala., January 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-first Indiana in the late battles before Nashville and pursuit of the enemy.

The regiment received orders to be prepared for an advance by daylight on the morning of the 15th ultimo. At 11 a. m. we moved over our own works and formed in front of them, in easy rifle range of the enemy's works. At 12 m. we received orders to charge and take the hill in our immediate front, which was done without difficulty. The regiment immediately, on the occupation of the rebel works, was moved to the left a short distance, and until

4 p. m. was occupied in throwing up a new line of works. At this time I received orders to form my regiment in front of the works a short distance to the right. Half an hour later the regiment was ordered to occupy the second line of works, then some 300 yards in our front. This second charge was made in splendid style, under a heavy fire both of artillery and infantry. The regiment now moved to the left about a mile, where it took up its position for the night. At daylight on the succeeding morning, in accordance with orders, we moved forward in the second line about two miles, when the advance of the troops on our right being disputed, we moved to the right as a support. The regiment was formed in the rear line of the brigade, which at the time was a reserve for the Second Brigade. Shortly after 2 p. m. the order was given to advance on the enemy's works. My regiment received orders to move up as a support. The front lines failed to take the works, and my regiment, supposing they were to charge the works, pressed on over the lines in front of them, regardless of orders, until they reached the front line, some thirty feet from the works. The contest here was indeed desperate. The left of my regiment was exposed to a most galling fire of grape and canister from a battery in its front. We remained in this position about ten minutes, when the troops on my flanks giving way, I was compelled to fall back.

In this brief engagement the regiment lost 3 commissioned officers and over 80 men.

The regiment accompanied the army in its pursuit of Hood through Tennessee. At Columbia, the enemy disputing our advance over Duck River, my regiment crossed in pontoon boats and drove the enemy from the town, capturing quite a number of prisoners.

During the campaign the regiment has taken 182 prisoners. The entire loss is 15 killed, 101 wounded, and 1 missing.

I have the honor, lieutenant, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. SCEARCE,
Captain, Commanding Fifty-first Indiana Infantry.

Lieut. W. MCGRATH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 70.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Conover, Eighth Kansas Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH KANSAS,
January 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part my regiment took in the recent campaign against the enemy under General Hood.

On the morning of December 15, 1864, we lay under arms in line of works, front of Nashville and east of Hillsborough pike, until about 9 a. m., when I moved out and formed in line of battle front of works, conforming to movement of the line on the right. Remained in this position until 10 a. m., when, according to orders, I ordered Captain Balderston with thirty men for skirmish line to cover front of regiment. We then advanced with the entire line to charge the rebel works, and reformed in the captured works carried by the skirmish line. Lay in this position until 3 p. m., when, by conforming to movements on our right, gradually approached to within 400 yards of rebel second line, being on right of our brigade; lay in this position about thirty minutes until the forces, some distance on our right (beyond hill on Hillsborough

pike), started the rebels from their works; at this instant the left of Second Brigade made a feint to charge; we, taking it as real, charged down the slope through a lively fire to a ravine midway between our position and the rebel works. Being the only regiment in this advanced position we lay down and took cover for about five minutes, and then charged for their works, about 150 yards distant, which we entered and captured about ninety prisoners who had thrown down their arms and remained in the works. We pressed on over the works in pursuit of the retreating enemy to a ravine about 400 yards beyond their works, from which place we kept up a fire on them as they ascended the opposite slope. Major Dawson, of corps staff, then ordered the regiment to fall back to our position in line. There were no troops on our right or left that entered the works as soon, excepting those on the hill to our right. We lost in this charge 1 killed and 10 wounded. December 16, my regiment was in second line of brigade; moved in line about 8 a. m., two miles down the Franklin pike, confronting the enemy on Overton's Hill; lay in this position until about 3 p. m., when Second Brigade charged the hill, and our brigade, the First, acted as support. My regiment moved on with the brigade to within forty yards of rebel line of works, under a heavy fire of musketry; here the troops of both brigades were mingled together. We remained in this position from twelve to fifteen minutes, when I received orders to withdraw my regiment, which I did, and reformed in front of our works. In this charge I had 7 killed and 22 wounded. We again advanced in pursuit of enemy, who had been flanked from their works, and pursued until after dark, bivouacking near Brentwood Hills; since which time we have performed no particular part in the campaign, but have been with the brigade up to the present time.

Both the men and officers behaved with undaunted bravery.*

Total number of guns in the fight, 141.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours.

JNO. CONOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Kansas, Commanding.

Lieut. WALLACE MCGRATH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 71.

Report of Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp Green, near Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with an order just received I beg leave to submit the following as a brief report of the part taken by this command in the late battles before Nashville on the 15th and 16th ultimo:

On the 15th we were in the second line of the brigade in double column closed in mass in rear of the right wing of the Fifty-first Indiana, and moved in that position and with that formation in the charge in the forenoon which resulted in the capture of the first line of the enemy's works. When we reached the works, by direction of General Beatty, we were deployed into line and moved to the extreme left of the brigade, and refused to protect that flank, with Company K, Captain Carroll; Company B, Lieutenant Smith, and Company G, Lieutenant Doolittle,

* Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 8 men killed, and 2 officers and 30 men wounded.

deployed as skirmishers. In the afternoon when the charge was made on the second line of the enemy's works, the remaining seven companies were moved forward to McCrary's house, on the Granny White pike, directly behind which were the enemy's works with a battery of four guns in them. The house and outhouses, together with the nature of the ground, concealed our strength and movement from the enemy occupying the works and supporting of the battery, and when the foremost men emerged from the cover of the houses the enemy's infantry gave us one volley, which was promptly returned. A rush was made for their works and guns, when they fled, leaving their battery of four fine 12-pounder Napoleons with limbers and a considerable amount of ammunition in our hands. At the same time Captain Carroll, with the three companies which had been deployed as skirmishers, moved down the first line of the enemy's works, which to our left was still occupied by his skirmishers, driving them and capturing about thirty. Our loss in this day's operations was but nine enlisted men wounded.

On the 16th we were on the right of the first line of the brigade, with Companies E and K deployed as skirmishers. In the subsequent movements and changes of direction in finding the enemy these two companies were considerably to the left of the position occupied by the brigade, and covered partly the front of Major-General Steedman's command, and were in effect detached from their own command during the day. In the charge made in the afternoon, I was instructed by the colonel commanding to take command of the first line of the brigade, composed of the Forty-ninth Ohio, Major Strong, on the left, and my own regiment on the right, and move it within supporting distance of the second line of Colonel Post's brigade. When Colonel Post's brigade started we moved forward and kept within a short distance of his second line, and in good order, but when we reached the depression directly in front of the enemy's works it was evident that Colonel Post's attack had failed, and the fire of the enemy was so severe that the line was thrown into confusion, without, however, any evidence of panic or fear on the part of any one. While exerting myself to the best of my ability to restore order and urge the men forward I was struck in the breast with a musket-ball, which, though inflicting but a slight wound, from the nature of it, being a contusion, soon rendered any violent physical effort on my part impossible, so I went back, and with the assistance of the adjutant, Lieutenant Cope, collected together and reformed most of the regiment directly in rear of the Sixth Ohio Battery. In this charge we lost Capt. Thomas N. Hanson, Company A, and Lieut. Charles J. Rodig, of Company D, two valuable officers, killed, also Sergt. J. Ward, of Company G, killed, and 14 enlisted men wounded. As soon as the regiment was reformed I sent for Lieutenant-Colonel McClenahan, who was absent in command of the skirmishers of the brigade, to come and relieve me of command; as he had not yet returned when the second advance was ordered, I went with the regiment until we had passed the enemy's works, when Colonel McClenahan arrived and took command. When the second advance was made a number of our men who had remained near the enemy's works, and had not returned after the first charge, took a number of prisoners, for whom they have receipts, to the amount of 100 enlisted men and 2 commissioned officers. I remained with the regiment until after dark on the night of the 16th, when the increasing pain of my wound compelled me to go to the rear to seek relief. I went to Nashville and staid two days, during which time the regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McClenahan. I am informed noth-

ing of special interest transpired during that time. I rejoined the command before it crossed Rutherford's Creek, and again took command of the regiment.

Nothing which I think it necessary to mention happened during our toilsome and laborious pursuit of the enemy.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the officers and men of this command without an exception, so far as I know, did their whole duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ASKEW,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. MCGRATH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Capt. Joseph R. Bartlett, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Green, January 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to instructions received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 14th of December last until its arrival at this camp:

On the morning of December 15, 1864, the regiment, then under the command of Maj. L. M. Strong, broke camp and took position behind the intrenchments at Nashville assigned thereto, and remained until 11 a. m., at which time it was drawn off to the right for brigade formation, and was placed on the left of the second line. At 12 m. moved across the intrenchments and formed in double column, not changing position in the brigade. At 12.30 p. m., under orders received, the regiment charged and carried that portion of the enemy's first line of works in its immediate front. Upon reaching the enemy's works the regiment deployed to the left to cover the flank. Companies B and G were thrown forward to intercept the enemy's skirmishers falling back on our left, and captured thirty-five prisoners. Companies A and F were then deployed as skirmishers to cover regimental front, and immediately moved forward, pursuing the enemy, who was rapidly falling back, till reaching the enemy's second line of works, which they occupied, engaging the enemy farther to the left, who still occupied a portion of the line. In this movement they captured prisoners. The Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers was then moved to the left of the Forty-ninth, and Companies A, F, B, and G then rejoined the regiment, which in the meantime had moved a short distance by the right flank, connecting with the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Here hastily constructed breast-works were erected, and the Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteers formed on the left of the Forty-ninth Ohio. By orders received from Colonel Streight, Companies D, I, C, and H were deployed as skirmishers to cover the front of the brigade, and at 2.30 p. m. were relieved by Companies E, K, G, and B. At 3.30 p. m. the regiment, in connection with the other regiments of the brigade, charged and carried the enemy's third line, meeting with but feeble resistance; the enemy at the time moving under the effect of a charging column on our right. The brigade was then reformed, the Forty-ninth Ohio occupying the left of the second line, Companies E, K, G, and B rejoining the regiment. At 4.30 p. m. the regiment was moved by the left flank

along the enemy's works to the Granny White pike, joined on the right by the Fifteenth Ohio and on the left by the Eighty-ninth Illinois, in which position it remained until dark, at which time it was moved to the left and rear along the said pike and then to the front, some distance across the pike, where it went into bivouac for the night, having previously covered its front with skirmishers. In the operations of this day the casualties of the regiment amounted to 2 commissioned officers and 3 enlisted men wounded.

December 16, at sunrise, the regiment moved across and to the left of the Franklin pike. Companies E and K were deployed as skirmishers to cover our left flank, on which duty they remained until the close of this day's operations. The regiment, in connection with the brigade, moved forward on the left of the Franklin pike to within three miles of Brentwood, the skirmishers driving those of the enemy before them. At this point the enemy was encountered in force and found strongly entrenched on what is known as the Overton Hill. At 11.30 a. m. the First Brigade was formed in rear of the Second Brigade, the Forty-ninth occupying a position in the front line, between the Eighth Kansas on the right and the Fifteenth Ohio on the left. At 12 m., in accordance with orders previously received, the Second Brigade moved upon the enemy's works, supported by the First Brigade. The resistance was such upon the part of the enemy as to cause the lines of the Second Brigade to become broken and disorganized upon reaching a point within a short distance of the enemy's works, many officers and men having been killed and wounded and many having sought shelter from the heavy fire poured upon them by the enemy from behind his works. At this time the regiment, in conjunction with the First Brigade, was pushed forward to within about fifteen yards of the enemy's works; some of the men of the regiment succeeded in gaining them under a very heavy fire. It was soon found impossible to push any considerable portion of the line further forward, and suffering severely from the enemy's fire at this close range, the regiment, having lost its commanding officer, Maj. L. M. Strong, who fell severely wounded while gallantly leading his men, besides many other officers and men killed and wounded, and the enemy stubbornly defending their works against any prospect of their being carried by us, retired with the remainder of the brigade to its original position occupied previous to moving upon the enemy's works and reformed under cover of the Third Brigade. In this charge the regiment lost 3 commissioned officers wounded and 10 enlisted men killed and 36 wounded out of about 150 engaged. Upon reforming, Captain Hartsough, the senior officer present, assumed command of the regiment, and shortly after the enemy, having been routed on our right, fell back rapidly from their works in our front, and we advanced, pursuing them until dark, when the regiment went into bivouac for the night.

December 17 I assumed command of the regiment, having previous to this time been serving as inspector of the Third Division, Fourth Corps. Since I assumed command the regiment has not been engaged in any action.

The total number of prisoners captured is 45. For a more complete statement of the casualties reference is here made to the accompanying report thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. BARTLETT,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieutenant MCGRATH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

The following is a list of casualties occurring in this command in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.*

[J. R. BARTLETT,
Captain, Commanding.]

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps, in the battles before Nashville, December 15 and 16, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

Until the assault of Overton's Knob, December 16, the brigade was commanded by Col. P. S. Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, who was wounded in that assault while gallantly leading his brigade, and the command devolved upon me. At daylight on the 15th of December the brigade quitted its position on the Granny White pike and moved to the right, forming in front of the enemy's position at the burnt house. The Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, was on the right of the first line; the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Major Stookey, on the left; the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. Pickands, in the second line. The Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. L. Kimberly, was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade, and the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. D. Bowman, was left to hold the position the brigade occupied before leaving. Shortly after getting into position the brigade was ordered forward against the enemy's fortified position in front, which was carried without difficulty, the skirmish line clearing the rebel works without being checked, and pursuing the enemy nearly to his second line of works. The brigade was moved to a stone fence 200 yards beyond the house, and strengthened its line by throwing up a slight parapet of earth against the wall. The Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry was relieved from the skirmish line and placed on the left of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the second line. At about 3 p. m. an advance was made upon the enemy's second line of works, which was gallantly carried by the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in advance of the line on both flanks. These regiments sustained a considerable loss in this charge. The second line was moved up to occupy the captured works, and the first line promptly reformed. It was nearly dusk when the action ceased, and the brigade was then moved across the Granny White pike, taking a position nearly parallel to it, and facing the high ground on the Franklin pike, and intrenched.

Shortly after daylight on the 16th the brigade moved and formed on the left of, and perpendicular to, the Franklin pike, the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volun-

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 men killed, and 5 officers and 39 men wounded.

teer Infantry, and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being in the front line, and Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the second line. Moving forward in line of battle, the brigade came in front of Overton Knob, an eminence the enemy had fortified with breast-works, abatis, &c., and upon which he had in position a battery. Halting 600 yards from the knob, the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was moved to the right of the pike, and the Sixth Ohio Battery placed in position to fire upon the knob. The brigade lay here some time, the artillery firing on the enemy's works in front. At length Colonel Post, commanding brigade, was ordered to assault the knob, Colonel Streight's (First) brigade to support him. The Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry was deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward with orders to push as far up as possible, the enemy having showed few indications of a strong line in the works. The Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was moved back to the left of the pike, closing upon the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was designated as the battalion of direction. The skirmishers moved steadily forward to the edge of the woods covering the side of the knob, and then rapidly up its side, encountering, when a short distance from the enemy's works, a formidable abatis, while at almost the same moment the enemy was seen to move into his works a well-closed line of battle, which immediately opened a furious fire. The brigade in the meantime had followed closely upon the skirmishers, the two lines moving up in splendid order until receiving the heavy fire of the enemy, and then charging with spirit. The enemy, however, bravely defended his works, his infantry firing rapidly and low, while his battery swept the hillside with canister. The second line (Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry) came up promptly, and made a desperate effort to push on over the works. Two men from the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, with a skirmisher from the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, actually accomplished the feat, but after holding the ground some minutes, during which time many valuable officers were lost, the brigade, with Colonel Streight's, which came up as support, was compelled to fall back to the position from which it had started.

During this last movement a staff officer from the division commander informed me I was in command of the brigade, and directed me to form it in rear of Colonel Knefler's line. I know of no straggling to the rear, either at this time or any other, during the two days' operations.

The brigade had suffered heavily. Colonel Post, the brigade commander, was seriously wounded while urging on the men, and his horse was killed almost at the same moment. Lieutenant Clark, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Cobb, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, picket officer, both of Colonel Post's staff, were severely wounded. The gallantry of Major Dawson (General Wood's staff), who rode with the front line, and was wounded while endeavoring to penetrate the enemy's abatis, was particularly remarked. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, commanding Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, also fell severely wounded at this point. Captain Mennet, Lieutenants Mossman, Anderson, Gooding, and Irvine, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, wounded, and Captain Knight, same regiment, killed;* Lieutenant and Adjutant Dempsey, Lieutenant

*A mistake as to Knight; he was wounded. Lieutenant Gooding, of Knight's company, was killed.

Payne, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed; Captains Lewis and Raidaie, Lieutenants Stevens and Daum, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded; Captains Hansard and McMahon, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenants Delker, Patterson, and Miller, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded; Lieutenant Patterson, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed; Captain Tower, Lieutenants Bonnell and Harman, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded; Lieuts. E. A. Widener and E. C. Le Blond, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed; Capts. Goodwin, McDevitt, and Houck, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded; Lieutenants Brandon and McConnell, Seventy-first Volunteer Infantry, wounded, were the losses among commissioned officers in the regiments, and show with what gallantry the men were led during the battles.

I have reason to thank Lieutenant-Colonel Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Bowman, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Major Stookey, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; Captain McClure, commanding Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Captain Dunham, commanding Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for zealous and efficient discharge of duty while I commanded the brigade, and particularly for promptness in reforming their commands after the repulse at Overton Knob. I have also to acknowledge my obligations to the brigade staff.

On the morning of the 17th the brigade moved with the army in pursuit of the enemy, but was not again engaged. On the 26th of December, the brigade then lying six miles from Pulaski, on the Lexington road, I relinquished the command to Col. H. K. McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The provost-marshal of the brigade holds receipts for 278 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery, besides which Sergt. William Garrett,* Company G, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Private Holcomb,* Company A, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, each captured a rebel battle-flag.

Subjoined is a tabular statement of casualties:

Command.	Officers.			Men.			Aggregate.			Total.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
41st Ohio Veteran Infantry	.....	5	.....	1	23	3	1	28	3	32
71st Ohio Veteran Infantry	2	5	.....	19	96	.....	21	101	.....	122
93d Ohio Veteran Infantry	1	3	.....	2	22	.....	3	25	.....	28
124th Ohio Veteran Infantry	2	4	.....	1	19	1	3	23	1	27
59th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	7	.....	7	76	9	8	83	9	100
Total	6	27	.....	30	236	13	36	263	13	312

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. KIMBERLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Forty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 74.

Report of Maj. James M. Stookey, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 9, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in the two days' fight before Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

I broke up camp at 4 a. m. on the 15th, and by daybreak was marching with Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, to Hillsborough pike; there remained in reserve till near 10 a. m., then charged the skirmish line near the burnt house, Fifty-ninth in front line, capturing some prisoners. Sergt. William McElhaney planted first colors on the enemy's skirmish pits, but the men, being so eager for the fray, could not be halted until they had reached a stone fence some seventy-five yards farther on. There we remained under fire of a battery until near 3 p. m., when we were ordered to charge the enemy's main line of works. The regiment was in front line, and we moved forward in line of battle with the left of the regiment entirely unprotected, under fire from our front and our left as far as the enemy's musketry were able to reach us; but we still moved steadily on to within 100 yards of the works, when we charged on double-quick, bursting through their brush abatis, carrying their works and capturing a good portion of the force in our front. The officers and men were too eager in the pursuit of the retreating foe to search for trophies among what they supposed were secure. After this marched to the Granny White pike and bivouacked for the night. On the 16th marched by daybreak, crossed the Franklin pike, then moved forward in line. Found the enemy on Overton Knob, near Franklin pike, in a well-intrenched position. Colonel Post's brigade was to assault the works. In the formation the Fifty-ninth was on the right of rear line, with instructions to move forward and if the front line failed in taking the works to charge them. This I obeyed to the letter, but failed also. In the charge the men went as near the works as any other organization, as the position of my dead and wounded showed after the battle men were killed within twenty feet of the abatis. The support never came up to us, but fired over our position. I received orders finally from some officer, saying, "Fall back; we are falling back." I then marched the regiment off the field, it being the last organization which left it, and formed behind our battery, where the brigade was then forming. This ended the part taken by the regiment in the fight.

My officers and men all did nobly; all were eager and determined to be first crossing the enemy's works. My acting adjutant, Lieut. D. F. Korhammer, rendered me promptly every assistance in his power.

I hereto append a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. STOOKEY,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. B. A. HAMILTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 9 men killed, and 5 officers and 76 men wounded.

No. 75.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battles before Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of December the men were wakened without bugle call and quietly got breakfast and struck tents. Shortly after daylight the regiment moved with the brigade some distance to the right of its old position, and was placed on the right of the second line of the brigade in front of the enemy's position at a brick house to the right of the Granny White pike. Afterward the regiment was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade, and attempt to dislodge the enemy at the house. This was accomplished, the enemy making little resistance, and being pursued by the skirmishers nearly to his second line of works, far beyond the house. The regiment was then relieved as skirmishers and resumed its position on the left of the second line of the brigade. In the subsequent assault of the enemy's second line of works the regiment, though under fire, did not engage, but moved up to occupy the captured works, to allow first line to reform behind them. The command bivouacked at night near Granny White pike, intrenching its line. December 16, having moved shortly after daylight to and across the Franklin pike, the regiment went into position before Overton Knob, on the left of the first line of the brigade. In the assault of the knob the regiment served as skirmishers for the brigade, being ordered to push as far up to the enemy's works as possible. Being deployed 600 [yards] from the enemy's works on the knob, the regiment moved steadily forward to the edge of the wood, covering the side of the hill, and then, at the command, advanced at a run. Near the enemy's line a good abatis was encountered, but many of the skirmishers penetrated it. Just at this moment, however, the enemy, who had shown little force in his works, moved into them a line of battle in good order, and its fire effectually checked all advance, as it did the movement of the brigade which followed the skirmishers very closely. The regiment remained in this position until the repulse of the assault, and then fell back, reforming upon the ground from which it started.

I have to mention Private George H. Kleihans, Company I, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who penetrated the rebel abatis, and jumped the parapet in face of the rebel line of battle. Sergts. E. Morse, Company B, and Garrett, Company G, with several men, did not fall back with the regiment, and afterward, seeing the enemy leaving his works, dashed forward and took possession of four pieces of artillery; Sergeant Garrett also seized a rebel battle-flag. These were the first men in the rebel works after their abandonment, and with several others from Company A, added materially to the enemy's panic by promptly pursuing him over the hill and firing upon his retreating lines. Private D. I. Holcomb, Company A, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one of these men, captured a battle-flag. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of officers and men.

The list of casualties, though not large, includes some of the officers and men most marked in the regiment for faithful service and good conduct on the battle-field. Of these is Captain Hansard, wounded on the 15th, who has since suffered amputation of the leg; Captain McMahon and Lieutenants Delker, Miller, and Patterson, wounded.

After the assault, until December 26, during which time I had the honor to command the brigade, the regiment was commanded by Captain Dunham, to whom I am under obligations for his faithful discharge of all duties.

I have to submit the following list of casualties:*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. KIMBERLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. B. A. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement of the capture of the two battle-flags herewith transmitted, by men of my regiment:

In the assault of Overton Knob, near Nashville, on the 16th of December, 1864, the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry was deployed as skirmishers to cover the advance of Colonel Post's (Second) brigade of the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. The skirmishers pushed forward to and in advance of the abatis before the enemy's works, and when the brigade was repulsed some of them were so near the works as to be unable to retreat. Sergts. J. J. Mattocks, J. Jackson, Corpls. A. Flint and G. F. Haynes, and Privates D. I. Holcomb, and S. D. Ralph, Company A, Forty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry, were thus situated, and remained until they saw the enemy leaving their works, when they rushed forward and crossed the rebel parapet, securing a number of prisoners and a battle-flag. While lying near the works these men checked an attempt on the part of the enemy to throw forward a skirmish line to occupy the ground where our wounded were lying. Sergts. A. D. Hosmer, E. Morse, and Private Strickland, of Company B, and Sergt. William Garrett, of Company G, Forty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry, were also on the skirmish line and remained similar to those above mentioned, but were some distance to the left, directly in front of six pieces of artillery, when the enemy was seen to leave his works. They immediately advanced to them, taking possession of four pieces of artillery and capturing a battle-flag. Sergt. William Garrett, of Company G, obtained possession of the flag near the deserted guns. These men were the first Federals in the rebel works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. KIMBERLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-first Ohio Veteran Infantry.

Lieut. B. A. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed, 5 officers and 23 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. William H. McClure, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIRST OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance to orders, to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in the two days' fight before Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

We broke camp at 4 a. m. on the 15th, and at 7 o'clock was marching with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, to Hillsborough pike, and there remained in reserve until 9 o'clock, when two companies, A and F, were deployed as skirmishers, they remaining on the line through the day. The regiment was formed in the front line, with the right resting on the First Brigade, the Fifty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry on the left. We charged with the column on the skirmish line at the burnt house, taking some prisoners. The regiment was halted at the stone fence in rear of the house. We remained there under a heavy artillery fire until 3 p. m., at which time the charge was made on the main line of the enemy's works. The regiment moved forward through a field under a heavy fire of musketry, losing a number of men.

At within 100 yards of the works we charged on the double-quick, carrying the works, with a loss of 49 men killed and wounded. The abatis was very heavy, but was able to burst through and plant our colors first on the works, the color-bearer (Sergeant Bodwell) being wounded in the attempt. We captured a number of prisoners, and one piece of artillery with limber chest [which] was in our front. We marched to the Granny White pike and bivouacked for the night. On the 16th marched at daybreak, crossed the Franklin pike, then moved forward in line. Found the enemy in force on Overton Knob. In the assault the regiment was formed in the second line, with the Fifty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry on the right, with orders to conform our movements with the Fifty-ninth Illinois, as they were to follow the pike. The enemy made a stubborn resistance, and after remaining under a fire of artillery and musketry for thirty minutes, was ordered to fall back, as the entire line on our left was falling back. Our line was pressed forward as far as any other, three color-bearers being wounded right at the abatis, and quite a number were found dead within twenty feet of the works.

The regiment was reformed in rear of the batteries, and ready for the second assault within fifteen minutes after the order to fall back. The officers and men acted nobly.

Colonel Hart was wounded near the middle of the charge, at which time I took command of the regiment.

I herewith append a list of casualties: Killed and wounded, commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 117; total, 124.

W. H. McCLURE,
Captain Seventy-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. B. A. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

On the morning of the 15th of December, 1864, I received an order from the colonel commanding the brigade to relieve the picket guard in front of the brigade, requiring a detail of two commissioned officers and sixty enlisted men, and to deploy the remaining portion of the regiment in the line of rifle-pits when vacated by the brigade. This order I complied with, remaining in that position until 4 p. m., when I received an order to withdraw the pickets and rejoin the brigade, which at that time was halting on the Granny White pike about one mile in front of the position we had occupied. After rejoining the brigade we moved with the brigade and crossed the Franklin pike. After crossing the pike the brigade moved down the pike, halting at a point known as the second line of the enemy's defenses. Here I was ordered to take a position on the right of the front line, the right resting on the turnpike. The brigade advanced, halting at a slight eminence on the pike about 600 yards from the line of the enemy. At this point the regiment was moved to the right and in the rear of the battery, the left of the brigade now resting on the pike. While lying in this position I received an order to furnish two commissioned officers and fifty-six enlisted men to be placed on the skirmish line. This detail was not relieved, and did not participate in the assault. I remained in this position on the right of the turnpike until in the afternoon, when I was directed to unsling knapsacks, place them on piles, and detail a small knapsack guard. The regiment now recrossed the turnpike, the right resting on the pike. This was the position of the regiment in the line during the assault, in which our loss is as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 2; wounded, 22. Total, killed, 3; wounded, 25. Total loss, 28.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL BOWMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Ninety-third Ohio.

Lieutenant HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In Camp, near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Foot Volunteers in the recent engagement of December 15 and 16:

Late in the evening of the 14th I received orders to have my regiment in readiness to move at daylight on the following morning. The "general" was sounded at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 15th, and by day-

light everything was ready to move out, the baggage packed, and the wagons on the pike. The men were furnished with sixty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations. At about 8 a. m. our line was formed, and we moved by the flank to the right and front of the Acklen place, where we remained inactive for about two hours. We were then moved forward over the works built and previously occupied by the Third Brigade, and went into position, my regiment on the left of second line, with the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers on my right. The regiment was soon ordered forward to the first line, and my regiment moved to the right, so as to cover the center, it being the only regiment on that line. We were then ordered to charge the hill at the brick house, and take the first line of the enemy's works. I followed the movements of the first line at a distance of about fifty yards to their rear. The works were taken by the skirmish line, and the first line advanced to the stone wall, 100 yards to the front. My regiment was ordered into position near the brick house to support a section of Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery. We remained here for about two hours, when the first line was moved forward to the crest of a hill in their front, when I was ordered to the stone wall, and placed on the right of the second line with the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my left. We had hardly reached the position when the brigade was ordered to charge the second line of the enemy's works. The second line moved promptly forward, but the works were taken before we reached them. We were then ordered forward to the first line with the Companies B and H thrown forward as skirmishers. We remained here but a short time, when we were moved by the flank to the left across the Granny White pike, where we built works and bivouacked for the night. At reveille on the morning of the 16th the troops were formed and stood to arms, and at the break of day were moved by the flank to and along the Franklin pike until we reached the third line of the enemy's works, that had been abandoned by them in the night. Here we went into line on the left of the pike, my regiment in the center, with the Ninety-third Ohio on its right. We remained but a short time, and were moved forward in line to the crest of the hill in front of Overton Hill, where we were ordered to construct a slight work of rails. We were then moved by the flank so as to throw the Ninety-third to the right of the pike, and the right of my regiment resting upon the pike. We found the enemy strongly posted on Overton Hill in strong works with infantry and artillery. The Sixth Ohio Battery was then brought up and placed in my front and opened a heavy fire upon the enemy.

We remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when we were ordered to charge the hill. We moved forward, my regiment on the left of the first line, the Ninety-third on my right, with the Forty-first Ohio as skirmishers. We had hardly crossed our works when the enemy opened upon us with artillery. We moved steadily forward until within about 200 yards of the enemy's works, when the charge was sounded. I never saw men go forward in better style or with more spirit until within a few yards of the abatis in front of the enemy's works, when they met with such a withering fire of artillery and small arms as to check the line and cause the men to take such shelter as they could find. At this time the enemy were re-enforced by one or two lines, and their fire became so heavy that, although re-enforced by our second line, it was impossible to go forward; but the men remained firm and returned the enemy's fire until it became unbearable, when the brigade broke and fell back to its former position, where it reformed promptly, my regiment occupying the same ground as before the charge.

My loss in officers was very severe. The regiment went into the charge with 9 officers, out of which 6 were killed or wounded (2 killed and 4 wounded).

We now heard heavy firing on the right, and soon after saw the enemy leaving their works on the hill. The First Brigade was ordered forward, and our brigade followed them, my regiment still occupying the left of the first line. We moved forward in line very rapidly for about two miles, when it became quite dark, and we were ordered into bivouac for the night at Overton Hill.

Corpl. Frank Carr,* Company D, recaptured a U. S. guidon from the enemy, which I have already forwarded to corps headquarters.

I respectfully submit a list of casualties.†

I am, lieutenant, your most obedient servant,

JAMES PICKANDS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 79.

Report of Col. Frederick Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle before Nashville, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy until its arrival in camp near this place:

On the 15th day of December, 1864, the brigade was ordered to form in reserve of the two other brigades of the division and to conform to their movements. This position was maintained during the day. Several casualties occurred. Lieut. George M. Hull, the acting picket officer of the brigade, was severely wounded while advancing the line of skirmishers. On the 16th day of December, 1864, the position of the previous day was ordered to be maintained, which was kept up until after the division reached the Franklin pike. In the afternoon of that day the brigade was moved forward to occupy the position of the First and Second Brigades, who were then forming for the assault of the enemy's intrenchments on Overton Hill. Orders were received, in case the assault should not succeed, to hold the line should the enemy advance. Light breast-works were erected at this point. The assault being unsuccessful, the brigades engaged in it reformed in rear of the line. Shortly afterward great confusion became apparent among the enemy. I ordered the line to advance rapidly and to carry the works. This was accomplished without loss. Four guns, many prisoners, great quantities of ammunition, and large numbers of small-arms were captured. The line was ordered to advance in pursuit of the retreating enemy, preceded by a strong skirmish line. The enemy was here compelled to abandon five pieces of artillery, which were captured. The pursuit was continued till dark, when orders were received to return and to join the division. After passing through Franklin, Columbia,

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

†Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 1 man killed, and 4 officers and 17 men wounded.

Pulaski, Tenn., and Lexington, Ala., in pursuit of the enemy the brigade arrived in Huntsville, Ala., on the 5th instant and is now in camp.

A list of casualties is hereto attached.* Number of guns captured, 9; prisoners, 158.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. KNEFLER,
Col. 79th Regt. Ind. Vols., Comdg. 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th A. C.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Parker, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFTY.,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the late battles of December 15 and 16, 1864, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy.

On the morning of December 15 my command was in readiness to move at 5.30 a. m. By order of Colonel Knefler, commanding brigade, I took position on the left of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, connecting my left with the right of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. In the movement upon the outer line of the enemy at 12 m., although in support of the line charged with carrying the position, my command evinced the highest degree of coolness and soldierly bearing. At 3 p. m. my command erected a temporary protection against musketry and amidst a most harassing fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. At dark I took position on the Granny White pike and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 16th moved early to the Franklin pike and in the same relative position as was occupied the previous day. I furnished a strong skirmish line, which deployed to the left of the Franklin pike, and at once became engaged in a brisk skirmish with the enemy's pickets. At 3 p. m. I again supported the line assaulting the enemy's works, and in obedience to order of the colonel commanding brigade, assisted in the erection of breast-works as a defense and precaution against a counter-charge of the enemy. Immediately thereafter I was ordered by the brigade commander to advance, and did so at a rapid pace, crossing the enemy's works to the left of and near the Franklin pike, continuing the pursuit for a distance of three miles, capturing, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, nine pieces of artillery. Being in close pursuit of the enemy and every man being needed upon the front line, no account was taken of or guard placed over the captured artillery. My regiment joined in the general pursuit of the enemy to this place, near which it is now encamped. No casualties in my command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 79th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. V. BURNS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

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* Shows 1 man killed and 7 men wounded.

No. 81.

Report of Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-SIXTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the action of my regiment since the 15th day of December, 1864:

On the evening of the 14th orders were received by me to be ready to move from our bivouac, near Nashville, Tenn., on the following morning at 6 o'clock. At the appointed hour my regiment was in readiness, and about 8 o'clock the brigade commenced movements, I conforming with it. Moved a short distance to the right of the place of bivouac, when the brigade was placed as a support to the First and Second Brigades, who succeeded in driving the enemy from a hill which he occupied just in our immediate front. This having been accomplished, the brigade was deployed in line of battle on the hill, my regiment occupying the extreme left and somewhat refused. Here we were ordered to throw up works, which was done under a heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy's skirmishers. While here the regiment lost one killed and seven wounded. We occupied this position until night-fall, when an advance was ordered. As the enemy had been driven everywhere along the lines, the order was easily complied with; the only obstacle being the muddiness of the fields and the darkness of the night. After advancing perhaps a mile and a half we were ordered to bivouac for the night. On the morning of the 16th my regiment was up betimes. At 8 o'clock the advance was ordered. Moved in column of division, and met with no resistance until after going perhaps three miles, when an occasional shot indicated that the enemy was still in our front. The attack had been made on the right, and the battle was raging furiously; we, in the meantime, awaiting orders. At length the First and Second Brigades were ordered to advance upon the enemy, and, if possible, dislodge him from his position. My regiment, as well as that of the brigade, was placed in support. While the two named brigades were engaging the enemy we were ordered to throw up a barricade, and before fully complied with they had met a repulse. Soon after, however, the enemy's lines were broken on the right, which caused a precipitate retreat of his forces, which soon became general. My regiment, together with the brigade, were ordered to advance upon the routed and fleeing enemy, which order was carried into effect with a hearty good will by the men of my command. At the point where my regiment gained the enemy's works he had left in good condition four pieces of artillery, over which I placed a guard. Here also the regiment captured 55 enlisted men and 3 commissioned officers.

The ground over which the enemy fled was strewn with small-arms and accouterments. The pursuit was continued about three miles, when night again came upon us and we bivouacked pursuant to orders. On the morning of the 17th we again moved in pursuit, and notwithstanding the rain, which came in torrents all day, rendering it unpleasant overhead and disagreeable under foot, my regiment marched with the command, and that evening encamped on the banks of the Harpeth River, near Franklin. On the 18th we marched with the brigade and division and encamped near Spring Hill. On the 19th an incessant rain fell, and we moved near Mudge's Creek and awaited the construction of a bridge upon which to cross. On the 20th we crossed Mudge's

Creek and encamped near Duck River, where we remained until the evening of the 22d, when we crossed Duck River and encamped two miles south of Columbia. Here we remained until the afternoon of the 23d, when we marched about six miles and encamped. On the 24th we marched to near Lynnville, and on the 25th reached Pulaski, Tenn. Encamped four miles below, where, on the 26th, we lay awaiting supplies. The march was resumed on the 27th and continued until the evening of the 28th, when the command reached a little town called Lexington, Ala. Here we lay until the morning of the 1st of January, 1865, when the command marched in the direction of Athens, Ala. Upon reaching Elk River, ten miles from Athens, we had to await the construction of a bridge, which being completed the march was resumed and continued until the 5th, when the command reached Huntsville and our present encampment.

My thanks are due the enlisted men for the spirit and zeal manifested in the performance of the arduous duties devolving upon them.

To the officers my thanks are also due for their manners exhibited on the battle-field, their endurance on the fatiguing march, and the cheerfulness with which they performed every duty.

The aggregate of casualties foot up as follows: One enlisted man killed and 7 wounded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. DICK,
Colonel, Commanding Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. W. V. BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Report of Maj. Joseph T. Snider, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. BATTALION THIRTEENTH OHIO VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in the movements and operations against the enemy, commencing in front of Nashville, Tenn., on the morning of the 15th day of December, 1864:

In compliance with orders received the night previous, reveille was had at an early hour, breakfast over, tents struck, wagons packed and sent to the rear, and everything got in readiness to move at 6.30 a. m. In accordance with instructions from the brigade commander, my battalion was to remain and occupy the line of works vacated by the balance of the brigade, together with our own part of the line, until further orders. Our position was the same during the entire day and that night. Friday morning, December 16, before daybreak, in compliance with orders received the night previous, I reported with my command to Colonel Knefler, commanding brigade, with the balance of the brigade, on the Granny White pike about one mile in advance of our old line of works. At about 7.30 a. m. the advance again commenced, our division moving to the left of the Franklin pike; judging from the manner in which the division was formed, our brigade was in reserve, my battalion in rear of the brigade. Our formation was unchanged until between 3

and 4 p. m., when our brigade occupied the front. Skirmishers sent out from my battalion. At about 4 p. m. the rebel line in our front was observed to be giving way, when an advance was ordered. The rebel works in our front were occupied with little or no resistance. Four pieces of artillery stood smoking behind the embrasures, having been abandoned by the enemy. The pursuit was vigorously continued until total darkness compelled a halt, when "to camp" was ordered. Saturday morning, December 17, marched at an early hour, pushing rapidly forward under a drenching rain until near Franklin, where we camped to wait the construction of a bridge across Harpeth River. The advance and pursuit was continued from day to day as vigorously as the roads and very inclement weather would admit, until the evening of December 28, when we reached Lexington, Ala. On the morning of the 31st we resumed march, taking an eastern course, crossed Elk River on the 3d, and reached Huntsville, Ala., on the morning of the 5th day of January, 1865. No casualties occurred in my command. The health and condition of the men was universally good, considering the cold, wet, and disagreeable weather exposed to. Men were placed upon three-fifths rations from the 26th day of December, 1864, until the 4th day of January, 1865, but fully supplied the deficiency by foraging rather extensively through the country on the line of march.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. T. SNIDER,
Major, Comdg. Battalion Thirteenth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. V. BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 23, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFTY.,
Near Huntsville, Ala., January 8, 1865.

I have the honor to report the movements, &c., of my command during the campaign just closed.

On the 23d day of November, 1864, we broke camp at Pulaski, Tenn., and moved rapidly to Columbia, Tenn., where we arrived on the 24th, and, going into position on the left of the line, threw up breast-works. In the evening of the 27th we moved to the north side of Duck River, again went into position on the morning of the 28th on the left, and threw up breast-works. In the evening of the 29th we took up line of march, passing a portion of the rebel forces during the darkness near Spring Hill, at which place we halted for an hour or two, throwing up temporary breast-works. By daylight the command was again on the march and arrived at Franklin, Tenn., the same day, crossing over Harpeth River, and that evening took up position on the left of the fort on the north bank of the river, throwing up temporary breast-works. That night, in conjunction with the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, the command occupied the fort mentioned in order to cover the crossing of the troops from the south side of the river and prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of the bridges before they were destroyed. Lieutenant Fusselman and twenty men of this command were detailed to fire the railroad and trestle bridge. The troops having crossed, this

was effected before daylight the next morning, when the command, being the last to move, marched out to join the brigade on the road to Nashville. The light from the burning bridges having exposed us to the enemy, they opened on us with artillery from the south side of the river, but doing us no damage.

On the 1st day of December, 1864, we arrived at Nashville and took up position on the right of the Granny White pike, where we threw up intrenchments and remained until the morning of the 15th, having lost one man wounded on the skirmish line December 7, 1864. Early on the morning of the 15th we moved slightly to the right, and with the brigade were placed as reserve to the other brigades of the division; and in that position sustained the First and Second Brigades of the division in the charge and capture of the strong line of works of the enemy on Montgomery Hill. The command then changed front to the left and threw up a line of breast-works, running northwardly from Montgomery Hill and nearly at a right angle to the works captured from the enemy, in order to protect the left flank, as we then composed the left of our attacking lines, and threw out skirmishers. In the final charge of the day upon the second line of the enemy's works beyond Montgomery Hill a portion of our skirmishers participated in the attack and assisted in the capture of a battery of artillery to the right of the Granny White pike, turning the fire of the same upon the flying enemy, Sergt. William D. Reed, of Company A, being the first to reach and turn the pieces upon the enemy. We then moved to the front and left to the Granny White pike, where we bivouacked for the night. Early on the morning of the 16th we moved out to the left of the Franklin pike and marched down along the railroad, with the brigade, as reserve to the First and Second Brigades of the division. Found the enemy strongly posted in works across and to the left of the Franklin pike, and sustained the First and Second Brigades in a charge upon the enemy's works to the left of the pike, which they found too strong to take by assault. Threw up breast-works and supported the Sixth Ohio Battery while the other brigades were reforming their lines to the rear. The enemy having weakened his lines to the right of the pike to re-enforce his lines to the left of the pike to repel the charge of the First and Second Brigades above mentioned, our forces to the right of the pike charged and took the enemy's line of works in their front, whereupon we immediately moved forward, the enemy abandoning the works in our front in such haste as to leave a battery of four pieces of artillery and many small-arms. We pursued the enemy for a mile and a half, when, night coming on, we bivouacked. On the morning of the 17th we marched in pursuit of the enemy. Passed through Franklin on the 18th, crossed Rutherford's Creek on the 20th, and Duck River on the 22d, passing through Columbia that evening. Continued our march on the 23d. Passed through Pulaski on the 25th. Continued in pursuit to Lexington, Ala., where we arrived on the 28th. Lay in camp there until the 31st, when we moved for Huntsville, where we arrived on the 5th day of January, 1865.

I am happy to say that I have no casualties to report during the campaign, except the one man wounded, December [7], as above stated.

Casualties: Albert Honlette, private, Company B, severely wounded, December 7, 1864.

HENRY G. STRATTON,
Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Infantry, Commanding.

Captain BURNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 84.

Report of Capt. Lyman Bridges, Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps, of operations November 23–December 1, 1864.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, from November 23, 1864, to December 1, 1864:

The assignment of the artillery of this brigade on November 23, ultimo, at the commencement of the campaign, was as follows: Sixth Ohio Light Battery, First Lieut. A. P. Baldwin commanding; Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Lieut. Lyman A. White commanding; Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Charles W. Scovill commanding; Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Alexander Marshall commanding; First Kentucky Light Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson commanding; Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. Jacob Ziegler commanding; Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. Samuel Canby commanding; Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, Second Lieut. J. S. Burdick commanding.

The brigade broke camp at Pulaski, Tenn.; marched fourteen miles upon Columbia pike, and camped at Lynnville, Tenn., at 8 p. m. November 24, marched at 3 a. m. for Columbia; arrived at Columbia, sixteen miles, at 3 p. m. Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position on the front line of the Second Division, and the Sixth Ohio Battery and Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery in the front line of the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. November 25, the First Kentucky Light Battery and Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, were placed in the front line of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and one section of Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery on the right of the Pulaski pike. At dark all the artillery, with the exceptions of the Sixth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Illinois Light Battery, were withdrawn to the inner line of works on either side of Fort Mizner. November 26, the Sixth Ohio Light Artillery and Bridges' battery opened upon the enemy's troops and batteries at intervals during the day, and at dark were withdrawn to the inner line of works. November 27, at 5 a. m., Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, was placed in position upon the front line near the Pulaski pike, by command of Major-General Stanley, and played upon the enemy at intervals during the day. At dark all the artillery of the corps marched to and crossed Duck River, camping two miles north of the river. November 28, at 8 a. m., Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery was placed in position in General Wood's (Third Division) front, and Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and First Kentucky Light Battery in General Kimball's (First Division) front.

November 29, at 7 a. m., Batteries A and G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Pennsylvania Light Battery, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, marched upon the Nashville pike, Bridges' Battery Illinois Volunteers and First Kentucky Light Battery being retained with the First and Third Divisions to cover the retreat to Franklin. At Spring Hill the enemy's cavalry charged the Second Division (General Wagner's). About 1 p. m. Battery G and Battery

A, First Ohio Light Battery, were placed in position and checked this advance. Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Twentieth Ohio Light Battery were placed in position to cover the wagon train. At 4 p. m. the enemy advanced in force and drove the Second and Third Brigades of the Second Division back to the pike upon the line of batteries previously posted there. He was repulsed and compelled to fall back to a wooded ridge half a mile from the pike. In this action Batteries A and G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, were engaged. At 8 p. m., by direction of Major-General Stanley, Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was ordered to report to General Wagner, to cover the retreat of the army. November 30, at 2 a. m., the brigade marched out upon the Nashville pike. When ten miles from Franklin the enemy's cavalry charged the column. Lieut. A. P. Baldwin, commanding the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, and Lieut. E. H. Neal, commanding a section of the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, promptly placed their batteries in position and held them in check until General Wood's division came up and drove him back. The command reached Franklin at 9 a. m., where all the batteries of the corps were assigned their positions for the defense of the place. At 11 a. m., by direction of Major-General Stanley, one section of Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, reported to General Wagner, and moved two miles out on the Franklin pike, and was used with much gallantry and success on the outer line. By direction of Brigadier-General Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, at 12 m., I placed First Kentucky Light Battery, Sixth Ohio Light Battery, Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, and Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in position in line, and had good embrasures made for their guns; Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in position upon the south side and near the river, covering the left flank of General Reilly's brigade, Twenty-third Army Corps, which was the left flank of the army at that time. Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery and Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, were placed in reserve in rear of the center, near the Columbia pike. At 3 p. m., receiving orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, chief of artillery, Department of the Ohio, I placed one section of Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Lieutenant White commanding, in position on the right of the Columbia pike. At 3.30 p. m., the enemy appearing in force in front of the first line, and General Wagner's division having began to retire to the second line of works, I directed Capt. Charles W. Scovill, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, to place one section of his battery in position on the right of the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, and to take command of the six guns, including his own and the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, upon the right of the pike. He sent for one section of Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, and immediately took command of the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery, which had but one officer present, and he recently promoted, and worked the battery very gallantly.

The enemy followed General Wagner's division so closely that when the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, reached the second line of works and endeavored to rally in the second line, many of the new troops near the pike were carried back with General Wagner's troops, and the section of Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, Lieutenant Grant commanding, was by my order placed in position upon the left

of the pike, so as to rake the pike in case the enemy secured a lodgment at the barricade across the pike. The enemy having reached the second line of works, this section fired several rounds in conjunction with the First Kentucky Light Battery and Twentieth Ohio Light Battery and Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, and held him in check until Colonel Opdycke, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, rallied his brigade and retook the second line upon the right of the pike. The enemy appearing to continue to assault this position, at 5 p. m. the remaining section of Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery was placed in position upon the right of the former section and did good execution in conjunction with Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the successive charges made upon the right center of our lines. The section of Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, sent out to General Wagner's division retired in good order when the advanced line was overpowered. Upon the left of General Reilly's line a railroad cut run at an angle of about thirty degrees from the front of our line of works; this presented a very good cover to the enemy, and he was quick to take advantage of it, throwing his column into the cut. Lieut. S. Canby, commanding Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, very promptly placed one section of his battery in position so as to enfilade his line completely in the railroad cut. Captain Marshall, commanding Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, also placed a section of his battery, Lieutenant Bills commanding, in position, so as to co-operate with Battery M in playing upon the railroad cut above mentioned. Receiving orders from Brigadier-General Cox, commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, chief of artillery, Department of the Ohio, to remain upon the line with the batteries, I remained near the Columbia pike, which seemed to be the place upon the line where the enemy made the most effort to obtain a lodgment, which was a position from which I could see the entire line. All the batteries were fought with the utmost skill and gallantry, and assisted very materially in repulsing the enemy's repeated charges. At 7 p. m., receiving orders from Major-General Stanley to withdraw all the batteries of my command from the line and cross the Harpeth River, I withdrew the eight batteries in position and crossed the river without the loss of a gun or man in the withdrawal. Upon going to the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery to order it withdrawn from the line, I found that Lieutenant Burdick, commanding, had been mortally wounded a few moments previously, and nearly one-half of his battery and quite a number of his horses disabled. There being no other officer with this battery, I made application to Colonel Opdycke, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, for a company of infantry to haul off the guns to the pike. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, reported a company to Lieut. L. D. Immell, acting inspector of the artillery of this corps, who took command of the battery and brought it safely off the line and over the river.

I desire to mention the gallant and meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Immell and the company of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry that assisted very materially in withdrawing the Twentieth Ohio Light Battery from the works, while the enemy was assaulting the position.

To Capt. W. F. Goodspeed, assistant chief of artillery, and Lieut. George W. James, acting assistant adjutant-general, too much credit cannot be given for their constant and efficient services rendered day and night during the campaign.

Below is the amount and kind of ammunition expended by each battery in this command during the campaign; also the casualties in each battery in this command during the campaign:

Command.	12-pounder guns.					3-inch rifle guns.				
	Number of guns.	Solid shot.	Spherical case.	Fuse shell.	Canister.	Percussion shell.	Fuse shell.	Case shot.	Canister.	Total expended.
6th Ohio Light Battery, First Lieut. A. P. Baldwin.	4	128	228	48	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	480
Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	26	171	.....	310
Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Charles W. Scovill.	4	39	91	28	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
Battery G, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Alexander Marshall.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	231	361	126	765
1st Kentucky Light Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	15	48	107
Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.	4	165	272	219	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	684
Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. Samuel Canby.	4	107	214	74	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	495
20th Ohio Light Battery, Second Lieut. J. S. Burdick.	4	33	49	58	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Total	31	470	854	427	251	204	257	547	174	3,184

Casualties during campaign.

Command.	Officers.				Men.					Horses killed and disabled.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Aggregate.	
6th Ohio Light Battery, First Lieut. A. P. Baldwin.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	2
Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	1
Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Charles W. Scovill.	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	3	4
Battery G, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Alexander Marshall.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....	16	16	8
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	5	15	15	4
Battery B, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	4
Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. Samuel Canby.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	10	10	.....
20th Ohio Light Battery, Second Lieut. J. S. Burdick.	1	.....	.....	1	3	9	.....	12	13	.....
Total	1	1	.....	2	10	51	5	69	71	23

Annexed are the reports of the several battery commanders of the part taken by their commands during the campaign.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYMAN BRIDGES,
Captain Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, and Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 85.

Report of Maj. Wilbur F. Goodspeed, First Ohio Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps, of operations December 15, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, January 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report herewith the part taken by the Artillery Brigade of this command in the battles before Nashville, and in the pursuit of the enemy:

I received orders on the evening of the 14th of December, 1864, from the general commanding to have one rifle battery report to General Elliott, commanding the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and one 12-pounder battery to report to each of the other division commanders at 6 o'clock the next morning. I accordingly ordered Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Capt. Alexander Marshall, to report to General Elliott, Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, Capt. Jacob Ziegler commanding, to report to General Kimball, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Samuel Canby commanding, to report to General Beatty, commanding Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. These batteries moved with their respective divisions. The other batteries I kept inside the works until about 3 p. m., when I received orders from the general commanding to put a battery on the line to the right and front of the Third Division. I relieved Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and ordered them into the position, and put Battery E, First Michigan Artillery, in the position that Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, had occupied. General Beatty's line advanced, and he sent me word that he wanted a battery. I ordered the Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, Lieutenant Baldwin commanding, to report to General Beatty, but before he could get into position the battery that it was intended he should engage was captured by General Beatty's division. Night coming on the Sixth Ohio Battery was ordered to bivouac in the rear of the corps for the night. The other batteries were ordered back to their old camps. The batteries engaged on the 15th of December, 1864, were B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery; G, First Ohio Light Artillery; M, Fourth U. S. Light Artillery; E, First Michigan; Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, and the Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery.

I gave orders on the evening of the 15th of December, 1864, for Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, to report to General Elliott; Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, to report to General Kimball; Sixth Ohio Independent Battery to report to General Beatty at daylight next morning, to move with their respective divisions, and follow their main line up whenever it advanced. About 10 a. m. on the 16th I put the First Kentucky Battery in position on the right of the Franklin pike. They were afterward moved farther to the front, and on the right of the Third Division, in which position they remained until the retreat of the enemy. Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, had two pieces disabled about 12 m., and I relieved them and put Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in their position. This battery remained with the First Division during the remainder of the day. The batteries engaged on the 16th were the Sixth Ohio Independent Battery, First Kentucky Battery, Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery. The line advanced as the enemy fell back. Batteries G, First Ohio Light Artillery, Sixth Ohio Light Artillery, and M, Fourth

U. S. Artillery, were left on the line with their respective divisions. This night the other batteries were put in camp about one mile and a half in the rear of the main line. On the 17th the First Kentucky Battery moved with the First Division, G, First Ohio Light Artillery, with the Second Division, and the Sixth Ohio with the Third Division. There was nothing of importance occurred until we arrived at Rutherford's Creek on the 20th of December, 1864. Here Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, was engaged for a short time and lost one man. On the 22d and 23d crossed Duck River. On the 23d the First Kentucky Battery, being with the advanced division, fired a few shots with good effect at the enemy's cavalry. After moving along with the corps until we arrived at Pulaski, Tenn., I was ordered by the general commanding to leave three 12-pounder batteries and put their horses to the other four batteries. I left M, Fourth U. S. Artillery; E, First Michigan, and Battery B, Independent Pennsylvania Artillery. The other batteries of the brigade marched with the corps until their arrival at Huntsville, Ala., where I received orders from General Wood to go to Pulaski and bring up the batteries I had left there. I took the horses from the batteries in Huntsville and started back to Pulaski on the 7th of January, 1865; arrived in Pulaski on the 8th of January, 1865, and remained there one day to get the horses shod. Started from Pulaski to return to Huntsville on the morning of the 10th, arriving in Huntsville on the 12th of January, 1865, and put the batteries in camp. For the various parts that the different batteries took in the late campaign I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports in detail from the battery commanders.

Ammunition expended: Three-inch rifled, solid shot, 7; percussion-shell, 952; fuse-shell, 627; case-shot, 1,183; total, 2,769. Twelve-pounder (light) gun, solid shot, 715; fuse-shell, 692; case-shot, 856; canister, 13; total, 2,274. Total amount, 5,043.

Casualties: Enlisted men, killed, 2; wounded, 5; aggregate, 7. Horses, killed, 4; disabled, 12; aggregate, 16.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GOODSPEED,
Major First Ohio Light Arty. and Chief of Arty., 4th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Chief of Staff, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Lyman A. White, Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, of operations November 24–30, 1864.

HDQRS. BRIDGES' BATTERY ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1864.

The battery left Pulaski on the 24th ultimo and accompanied the main army to Columbia. Here it took position in line of battle to the left of the pike and remained during the night and part of the following day. A section was then ordered to the right of the road into position and stopped till dark, when the whole command went into park to the rear of the fort. Before daybreak it returned to the line of battle; took position and remained till the evening of that day. It then crossed Duck River and again took position, and afterward a second

one, though it was not engaged in either case. It then moved on with the column to Spring Hill, halted some three hours, and resumed the march to Franklin. Here it remained in park till the afternoon, when it was ordered into position to the right of the pike. During the battle this point proved a critical one, and the enemy charged repeatedly and in heavy force; the battery held its ground till 10 o'clock, when it was ordered into the retreating columns on the way to this city.

The casualties were Sergeant Taylor, Corporal Stark, and Privates Williams, Davis, Brasnahan, and McMahon wounded, one horse killed and two wounded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LYMAN A. WHITE,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 87.

Report of Capt. Frederick C. Sturm, Twenty-fifth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, of operations December 13, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 21, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with your orders of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On December 13, 1864, I received orders to report with my battery to Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding Fourth Army Corps, in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn. On the same date two sections were ordered upon the hill to the right of Granny White pike, to relieve Captain Bridges' (Illinois) battery; on the 15th the remaining section was ordered into position on the Granny White pike, the whole battery being under orders to silence the enemy's batteries or forces en masse that might be in front of the position held by the same whenever they opened upon our troops. At 4 p. m. the enemy opened a masked battery on our advancing forces to the right. The guns of my right and left sections of the battery then opened on the enemy, firing eighty-two rounds, with what effect could not be definitely ascertained on account of the lowering, smoky atmosphere. On the 16th of December, 1864, I received orders to move my battery to a position on the Franklin pike, where I remained until 6 p. m., when by your order I joined the Artillery Brigade about six miles from Nashville on the Franklin pike. On the 17th the march was commenced in pursuit of Hood's retreating forces, arriving in Pulaski, Tenn., on the 25th of same month, where I received an addition of thirty-two horses and one mule team and seventeen men from Battery E, First Michigan Light Artillery, to continue the pursuit, which was made over almost impassable roads to Lexington, Ala., and thence to Huntsville, Ala. The roads and weather being very unfavorable and my horses being new and unused to service, it made the march very hard on them, and I lost quite a number.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. STURM,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Maj. W. F. GOODSPEED,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 88.

Reports of Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson, First Battery Kentucky Light Artillery, of operations November 23–December 4, 1864, and December 16, 1864–January 16, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTERY KENTUCKY LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from the 23d of November to the 4th of December, 1864, inclusive:

The battery left Pulaski, Tenn., at 5 p. m. November 23, 1864, and marched to within one mile of Lynnville, where it arrived at 11 p. m., and encamped for the night. At 4 a. m. the 24th the battery left camp and marched to Columbia, Tenn., arriving there at 1 p. m., and parked on the right of the Pulaski pike, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad. At 4 p. m. it moved into camp near the railroad round-house, where it remained until 11 a. m. of the 25th, when it moved into position on the line of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the Shelbyville pike, about one mile from town. At 10.30 p. m. it moved with the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to the northwest of the town and encamped near the fort. At 8 a. m. of the 26th it moved into position on the line of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the hill on the right of the fort. At dark it moved on the Santa Fé pike and encamped about three-quarters of a mile from town for the night.

At daylight of the 27th it moved back to the position on the hill which it had occupied the day previous. At 6 p. m. the battery withdrew from this position, crossed the river at the ford, and moved one mile and a half on the Nashville pike and encamped until 8 a. m. of the 29th, when it moved into position on the right of the Nashville pike, where it remained until dark and then marched to Spring Hill. Remained in park there until 3 a. m. of the 30th, when it marched for Franklin, Tenn., arriving there at 9 a. m. of the 30th, and went into park with the Artillery Brigade about half a mile from the public square. At 12 m. one section, under command of Lieutenant Irwin, moved into position on the left of the Columbia pike about three-quarters of a mile from the public square. At 2 p. m. the other section, commanded by Lieutenant Sinclair, moved into position on the right of Lieutenant Irwin's section.

At 4 p. m. of the 30th the battery opened fire with percussion-shell on a column of the enemy forming on a ridge about 1,700 yards in front of the battery. A division of our troops had previously occupied this ridge, but were then falling back to the main line. The enemy formed and advanced upon the battery, and our retiring troops being between the enemy and the battery, it could not use canister until the enemy had advanced to within a short distance of the works. Our retreating troops came over the breast-works in considerable disorder, closely pressed by the enemy, and a portion of the troops supporting the battery giving away about this time, the cannoneers were driven from their posts. In a short time, however, a brigade in reserve charged forward and drove the enemy back and retook the battery. The cannoneers were then collected together, the limbers of the caissons brought up, and a steady fire of canister and shell kept up for about two hours, and then an occasional fire of shell for about two hours more, and then

the battery ceased firing. At about 12 p. m. the battery withdrew and moved across the river and halted on the Nashville pike about 400 yards from the ford.

The following is a list of casualties at the battle at Franklin, Tenn.*

The following is the amount of ammunition expended, viz: Hotchkiss canister, 48 rounds; Hotchkiss case shot, 15 rounds; Hotchkiss percussion-shell, 46 rounds; total, 109.

At about 3 a. m. of the 1st of December the battery marched for Nashville. It arrived at Camp Andy Johnson, three miles from Nashville, at about 10 a. m. and encamped. At 1 p. m. it moved into camp near Fort Negley and remained there until the afternoon of the 3d, when it moved into position on a hill on the front of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the left of the Granny White pike, where it is now posted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. S. THOMASSON,

Captain Kentucky Light Artillery, Commanding First Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. JAMES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTERY KENTUCKY LIGHT ARTILLERY,

Huntsville, Ala., January 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from the 16th day of December, 1864, to the 31st day of December, 1864, inclusive:

The battery left its position on the line of works occupied by the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the left of the Granny White pike, at Nashville, Tenn., about 8.30 a. m. of the 16th ultimo, and went into park with a portion of the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, on the Franklin pike near Fort Negley. At 10 a. m. it was ordered into position on the right of the Franklin pike about —— miles from the city, and at 11 a. m. opened fire upon the works of the enemy upon ——— Hill, about 1,200 yards in front of the battery. At 12.30 p. m. the battery advanced about 300 yards and took up a position on the right of the pike, where it again opened fire upon the battery of the enemy in the works on ——— Hill, about 900 yards in front. The firing here was steadily kept up until sundown, when the enemy's works having been carried, the battery ceased firing, moved forward and went into camp on the left of the Franklin pike about seven miles from Nashville. The battery sustained no loss in men or horses during the action.

The following is the amount of the ammunition expended: Hotchkiss solid shot, 5; percussion-shell, 167; time shell, 117; case-shot, 272; total, 561. Miscellaneous: Paper fuses, 400; friction-primers, 850.

At 9 a. m. of the 17th the battery left camp and moved to Harpeth River at Franklin, where it camped for the night. At 7 a. m. of the 18th the battery left camp, moved out on the Columbia pike, and camped about four miles south of Spring Hill on the left of the pike. On the 19th it moved to Rutherford's Creek and camped on the left of the pike with the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps. On the 21st the battery left camp at 5 p. m., crossed Rutherford's Creek, and camped one

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed and 5 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

mile from Columbia on the right of the pike. At 10 p. m. of the 22d it left camp, crossed Duck River, and camped in the edge of Columbia on the right of the Pulaski pike, where it remained until 12 m. of the 23d, when it left camp, and marched by the Pulaski pike. About six miles from Columbia one section of the battery, commanded by Lieutenant Sinclair, was ordered forward and opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry. The firing was kept up for about two hours. The battery sustained no loss in men or horses.

The following is an account of ammunition expended: Hotchkiss solid shot, 2; percussion-shell, 25; time shell, 11; case-shot, 2; total, 40. Miscellaneous: Friction-primers, 60; paper fuses, 13.

After the firing had ceased the battery camped for the night on the right of the pike seven miles from Columbia. At 8 o'clock of the 24th the battery left camp, and marching by the Pulaski pike, camped for the night one mile south of Lynnville. On the morning of the 25th instant [ultimo] it left camp and reached Pulaski about 2.30 a. m. [26th], where it halted on the square for two hours. At 5 p. m., having received four pairs of horses and four sets of harness from Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, three pieces and four caissons with eight horses each, and the forge, moved out on the Florence road, leaving the transportation behind. One piece and the battery wagon were also left for repairs on the carriages, the axle-trees being broken. The battery consumed the greater part of the night in gaining the top of the hill three miles from Pulaski, where it camped. About 9 o'clock of the 26th the battery left camp and camped for the night at Doctor Roberts' house on the hill six miles from Pulaski. About 8 a. m. of the 27th it left camp and marched to Sugar Creek, where it camped for the night. At 8 a. m. of the 28th it left camp and marched to Lexington, Ala., where it remained until the 31st ultimo. The piece left at Pulaski for repairs with our wagon rejoined the battery on the 30th instant [ultimo]. At 8 a. m. of the 31st the battery marched by the Athens road and camped for the night within three miles of Elk River.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. S. THOMASSON,

Captain Kentucky Light Artillery, Commanding First Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. JAMES,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTERY KENTUCKY LIGHT ARTILLERY,

Huntsville, Ala., January 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from the 1st day of January, 1865, to the 16th day of January, 1865, inclusive:

On the 1st day of January, 1865, the battery was in camp about three miles from Elk River. At about 12.30 p. m. of that date it left camp and marched to Elk River, where it went into camp near the ford. It remained in camp there until the morning of the 4th instant, when it moved about 10 a. m., crossed the river, and marched to Athens, where it camped for the night. At 8 a. m. of the 5th the battery left camp and marched to Indian Creek, where it camped for the night. At 7 a. m. of the 6th the battery left camp and marched to Huntsville, Ala., where it went into camp with the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, near the college building south of town, where it has since re-

mained. On the 8th instant eight pairs of horses, with harness and drivers, and one six-mule team, were sent back to Pulaski to assist in bringing up the batteries left there, and also to bring up the battery wagon and transportation of the battery. On the 13th instant they rejoined the battery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. S. THOMASSON,
Captain Kentucky Light Artillery, Commanding First Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. JAMES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Capt. Peter De Vries, Battery E, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations December 13–31, 1864.

Report of Battery E, First Michigan Light Artillery, Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, for the month of December, 1864.

December 13, 1864, I was ordered to report with my battery to the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Wood commanding. 14th, I moved with my battery out on the Hillsborough pike, and remained there through the night; put into position the evening of the 14th of December. 15th, ordered to advance at 3 p. m.; placed into position by Major Goodspeed, chief of artillery, and remained in position until after dark. Fired eighty-three rounds at the enemy, then returned to my former position on the Hillsborough pike, where I remained until morning. 16th, I was ordered in the morning to move my battery to the Franklin pike, and 1 p. m. I was ordered to advance and hold myself in readiness for immediate action. I received no further orders until 6 p. m., when I was ordered to advance along the Franklin pike, and went into camp No. 1, on the Franklin pike, seven miles from Nashville, Tenn. 17th, broke camp at 11 a. m.; came into camp No. 2, on the river bank, opposite Franklin, Tenn. 18th, broke camp at 7 o'clock; crossed the river into Franklin; marched fifteen miles; went into camp No. 3. 19th, broke camp 9 o'clock; marched three miles; came into camp No. 4 at 1 p. m.; remained there all night and next day. 20th, broke camp at 5 p. m.; marched two miles and remained by the side of the road until 4 o'clock in the morning. 21st, crossed pontoon bridge No. 1; marched three miles from bridge; came into park; remained there until 9 a. m., when I was ordered to advance; broke park, marched two miles, came into position on the river bank opposite Columbia, near pontoon bridge No. 2, and remained there until 7 p. m., when I was ordered to advance; got on the pike, where I remained in line of march until 5 a. m. 22d, crossed pontoon bridge No. 2; came into camp No. 5, in Columbia, at 6 a. m.; remained there until 2 p. m., when I was ordered to break camp; marched four miles; went into camp No. 6 for the night. 23d, broke camp at 7 o'clock; marched fifteen miles; went into camp No. 7 and remained all night. 24th, broke camp at 7 o'clock; marched all day; came into camp No. 8 and remained all night. 25th, broke camp, marched until 2 p. m., and arrived at Pulaski, Tenn. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, in camp at Pulaski.

PETER DE VRIES,
Captain Battery E, First Michigan Light Artillery.

No. 90.

Report of Lieut. Charles W. Scovill, Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations November 24–December 1, 1864.

HDQRS. BATTERY A, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the transactions of Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, since leaving Pulaski, Tenn., to its arrival at this place:

Received orders to march on the 24th of November. Marched to Lynnville. Resumed march at daylight the 25th and marched to Columbia, and took position on a hill with the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; remained in the same position until the night of the 26th, when we marched three miles to the right and took position, remaining there until dark of the 27th. We then started to cross the river, but could not get across; went into camp until 5 a. m. of the 28th, and then marched back to the position we had left the night previous; stayed there until dark of the 28th, when we crossed the river by fording. Marched on the 29th to Spring Hill; was ordered into position by Lieutenant Immell, and then ordered to another position by General Wagner, commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Threw up some temporary works of logs and rails. The enemy made his appearance on the right flank of General Bradley's brigade, and it fell back past the battery, the rebels following closely, when I opened on him with spherical case, shell, and canister and checked him; then part of the infantry was rallied and drove the enemy back. My men stood by their guns nobly; we fired 166 rounds, had 1 man killed, and 1 wounded. At 10 p. m. received orders from Captain Bridges, chief of artillery, Fourth Army Corps, to be ready to move. Left position at 1 a. m. of the 30th; waited for wagon train to get out until 3 a. m.; arrived at Franklin about 10 a. m., and went into camp until 2 p. m.; received orders to be ready to move and send my transportation across the river. I then moved the battery near a large brick house and was ready to go into position, when I received orders from Captain Bridges to move to the other side of town. When I reported to Captain Bridges he ordered me to put one section in with the Twentieth Ohio Battery. I sent after a section, and when it came up Captain Bridges ordered Lieutenant Grant, chief of section, to place it in position on the left of the pike in rear of the line of infantry about fifty yards. The section went into position about the time that the enemy broke our front line and there was some confusion; they did but little firing in consequence of their being so far in the rear that it was not safe to fire over the infantry. When the line fell back it carried the cannoneers back with it, but most of them rallied as soon as they could and returned to their guns. I was with the Twentieth Ohio Battery during the enemy's charge and it did good service. After dark I was wounded and Lieutenant Grant took command of the battery. We crossed the river shortly after dark and reached Nashville on the 1st of December.

Casualties.*

One horse killed, 3 wounded, and 1 broke away and escaped.

Ammunition fired: November 29, 166 rounds; November 30, 8 rounds.

CHAS. W. SCOVILL,
First Lieut., First Ohio Light Artillery, Comdg. A Company.

[Lieut. G. W. JAMES, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed, and 1 officer and 2 privates wounded.

No. 91.

Reports of Capt. Alexander Marshall, Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations November 23–December 1 and December 15–31, 1864.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FIRST OHIO VOL. LIGHT ARTY.,
Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the march and the part taken in the engagements with the enemy by Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, from Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, to Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

Broke camp at Pulaski, Tenn., at 3 p. m. of the 23d of November, 1864, moved about four miles and encamped for the night. November 24, broke camp and moved as ordered; at 6 p. m. took position with Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, on the line, at Columbia, Tenn. At 4 p. m. 25th completed our works; at 3 p. m., in compliance with orders, Lieutenant Newell reported to General Reilly, Twenty-third Army Corps, with one section; at 8 p. m. fell back to the inner line of works with the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. While moving, Lieutenant Newell's section joined the battery. 26th, at 4. p. m., transportation and caissons moved, as ordered, to cross the river; at dusk withdrew the battery, as ordered, for the purpose of crossing the river; at 10 p. m. encamped on the Columbia side of the river, in compliance with orders. 27th, before daylight, moved back into position left the day before; at 1 p. m. transportation and caissons crossed the river on the pontoon bridge; at dusk, in obedience with orders, withdrew the guns, and forded the river; encamped two miles from the ford. 28th, at 5 a. m., took gun teams to the river and withdrew battery belonging to the garrison of Columbia; 12 m., caissons and transportation joined the battery; encamped about half a mile to the rear of last night's camp. 29th, at 8 a. m., reported, as ordered, to General Wagner, commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and marched in rear of the division, reaching Spring Hill about 2 p. m., when we struck a force of the enemy; took position and opened with battery; fired some twenty rounds; Lieutenant Newell then reported, as ordered, with one section, to Colonel Opdycke near the depot; moved Lieutenant Bills' section at dusk about one-quarter of a mile to the right and opposite the enemy's center, into a defense thrown up by the One hundred and third Ohio Infantry. Casualties: Corpl. Daniel Allen, mortally wounded; Henry Cook, wounded in the thigh. Fired during the day sixty-seven rounds. 30th, at 1 a. m., withdrew the right, Lieutenant Bills' section, in obedience to orders; at 2 a. m. withdrew the center, Lieutenant Mitchell's section; joined the left. Lieutenant Newell's section, at 3 a. m., and moved with the Artillery Brigade, reaching Franklin, Tenn., about 11 a. m., and parked with Artillery Brigade; watered, fed, and groomed. At 1 p. m. moved Lieutenant Mitchell's center section out on the Columbia pike onto a hill near our skirmish line, and opened on the enemy, who we found advancing in strong force; at 2.30 p. m. withdrew this section, in compliance with orders, into the pike within our first line of works, and continued firing. Finding the enemy pressing close upon us, and no desirable cover for artillery, closed our firing here with canister, having lost 2 men killed and 5 wounded, and withdrew leisurely to our main line, reporting to Captain Bridges, chief of artillery, Fourth Army Corps, and received orders to move the battery (six guns) to the left of our line, near the railroad, and hold the position. Opened with canister, enfilading the railroad cut in front of Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Here I found the enemy in strong force, and coming up to our works on their hands and knees.

My men all behaved handsomely; fired about 700 rounds.

Casualties: Killed, Samuel Boals and Sebastian Sherwood; wounded, Second Lieut. Milton A. Mitchell, Sergt. John Murphy, Corpls. James H. Clinton, William Ransbottom, and Alex. M. Clinton, Bugler Daniel W. Merrill, Privates John F. Miller, George H. Mitchell, Thomas J. Smith, Charles A. Calhoun, John Phiffer, and Matthew C. Harrington. Had eight horses wounded, so as to render them unserviceable.

Withdrew and forded the Harpeth with four pieces and caissons between the hours of 9 and 10; fifteen minutes later withdrew the remaining section, halted near the river, when I received orders to move with Colonel Streight's brigade with four pieces, which covered the rear, the other section and caissons moving with Artillery Brigade. December 1, 4 a. m., moved with Colonel Streight's command; camped near Fort Negley, Nashville, Tenn., at 5 p. m. December 2, changed camp; moved to the right of Fort Casino. December 3, moved the guns of the battery out on the line near Broad street pike. December 4, Lieutenant Mitchell's section, with Colonel Streight's brigade, fired 300 rounds; the enemy's works were within 1,000 yards; no casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARSHALL,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. JAMES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FIRST OHIO VOL. LIGHT ARTY.,
Huntsville, Ala., January 15, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the engagements and marches of battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, from the 15th to the 31st day of December, 1864, inclusive.

In compliance with orders, moved at 6 a. m. the 15th up to the works occupied by the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, in front of Nashville, near the Hillsborough pike, and reported to General Elliott, commanding division. Moved forward through our works in rear of the division at 9 a. m. Moved into position and opened fire at 2 p. m. in front of a hill close on the left of the Hillsborough pike, fortified and occupied by the enemy's artillery—range, 1,300 yards. At about 4 p. m. moved forward with division and occupied the enemy's works; opened and continued firing until dark. At 9.30 p. m. moved in obedience to orders into our former camp within our works; replenished ammunition chests, &c.; no casualties; fired 600 rounds. 16th instant, moved at 6 a. m. out the Granny White pike about two and a half miles inside of the second line of the enemy's works and to the left about midway between the Granny White and Franklin pikes; reported to General Elliott, in obedience to orders; took position on the right of the division, and opened fire at 8 a. m. upon works being thrown up by the enemy. Apparently a force of the enemy were moving to our right, which called my attention to the interval of nearly a mile immediately on our right. About 10 a. m. moved about 1,000 yards to the left, across the creek, and opened upon a battery which had uncovered on our right and front; was replied to from these points—the Overton hill, directly in front, and the battery on our right and front. At about 12 m. moved with the division about 1,000 yards to the front, and within 600 yards of the enemy's works, occupying a line in which they had

commenced intrenching themselves; advanced one piece 200 yards. At 4 p. m. moved with the division through the enemy's works and opened about 300 yards inside of their last line; fired fifty rounds and moved across the Franklin pike onto the Overton Hill; fired thirty rounds, then moved down and out the Franklin pike about half a mile, and closed the day's work at dark with about fifty rounds; bivouacked with the division at 8 p. m. on the left of the Franklin pike. Casualties: Private M. C. Harrington, killed; wounded, George Stockham and Franklin Spooner; 1 horse killed and 5 wounded and disabled. Fired 123 rounds. 17th, in obedience to orders, moved with the division at daylight; camped on Harpeth River opposite Franklin at 4 p. m. 18th, moved out at 11 a. m., in obedience to orders, with Artillery Brigade; camped seven miles north of Columbia at 8 p. m. 19th, reported to General Elliott, at 8 a. m., in obedience to orders, and moved rapidly to the head of the column, resting on Rutherford's Creek; went into position covering crossing and opened fire about 9 a. m. Enemy replied a short time from two points. Bivouacked for the night in this position. Fired 250 rounds. Casualties—wounded, James Lloyd, private; 5 horses disabled. 20th instant, position same as yesterday. 21st, at 9 p. m., in obedience to orders, moved down to pontoons, and crossed at 3 a. m. the 22d; moved forward and took position covering Duck River ford, at Columbia, at 10 a. m.; camped in this position. 23d, at 3 a. m., moved down to and crossed on the pontoons; encamped close on the south of the town until 3 p. m., when moved out four miles on Pulaski pike and encamped. 24th, 10 a. m., moved with Second Division and encamped with Artillery Brigade ten miles north of Pulaski. 25th, moved at 10 a. m. with Artillery Brigade. Encamped three miles south of Pulaski, on Rogersville road. In Pulaski was furnished with extra teams for each carriage; left battery wagons, baggage, &c. 26th, moved at daylight forward about two miles and joined Second Division; encamped. 27th, moved at 7 a. m. about twelve miles; camped on Sugar Creek. 28th, moved at daylight; encamped at dark three miles west of Lexington. 29th and 30th, no movement. 31st, countermarched; encamped six miles east of Lexington, on Anderson's Creek.

Summary: Casualties: M. C. Harrington, private, killed; George H. Stockham, private, wounded severely; Franklin Spooner, private, wounded slightly; James Lloyd, private, wounded severely; 1 horse killed and 10 disabled.

Fired 2,086 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARSHALL,
Captain, Comdg. Battery G, First Ohio Vol. Light Artillery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. JAMES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 92.

Reports of Lieut. Aaron P. Baldwin, Sixth Battery Ohio Light Artillery, of operations November 23, 1864–January 5, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH OHIO BATTERY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report as the part taken by this command in the campaign from Pulaski, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn.:

The battery marched from Pulaski November 23 at 3 p. m., marching eleven miles, camping near Lynnville at 10 p. m. November 24,

marched at 4 a. m., arriving at Columbia 1 p. m. By direction of the corps chief of artillery the battery reported to General Wood, Third Division, and was assigned a position on Colonel Streight's brigade line. On the morning of the 26th instant the enemy advanced in our immediate front. The battery opened fire, and, spending fifty rounds of ammunition, repulsing the enemy. The enemy fired a few rounds with rifled artillery, doing no damage. The battery forded Duck River on the eve of the 27th. On the 28th the battery again reported to General Wood, but did not go into position. On the 29th the command marched at 8 a. m., arriving at Spring Hill at 4.30 p. m. Here the enemy's cavalry made a heavy attack upon our trains. The battery was thrown into position, but did not open fire. On the 30th again marched at 3 a. m. for Franklin. Information having been received that the batteries might possibly fall into the hands of the enemy before reaching Franklin, every arrangement was made to cut down the carriages and to spike the guns, the gun equipments were issued, and the gun detachments kept at their posts. At sunrise, when within four miles of Franklin, the enemy's cavalry charged the trains in strong force. The battery was promptly put in position on the left of the road and opened fire, repulsing the enemy. For the promptness and effectiveness of the battery on this occasion the command was complimented on the spot by General Wood, also by Capt. L. Bridges, chief of artillery, Fourth Army Corps. The battery arrived at Franklin 10 a. m. The enemy pressing up closely, the battery was ordered into position on General Reilly's brigade line, Twenty-third Army Corps. The enemy continued advancing, about 3 p. m. engaging our skirmishers. About 4 p. m., as soon as their lines came within range, the battery opened fire and continued firing until dark, expending some 550 rounds of ammunition. The enemy continued pressing their lines close up to our works, notwithstanding our heavy fire of artillery and infantry. The enemy tried hard to force a passage at the right embrasure of the battery. They several times got into the embrasure, pushing their guns through and fired upon the cannoneers. They were so unpleasantly close that we had to resort to the use of sponge staves, axes, and picks to drive them back. Private Jacob Steinbaugh killed a daring rebel with an ax and disabled another with a pick. The officers and men behaved splendidly; every man stood to his post.

No less than thirteen stand of colors were captured on the battery front by General Reilly's brigade, one of which by right should, as a trophy of that bloody engagement, be in possession of the battery.

In this engagement the battery sustained the following losses: Wounded, Private William B. Welch (mortally in right breast), Private John Shepherd (slightly in left arm), Private George Bradley (slightly in right leg), Private A. C. Stanart (severely in right arm); 1 horse slightly wounded, 1 mule drowned fording Duck River, 1 ax thrown through embrasure by Private Steinbaugh.

The battery was safely retired from Franklin at 8 p. m. November 30, 1864, arriving at Nashville December 1, at 6 a. m., the march being very rapidly performed from Pulaski to Nashville, forcing the column to trot a portion of the time. Many horses were injured by the rapid traveling; otherwise everything went well.

All of which I do most respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BALDWIN,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Sixth Ohio Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. JAMES,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Arty. Brig., Fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH OHIO BATTERY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 9, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command during the recent campaign, commencing at Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1864, and ending at Huntsville, Ala., January 5, 1865:

December 3, the battery was placed in position in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps line, firing more or less daily at the enemy's line of earth-works, some 800 yards distant, until December 15, expending 702 rounds of ammunition apparently with good effect, drawing no artillery fire from the enemy after the first day, viz, December 3, 1864. December 15, the battery operated with Third Division, advancing about one mile, expending ninety-nine rounds of ammunition. About dark the Third Division carried the enemy's line of works, capturing four 12-pounder guns, which by direction of general commanding I sent to corps headquarters; found fifteen boxes 12-pounder artillery ammunition, which I sent to the artillery ordnance train. December 16, the battery was placed in position to the left of the Franklin pike fronting Overton Hill, which was held by the enemy's infantry and Stanford's (Mississippi) battery. The battery opened fire and expended 696 rounds of ammunition. During the firing two of enemy's limbers exploded with shells. This line of works was carried with the capture of Stanford's (Mississippi) battery about 4 p. m. The battery continued to operate with Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, up to its arrival at Huntsville, January 5, 1865, but was not again engaged. From Pulaski to this point the battery horses suffered greatly, owing to the bad state of roads, being in some places almost impassable.

During every engagement with the enemy the men behaved splendidly, with great credit to themselves and the battery.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BALDWIN,
Commanding Sixth Ohio Battery.

Lieut. G. W. JAMES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 93.

Report of Sergt. Henry Horn, Twentieth Battery Ohio Light Artillery, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH BATTERY OHIO VOLUNTEER ARTY.,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part which the Twentieth Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery took in the late battle at Franklin, Tenn.

This battery, composed of four pieces (12-pounder Napoleons), and commanded by Junior First Lieut. John S. Burdick, coming from Columbia, arrived at Franklin on the 30th of November, 1864. The battery was ordered into line of battle at 3 p. m. the same day, and was attacked at 4 p. m. The men stood firmly to their arms until 9 p. m.

of the same day, when we received orders to fall back and cross the river. There we received orders to march, and arrived at Nashville at 11 a. m. December 1.

We lost heavily in horses, which were wounded during the action in such a manner as to render them almost unserviceable. The men, as stated above, acted with great bravery, and showed what kind of material they were made of. The guns are in good condition, except some accouterments, which are either broken or lost. We fired 169 rounds of ammunition of different kinds, and did good execution.

The losses in killed, wounded, and missing are as follows.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY HORN,

First Sergeant Twentieth Independent Battery, Ohio Vol. Arty.

Captain BRIDGES,

Chief of Artillery, Fourth Corps.

No. 94.

Reports of Capt. Jacob Ziegler, Battery B, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations November 23–December 1 and December 15–31, 1864.

Official report of marches, engagements, &c., of Battery B, Independent Artillery, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, since 23d day of November, 1864, to the 1st day of December, 1864.

The battery left Pulaski, Tenn., on the 23d day of November at 4 p. m., arrived at Columbia on the 24th of November; took position on the left of the line and moved toward the right on the 25th; crossed the river on the evening of the 27th. On the 28th we were ordered again in position on the north side of Columbia; remained there until the 29th when we marched toward Spring Hill and a fight ensued. The battery was on the extreme right, close to the pike. One section was ordered farther out by General Wagner, with one infantry regiment for support; came in position and fired. The enemy advanced then on to us and drove the regiment into the section, and at the same time we received orders through General Wagner's aide-de-camp to fall back as quick as possible. I fell back and commenced firing again at my first position and alongside of the other sections. Here we checked the enemy. Received orders to march again about 2 o'clock in the morning on the 29th [30th] of November. About 9 a. m. the same day, some cavalry attacked very suddenly our flanks. Got in position but did not fire. Resumed our march again, and arrived in Franklin, Tenn., about 10 a. m. Was ordered in position near the right of the Twenty-third Army Corps, when we were attacked and took an active part in that fight. The loss in the battery that day was 3 men wounded, 3 horses killed, and 4 horses disabled. Crossed the river on the same evening and arrived in Nashville, Tenn., on the 30th day of November [December 1].

J. ZIEGLER,

Capt., Comdg. Battery B, Indpt. Arty., Pennsylvania Vet. Vols.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 4 men killed and 8 men wounded.

HDQRS. BATTERY B, INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,
PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Huntsville, Ala., January 16, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the engagements and marches of Battery B, Independent Artillery, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, from the 15th to the 31st of December, 1864, inclusive.

In compliance with orders from chief of artillery, I was ordered to report with the battery to the First Division commander (General Kimball). Moved at 6 a. m. the 15th to the right of the Granny White pike about 500 yards, and halted in the rear of the division; at 9 a. m. moved forward and opened fire at 2 p. m. in front of a hill close to the Hillsborough pike: at 4 p. m. advanced with the battery about 800 yards and took up a position in front of the enemy's works close to the Hillsborough pike, and succeeded in silencing the guns (which were afterward captured), when we moved forward in the rear of the division, and occupied the enemy's works. Opened and continued firing until 9 p. m., when we moved in obedience to orders into our former camp inside our works and on the Granny White pike, where we replenished ammunition chests, &c. No casualties; fired 507 rounds. 16th instant, moved at 7 a. m. down the Franklin pike about two miles and a half in rear of the division, and followed it to the right of the Franklin pike out into an open cornfield in front of the enemy's batteries and about 1,000 yards distant; opened and kept up a vigorous fire, when we were enfiladed by two of the enemy's batteries, breaking the axle of the right gun and knocking off the trail of the left gun, thereby disabling completely the left section, killing 1 man, William Haberlin, and wounding 2 others, Corporal Bowles and Alfred Butler, also killing 2 horses. The disabled guns were brought off the field, while the right section remained in position until 1 p. m., when it was relieved by Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Fired during the day 199 rounds. 17th, in obedience to orders moved with the division at daylight; camped on Little Harpeth River opposite Franklin at 4 p. m. 18th, moved out at 10 a. m. in obedience to orders, with Artillery Brigade, and camped seven miles north of Columbia at 8 p. m. 19th, at 8 a. m., moved with the division to Columbia; reached it about 11 a. m., and went into camp until 9 p. m., when we were ordered to cross Duck River, but did not succeed in crossing until the morning of the 24th, and marched to and beyond Lynnville, where we bivouacked with the Artillery Brigade. 25th, in obedience to orders reported to General Kimball; followed his division to Pulaski, where the battery was ordered to remain until further orders, giving nine teams to Battery G, First Ohio Volunteers, to aid them on the march from Pulaski to Lexington, Ala.

Summary of casualties: Killed, Private William Haberlin; wounded, Corpl. Charles Bowles (severely) and Private Alfred Butler (slightly); 3 horses killed and 2 disabled.

Fired 706 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ZIEGLER,
Captain.

Lieut. G. W. JAMES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

Reports of Lieut. Samuel Canby, Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations November 25–December 1 and December 15–31, 1864.

BATTERY M, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Battery M, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery, in the operations of the army since November 25 to the present date:

The battery joined the Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, on the morning of November 25, at Columbia, and remained in park near left of Fourth Army Corps all that day. November 26, battery crossed Duck River on pontoon bridge near railroad, and went into park half a mile from river. November 27, battery was placed in position to protect pontoon bridge over Duck River. November 28, marched to Franklin pike and went into park two miles from Columbia. November 29, marched to Spring Hill and took position on Franklin pike; fired eight case-shot from left section at enemy's skirmishers. November 30, left Spring Hill at 3 a. m.; the left section, Lieut. C. F. Merkle commanding, and caissons of right section marched directly to Franklin. Lieutenant Merkle dispersed a body of the enemy's cavalry five miles south of the town, firing three shells. The right section, Lieut. J. M. Stephenson commanding, moved with the rear guard; it was placed in a position on a hill two miles south of Franklin, where Lieutenant Stephenson fired twelve shot, sixteen cases, and twelve shell at the enemy's cavalry on our right and in rear, driving back their skirmishers. Lieutenant Stephenson reached Franklin at noon, and soon after the battery was placed in position on the extreme left of our line, and repulsed the charge made upon that point. During the charge the right section, at the suggestion of Lieutenant Stephenson, was placed on the left of left section, where it completely swept the railroad and river-bank.

Lieutenants Stephenson and Merkle, in charge of sections, and Lieutenant Ennis, in charge of right piece of right section, handled their commands with great coolness and skill. Corporals Steele and Shotts deserve mention for their coolness and excellent gunnery. Corporal Shotts was wounded early in the action, but remained with his piece. Two men were killed and 7 wounded. The body of a caisson was lost in the river at the pontoon bridge, and a limber left on the field, the pole being broken.

Moved from our position on the left at 8 p. m., and reached Nashville at 7 a. m. December 1. Went into position at block-house, on right of Franklin pike. December 2 and 3, remained in position at block-house. December 4, left block-house and went into camp on right of the Granny White pike.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CANBY,
First Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery M.

Lieut. G. W. JAMES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. BATTERY M, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Huntsville, Ala., January 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the operations of the Army of the Cumberland from the 15th of December, 1864, to the 31st of December, inclusive:

December 15, moved out on the Hillsborough pike at noon; followed up a charge by the infantry, and went into position near the Montgomery ruins; the right section, Lieutenant Stephenson commanding, 150 yards to the right of the ruins; the left section, Lieutenant Merkle commanding, on the left and in rear of them. The fire of right section was directed upon the enemy's works in its front; that of left section upon enemy's rifle-pits and skirmishers on its left and front. After firing two hours the battery was ordered to advance one-quarter of a mile to a position in front of the works, upon which the fire of right section had previously been directed. Soon after taking position the works were charged upon and taken, the battery, advancing to a position in rear of the captured works, continued firing till dark; returned to camp near Acklen place at 10 p. m. One horse wounded; no other casualties. December 16, moved out on Franklin pike at 12 m., and relieved Captain Ziegler's battery. Our fire was principally directed upon the enemy's line near the pike and upon a battery in an angle of the woods in our immediate front. At 4 p. m. the battery moved up with the infantry to a position in rear of enemy's line on right of pike, and soon after moved down the pike with General Grose's command to Mrs. Ewing's house, where the battery remained in position all night. I received an order at 8 p. m. to rejoin General Beatty's division, but General Kimball ordered me to remain in position, as it was impossible to rejoin the division that night. No casualties during the 16th. December 17, marched to Franklin, following in rear of General Kimball's division. December 18, marched to camp south of and near Spring Hill. December 19, marched to camp within one mile of Rutherford's Creek. December 20 and 21, in camp near Rutherford's Creek. December 22, marched to camp near Franklin; ordered to be in readiness to cross pontoon bridge at 7.30; remained on pike all night; marched one mile. December 23, went into park near pontoon bridge; ordered to cross at dark; got one piece across, when bridge became impassable and was not repaired that night. December 24, crossed remainder of battery over Duck River, and marched to camp near Lynnville. December 25, marched to Pulaski. December 26 to 31, in camp at Pulaski.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CANBY,
First Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery M.

Lieut. G. W. JAMES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 96.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Columbia, Tenn., December 31, 1864.

GENERAL: In accordance with the desire of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under

my command from the time of the separation of the Twenty-third Army Corps from the main army, under General Sherman, to the present time.

On the 30th of October, 1864, at Rome, Ga., I received the order of Major-General Sherman (inclosed herewith and marked A*), directing me to march with the Twenty-third Corps to Resaca, Ga., and report by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, then at Nashville, for further orders. I marched on the following day and arrived at Resaca on the 1st of November, reporting by telegraph to Major-General Thomas from Calhoun on the afternoon of the 31st of October.

At Calhoun, on the 1st of November, I received orders from Major-General Thomas (inclosed herewith and marked B†), directing me to move via Tullahoma to Pulaski, Tenn., which was subsequently changed, and I was ordered to move by way of Nashville and to send my wagon trains forward to Chattanooga. Accordingly the troops commenced to move as soon as the first railroad trains arrived, which was the 3d of November, but owing to delays in the railroads the last of the troops did not reach Nashville until the 9th of November. I arrived at Nashville in person on the 5th of November, and received the orders of the commanding general to go to Johnsonville instead of Pulaski, to repel an attack then being made on that place by a rebel force under Forrest. My advance (Colonel Gallup's brigade of the Second Division) reached Johnsonville on the night of the 5th of November, and found the enemy had already retreated. Upon reporting this fact to the commanding general I was ordered to leave at Johnsonville such portion of my command as was necessary for a strong defense of that place, and to repair with the remainder of my troops to Pulaski and assume command of all the troops in that vicinity. I left two brigades (General Cooper's and Colonel Gallup's) at Johnsonville, with instructions to strongly fortify the place according to plans furnished by the chief engineer of the Department of the Cumberland; placed Colonel Strickland's brigade, Second Division, at Columbia, and the Third Division (General Cox's) about three miles north of Pulaski, the latter place being then occupied by the Fourth Army Corps, Major-General Stanley commanding.

My instructions from the major-general commanding were embraced in the accompanying telegram (marked C‡) to Major-General Stanley, a copy of which was furnished with the order to assume command at Pulaski, and subsequent dispatches, explaining that the object was to hold the enemy in check, should he advance, long enough to enable General A. J. Smith's corps, then expected from Missouri, to reach Nashville, other troops in the Department of the Cumberland to be concentrated, and General Wilson's cavalry to be remounted and fitted for the field. The re-enforcements thus expected were about equal to the force we then had in the field, and would make our entire force, when concentrated, equal or somewhat superior to that of the enemy. To effect this concentration was, therefore, of vital importance—a consideration to which all others were secondary. This required that the enemy's advance should be delayed as much as possible, and, at the same time, a decisive battle avoided unless it could be fought on favorable terms.

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* See Special Field Orders, No. 111, paragraph I, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 511.
† See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 588.
‡ See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 650.

I reached Pulaski on the night of the 13th, and assumed command on the 14th of November.

The following is my report of operations [dated December 7] from November 14 to December 1, 1864, when the troops under my command reached Nashville, which is made part of this report:

I assumed command at Pulaski on the 14th of November, 1864. The forces at and near that place were the Fourth Army Corps, Major-General Stanley commanding, and General Cox's (Third) division, Twenty-third Army Corps; General Hatch's division and General Croxton's brigade of cavalry were in front of Pulaski, along Shoal Creek, and Colonel Capron's brigade was near Pulaski. My effective force was 18,000 infantry and four brigades of cavalry. The enemy, under General Hood, was lying about Florence, preparing for an aggressive movement. His force consisted of the old army of Northern Georgia, which had opposed General Sherman during the latter part of his operations, increased by such fragments as could be collected in Alabama and Mississippi, together with all of Forrest's cavalry. The enemy's force was variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 infantry, and from 10,000 to 20,000 cavalry; the largest estimate for the infantry and the smallest for the cavalry are most probably nearly accurate.

November 19, Hood commenced his advance via Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough toward Columbia. His advance reached Lawrenceburg and drove our cavalry from that place on the 22d. I sent all the public property from Pulaski to Columbia, and fell back to Lynnville, and then to Columbia. My advance (General Cox's division) reached that place on the morning of the 24th, just in time to beat back a large rebel force which was driving in General Capron's cavalry from Mount Pleasant. At Columbia I was re-enforced by one brigade and two regiments of General Ruger's division, Twenty-third Corps, the other half of that division having been sent, by order of the major-general commanding, to guard Centerville and other crossings of Duck River below Columbia.

The troops were put in position covering the pontoon bridge on the pike at Columbia and the railroad bridge two miles below. The position was much too extended for the troops I then had, but re-enforcements were expected daily, and it was essential to have that position from which to take the offensive when our force should become sufficiently large. Therefore I determined to hold it as long as possible. I also intrenched an interior line covering the railroad bridge, and short enough to be held by the Fourth Corps.

On the night of the 25th, finding that the enemy had his entire army in my front, and that he might without difficulty effect a crossing of Duck River above Columbia, I sent General Cox, with two brigades of his division, to the north bank to check any such movement, and General Ruger's troops to the railroad bridge to construct and occupy a small bridge-head at that point, and withdrew two divisions of General Stanley's corps to the interior line. General Wood's division and a brigade of General Cox's were left on the exterior line, and our picket line was maintained in its original position. At daylight in the morning the pontoon bridge was floated down the river and laid near the railroad bridge. In this way I hoped still to hold the south bank of the river until re-enforcements should arrive.

We succeeded in holding the outer line during the 26th and 27th against a heavy pressure. But the enemy did not assault, and it became evident that he intended to turn the position by crossing the river above. To hold the south bank longer would have hazarded the loss of the army. I therefore withdrew the whole force to the north bank during the night of the 27th, left General Ruger to hold the crossing at the railroad bridge, General Cox in front of Columbia, and placed General Stanley in reserve on the Franklin pike, ready to meet the enemy should he attempt to force a crossing at any point near Columbia. The crossings below Columbia were guarded by General Ruger's infantry, and General Wilson had all his cavalry, save one brigade, to guard the river above. The troops rested in this position during the 28th, and I had strong hopes of being able to hold the line of Duck River until re-enforcements should arrive. But I learned from General Wilson, about 2 a. m on the 29th, that the enemy's cavalry had forced a crossing near the Lewisburg pike; and about daylight in the morning that his infantry was also crossing at Huey's Mill, five miles above Columbia, from which a road leads into the Franklin pike at Spring Hill. The enemy might endeavor to reach the latter place in advance of me, and thus cut off my retreat or strike me in flank near Duck River, or both. He had already forced a column of cavalry between General Wilson and me, and cut off all communication between us. I therefore sent General Stanley, with a division of infantry, to Spring Hill to hold that point and cover the trains. General Cox was left in his position to hold the crossing at Columbia. Generals Wood and Kimball were put in line

facing Huey's Mill, with a brigade thrown forward to reconnoiter, and General Ruger was ordered to move on to the pike in rear of Rutherford's Creek, leaving one regiment to hold the ford near the railroad bridge, the bridges having been destroyed.

General Stanley reached Spring Hill with General Wagner's division just in time to drive off a body of rebel cavalry and save our trains, which were assembling at that place. Late in the afternoon a division of rebel infantry arrived and attacked. A severe engagement ensued, lasting until dark. General Stanley held his position, except that his right was pressed back so as to nearly uncover the Columbia road, and the enemy's cavalry got possession of the pike, both north and south of Spring Hill. The enemy worked steadily and persistently all day to force a crossing and lay a pontoon bridge at Columbia. This was essential to him, since his artillery could not be crossed at Huey's Mill. But General Cox firmly held his ground, although it was in the concave bend of the river and commanded from the opposite bank. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed with heavy loss. About 3 p. m. I became satisfied the enemy would not attack my position on Duck River, but was pushing two corps direct for Spring Hill. I then gave the necessary orders for the withdrawal of the troops after dark, and took General Ruger's troops and pushed for Spring Hill to reopen communication with General Stanley, and was followed at a short distance by the head of the main column. I struck the enemy's cavalry at dark about three miles from Spring Hill, but we brushed them away without difficulty and reached Spring Hill about 7 o'clock.

General Whitaker's brigade, which followed General Ruger, was put in position parallel to the pike, and confronting the enemy's left, within 800 yards of the road, to cover the column as it passed, and I pushed on with General Ruger's division to clear the road at Thompson's Station, which had been occupied by a large body of the enemy's cavalry at dark that evening. On our arrival at Thompson's the enemy had disappeared, his camp-fires still burning, and General Ruger took possession of the cross-roads without opposition. I then returned to Spring Hill and met there the head of General Cox's column about midnight, he having withdrawn from in front of Columbia after dark. General Cox now took the advance and pushed rapidly for Franklin, the trains following under immediate guard of General Ruger, the men marching by the side of the wagons and General Stanley marching in rear of the trains. General Wagner's division held on at Spring Hill until near daylight, and then quietly withdrew and followed the column as rear guard. A small body of rebel cavalry made a dash upon the train a short distance north of Thompson's, and succeeded in destroying a few wagons and stampeding a few cattle; with this exception the whole column and trains arrived at Franklin without loss.

I arrived at Franklin with the head of column a little before daylight on the 30th, and found no wagon bridge for crossing the river and the fords in very bad condition. I caused the railroad bridge to be prepared for crossing wagons, and had a foot bridge built for infantry, which fortunately also proved available for wagons, and used the fords as much as possible. I hoped, in spite of the difficulties, to get all my material, including the public property, and a large wagon train at Franklin, across the river, and move the army over before the enemy could get up force enough to attack me. But I put the troops in position as they arrived on the south side, the Twenty-third Corps on the left and center, covering the Columbia and Lewisburg pikes, and General Kimball's division of the Fourth Corps on the right, both flanks resting on the river. Two brigades of General Wagner's division were left in front to retard the enemy's advance, and General Wood's division, with some artillery, was moved to the north bank of the river to cover the flanks should the enemy attempt to cross above or below.

The enemy followed close after our rear guard, brought up and deployed two full corps with astonishing celerity, and moved rapidly forward to the attack. Our outposts, imprudently brave, held their ground too long and hence were compelled to come in at a run. In passing over the parapet they carried with them the troops of the line for a short space and thus permitted a few hundred of the enemy to get in. But the reserves near by instantly sprang forward, regaining the parapet, and captured those of the enemy who had passed it. The enemy assaulted persistently and continuously with his whole force from about 3.30 p. m. until after dark, and made numerous intermittent attacks at a few points until about 10 p. m. He was splendidly repulsed along the whole line of attack. The enemy attacked on a front of about two miles, extending from our left to our right center, General Kimball's left brigade. Our two right brigades were only slightly engaged. I believe the enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 5,000, and may have been much greater. We captured 702 prisoners and 33 stand of colors.

Our loss, as officially reported, is as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Fourth Army Corps:				
First Division	5	37	18	60
Second Division	52	519	670	1,241
Artillery	10	51	6	67
Twenty-third Army Corps:				
Second Division	30	142	135	307
Third Division	48	185	97	330
72d Regiment Illinois Volunteers	10	62	86	158
44th Regiment Missouri Volunteers	34	37	92	163
Total	189	1,033	1,104	2,326

I am not able at this time to give fully the names of the killed and wounded officers. Among the latter is Major-General Stanley, commanding the Fourth Corps, who was severely wounded in the neck while gallantly urging forward his troops to regain the portion of our line which had been lost. General Stanley is deserving of special commendation, and has my hearty thanks for his cordial support and wise counsel throughout the short but eventful campaign. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding temporarily the Twenty-third Corps, deserves a very large share of credit for the brilliant victory at Franklin. The troops were placed in position and intrenched under his immediate direction, and the greater portion of the line engaged was under his command during the battle. I recommend General Cox to the special consideration of the Government. Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, held the weakest portion of our line, and that upon which the enemy's assaults were most persistent. He is entitled to very great credit. Brigadier-General Reilly, commanding (temporarily) the Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, maintained his lines with perfect firmness, and captured twenty battle-flags along his parapet. I am also under great obligations to the division commanders of the Fourth Army Corps, Brigadier-Generals Wood, Wagner, and Kimball, for the admirable manner in which they discharged every duty, and cannot refrain from expressing my high commendation, though in advance of the official report of their immediate commander. Col. Emerson Opdycke, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, the reserve which recaptured the lost portion of our line, is spoken of by Generals Stanley and Cox as having displayed on that occasion the highest qualities of a commander. I cordially indorse their recommendation. For other special instances of gallantry and good conduct I must refer to subordinate reports.

On my arrival at Franklin I gained the first information from General Wilson since the enemy commenced his advance from Duck River. I learned that he had been driven back and had crossed the Harpeth above Franklin on the preceding day, leaving my left and rear entirely open to the enemy's cavalry. By my direction he sent General Hatch's division forward again, on the Lewisburg pike, to hold Forrest in check until my trains and troops could reach Franklin. This was successfully done, and General Hatch then retired before a superior force, and recrossed the river, connecting with my infantry pickets on the north bank, early in the afternoon. A short time before the infantry attack commenced the enemy's cavalry forced a crossing about three miles above Franklin, and drove back our cavalry, for a time seriously threatening our trains, which were accumulating on the north bank, and moving toward Nashville. I sent General Wilson orders, which he had, however, anticipated, to drive the enemy back at all hazards, and moved a brigade of General Wood's division to support him, if necessary. At the moment of the first decisive repulse of the enemy's infantry I received the most gratifying intelligence that General Wilson had driven the rebel cavalry back across the river. This rendered my immediate left and rear secure for the time being. Previous to the battle of the 30th I had ordered all trains except ammunition and hospital wagons to Nashville, preparatory to falling back from Franklin when it should become necessary, which I expected on the following day. The enemy having nearly double my force of infantry and quite double my cavalry, could easily turn any position I might take and seriously endanger my rear.

Only one division of the enemy's cavalry had been engaged with General Wilson during the 30th. The remaining three divisions were free to strike my line of communications, which they could easily do about Brentwood by daylight the next morning. My experience on the 29th had shown how utterly inferior in force my cavalry was to that of the enemy, and that even my immediate flank and rear were insecure, while my communication with Nashville was entirely without protection. I could not even rely upon getting up the ammunition necessary for another battle.

To remain longer at Franklin was to seriously hazard the loss of my army, by giving the enemy another chance to cut me off from re-enforcements, which he had made three desperate though futile attempts to accomplish. I had detained the enemy long enough to enable you to concentrate your scattered troops at Nashville, and had succeeded in inflicting upon him very heavy losses, which was the primary object. I had found it impossible to detain him long enough to get re-enforcements at Franklin. Only a small portion of the infantry and none of the cavalry could reach me in time to be of any use in the battle, which must have been fought on the 1st of December. For these reasons, after consulting with the corps and division commanders, and obtaining your approval, I determined to retire during the night of the 30th toward Nashville. The artillery was withdrawn to the north bank during the early part of the night, and at 12 o'clock the army withdrew from its trenches and crossed the river without loss. During the next day, December 1, the whole army was placed in position in front of Nashville.

Information obtained since the above report was written, and principally since the reoccupation of Franklin by our troops, makes the enemy's loss 1,750 buried upon the field, 3,800 disabled and placed in hospitals in Franklin, and 702 prisoners, making 6,252 of the enemy placed hors de combat, besides the slightly wounded. The enemy's loss in general officers was very great, being 6 killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured. It is to be observed that more than half of our loss occurred in General Wagner's division of the Fourth Corps, which did not form part of the main line of defense. This loss arose in two brigades of that division from their remaining in front of the line after their proper duty as outposts had been accomplished, and after they should have taken their positions in reserve, and in the other brigade (Colonel Opdycke's) in its hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy over the portion of the parapet which had been temporarily lost by the precipitate retreat of the other two brigades. When it became apparent that we should have to fall back from Columbia, orders to rejoin the army were sent to General Cooper, commanding the troops guarding the crossings of Duck River below Columbia at Centerville, both by myself and the major-general commanding, which were obeyed as soon as received, and General Cooper marched for Franklin. Owing to delays in receiving his orders and the time necessary to concentrate his troops, General Cooper could not reach Franklin before its occupation by the enemy, and turned his column direct for Nashville. Arrived at the Brentwood Hills by the Charlotte pike on the night of December 2, and again found the enemy between him and the army. He then marched to Clarksville, where he arrived in safety on the 5th and rejoined my command on the 8th of December. General Cooper deserves great credit for the skill and judgment displayed in conducting his retreat.

BATTLES OF THE 15TH AND 16TH OF DECEMBER IN FRONT OF NASHVILLE.

My command consisted of the Second and Third Divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded, respectively, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch and Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox. The effective strength of each division was about 5,500 men. Previous to the battle the corps occupied the line of defense from Block House Casino to the Nolensville pike, including Fort Negley.

According to the plan of battle, as modified on the evening of the 14th, my troops were to be relieved by Major-General Steedman's at dawn of day in the morning, pass in rear of General Wood's corps, and take position in reserve near the right to support the attack on the enemy's left. The movement commenced at daylight as ordered. General Couch's division debouched from our works on the Hardin pike and formed in rear of General Smith's left, and General Cox's, save one

brigade, by the Hillsborough pike, in rear of General Wood's right. General Cox's third brigade was left temporarily in his old works to support, if necessary, General Steedman, who was making a demonstration upon the enemy's right. As General Smith advanced against the enemy's position General Couch moved forward, keeping within supporting distance, while the proper position of General Cox, as reserve to the center, remained essentially unchanged. About 1 p. m. the major-general commanding, remarking that General Smith had borne more to our left than had been expected and had not reached the enemy's flank, ordered me to move my corps to the right of General Smith, attack the enemy's flank, and gain, if practicable, before dark, possession of a group of fortified hills near the Hillsborough pike, which formed the left of the enemy's position. I at once put my troops in motion, moving rapidly by the flank in rear of General Smith's line, rode forward and found General Smith near the right of his line, and informed him of the movement I was making. General Smith then put in his reserve, extending his line about half a mile to the right, and assisted General Hatch's cavalry (dismounted) in assaulting and carrying a high hill, covered by a redoubt, which proved to be a detached work commanding the Hillsborough pike and constituting the extreme flank of the enemy's infantry position, but not connected with his main line of defense.

General Couch, whose head of column had by this time arrived opposite the right of General Smith's line, at once moved forward, deploying as he advanced, passed immediately by the right of the hill just carried and across the Hillsborough pike, crossed an open valley about half a mile in breadth, and swept by the enemy's artillery and carried the left of a series of hills parallel to and overlooking the Granny White pike, one of the enemy's only two lines of retreat. This assault was made by General Cooper's brigade, led by its brave commander, and was most gallantly executed. The enemy now moved a considerable force toward our right, with the evident design of turning our flank and recovering the position just lost. General Couch sent Colonel Mehringer's brigade, the only one he had disengaged, to meet this movement. Colonel Mehringer met the enemy, much superior to him in numbers, in the valley which General Couch had just passed, and held him in check until General Cox, who had just come up, sent two brigades, Colonel Doolittle's and Colonel Casement's, to his support, when the enemy was repulsed and driven back. The engagement here was sharp, attended with considerable loss on both sides, and lasted until dark. Immediately south of the hill carried by General Couch was a still higher one held by the enemy, without the possession of which his position north of Brentwood was untenable. I had ordered this hill to be carried immediately after the success of General Cooper's assault, but the counter attack made by the enemy occupied our whole available force until dark, and compelled us to rest with the success already gained. After dark the troops intrenched their position and bivouacked for the night.

BATTLE OF THE 16TH.

In the night of the 15th I waited upon the major-general commanding at his headquarters, and received his orders for the pursuit of the enemy on the following day. Our operations during the 15th had swung the right and right center forward so that the general direction of the line was nearly perpendicular to that before the attack. Only the right was in contact with the enemy, and was therefore much

exposed. Apprehensive that the enemy, instead of retreating during the night, would mass and attack our right in the morning, I requested that a division of infantry be sent to re-enforce the right, which was ordered accordingly from Major-General Smith's command. In response to this order General Smith sent five regiments and a battery (about 1,600 men), which were put in reserve near the right. In the morning it was found that the enemy still held his position in our front, of which the hill in front of General Couch was the key, and had thrown up considerable breast-works during the night. He had also increased the force on his left during the night, and continued to mass troops there during the early part of the day. During the morning, therefore, our operations were limited to preparations for defense and co-operation with the cavalry, which was operating to strike the Granny White pike in rear of the enemy. About noon the troops on my left (Generals Smith and Wood) having advanced and come in contact with the enemy in his new position, the enemy again withdrew from his left a considerable force to strengthen his right and center, when I ordered General Cox to advance in conjunction with the cavalry, and endeavor to carry a high wooded hill beyond the flank of the enemy's intrenched line, and overlooking the Granny White pike. The hill was occupied by the enemy in considerable force, but was not intrenched. My order was not executed with the promptness or energy which I had expected, yet, probably, with as much as I had reason to expect, considering the attenuated character of General Cox's line and the great distance and rough ground over which the attacking force had to move. The hill was, however, carried by General Wilson's cavalry (dismounted) whose gallantry and energy on that and other occasions, which came under my observation, cannot be too greatly praised.

Almost simultaneously with this attack on the extreme right the salient hill in front of General Couch was attacked and carried by General Smith's troops, supported by a brigade of General Couch's division, and the fortified hill in front of General Cox, which constituted the extreme flank of the enemy's intrenched line, was attacked and carried by Colonel Doolittle's brigade of General Cox's division, the latter capturing 8 pieces of artillery and 200 to 300 prisoners. These several successes, gained almost simultaneously, resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. The cavalry had cut off his line of retreat by the Granny White pike, and such of his troops as were not captured on the line could only escape by climbing the Brentwood Hills. It is believed all of the artillery along the left and center of the enemy's line fell into our hands. Our troops continued the pursuit across the valley and into the Brentwood Hills, when darkness compelled them to desist, and they bivouacked for the night.

During the operations of the 15th and 16th our troops behaved with their accustomed gallantry and even more than their ordinary enthusiasm, attacking almost inaccessible heights, crowned by breast-works and covered by numerous artillery, with a confidence which presented a most striking contrast to the feeble and spiritless resistance offered by the already demoralized enemy.

The losses of the Twenty-third Corps during the 15th and 16th amounted to only 9 killed, 154 wounded, and none missing.*

The division and brigade commanders displayed their usual high qualities of gallantry and skill. Brig. Gen. J. A. Cooper, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, is specially worthy of mention for gallantry in leading the assault on the 15th.

* But see revised table, p. 100.

The officers of my staff were then, as always, active and efficient, discharging every duty with honor and credit.

The commanding general's orders for the pursuit of the enemy placed my corps in rear of the entire army and the main portion of its trains. I was, therefore, able to do no more than follow slowly in rear from the 17th until the 26th, when I was ordered to halt at Columbia, my troops not being needed in advance. On the 30th I received the order of the commanding general, announcing that the rebel army had been driven entirely across the Tennessee River, and ordering the pursuit to cease.

I inclose herewith report of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding temporarily Twenty-third Army Corps, of the operations during the retreat from Pulaski, including the battle of Franklin, and the reports of his subordinate commanders; also the reports of Generals Couch and Cox of the operations of their divisions during the battles of December 15 and 16, including lists of killed and wounded.

No report has yet been received from Major-General Stanley (he being absent wounded) of the operations of the Fourth Corps while the troops in the field were under my command. The numbers of killed, wounded, and missing furnished by the division commanders are embraced in my report of the battle of Franklin.

I also append hereto copies of orders and correspondence relative to operations of the troops under my command, which are made part of this report.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to the War Department nine stand of colors captured from the enemy by the Twenty-third Army Corps at the battle of Franklin on the 30th of November, 1864. They are borne by the gallant soldiers who are recognized among their comrades as the actual captors of the flags, and as the representatives of the noble regiments to which they belong. The following are the names of the soldiers to whom this special honor is accorded: Maj. Ed. E. Mullenix, One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. John H. Brown,† Company D, Twelfth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Capt. George V. Kelley,† Company A, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. W. H. Langstaff, Company E, One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Corpl. Joseph Davis,† Company C, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Corpl. Newton H. Hall,† Company I, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Private John H. Ricksecker,† Company D, One hundred and

* Orders and correspondence not found with original report on file in the War Department.

† Awarded a Medal of Honor.

fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Privates Abraham Greenwalt* and John C. Gaunt,* Company G, One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

These flags, with eleven others, were captured by the Twenty-third Army Corps along its parapets. They afford at the same time evidence of the strength of the enemy's column of attack, and of its disastrous repulses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

No. 97.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following preliminary report of the battle of Franklin, fought on the 30th ultimo:

My division reached Franklin an hour before daybreak on the morning of the 30th of November, having marched from Columbia during the night and being in advance of the army from Thompson's Station. At daybreak I received orders from Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, to take command of both divisions of the Twenty-third Corps and put them in position covering the town and the passage of the army trains, &c., to the north bank of the Harpeth River. The Third Division was put in on the left of the Franklin pike, reaching from that road across the Lewisburg pike to the river, Reilly's brigade on the right, Casement's in the center, and Henderson's (Col. I. N. Stiles temporarily commanding) on the left. The Second Division occupied the ground from the Franklin pike toward the right, reaching to the Carter's Creek pike, Strickland's brigade on the left and Moore's on the right. About noon General Kimball, commanding First Division, Fourth Corps, reported to me, by order of the commanding general, and was put in on the right of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, covering the ground to the river on the right, having two brigades in line and one in reserve. At 1 o'clock General Wagner, commanding Second Division, Fourth Corps, reported to me, his division being then the rear guard of the army, two brigades (Bradley's and Lane's) being deployed across the Columbia pike on which the enemy were advancing, and one (Opdycke's) being in reserve in the town of Franklin. General Wagner informed me that he was already under orders to keep out the two brigades till the enemy should make an advance in line in force, when he was to retire skirmishing, and become a reserve for the line established by me.

The artillery of my division, under Captain Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, was in the fort on the north bank of the Harpeth, and Captain Bridges was ordered by the commanding general to report to me with three batteries of the Fourth Corps. These were stationed as follows: One section light 12's commanding the Lewisburg pike, one section light 12's and a battery of 3-inch ordnance guns on the left of the Columbia pike, and one battery light 12's on the right

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

of the Columbia pike. One other battery light 12's was subsequently sent to the Carter's Creek pike and worked on that part of the line. At about 2 o'clock the enemy were seen advancing, deployed in three lines, which, as they passed the range of hills before the town and came into full view in the open ground, were plainly seen to extend from the river on their right nearly or quite to the Carter's Creek pike on their left. The fact was reported to the general commanding, as well as the dispositions of our own troops as they then were, and his orders received in reference to holding the position. At 3 o'clock the enemy engaged the two brigades of Wagner's division, which, in accordance with orders, fell leisurely back within our lines, and the action became general along the entire front. The left of Strickland's brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, was somewhat confused, some new troops there not understanding the movement of Wagner's division, and one or two regiments partially retiring with them. The enemy were at this time pressing vigorously in masses, and some of their troops reached and passed the parapet at that point. Opdycke's brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps, was immediately ordered up and came gallantly on the charge, driving the enemy back and restoring the line. Major-General Stanley, who had been ill during the forenoon, came up with Opdycke's brigade and assumed command of the troops of the Fourth Corps. At every other point of the line the enemy were repulsed, though they renewed the charge again and again. They stubbornly persisted in assaulting after dark, and at intervals the firing was very hot till 10 o'clock in the evening. At midnight the command was quietly withdrawn to the north bank of the Harpeth without opposition.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Clifton, Tenn., January 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Twenty-third Army Corps in the battle between the U. S. forces, under Major-General Schofield, and the rebel army, under General Hood, at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th day of November, 1864:

My own division (Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps) reached Franklin about an hour before daybreak on the morning of the 30th, having marched from Columbia, twenty-two miles, during the night. The division was halted and massed on the ground upon which the battle was fought, and the men were allowed to cook their breakfast whilst the trains which were following filed past into the town. General Schofield, being with the head of the column, after an examination of the means of crossing the army to the north side of the Harpeth River, informed me that the means were so inadequate as to demand his immediate personal attention, and ordered that I assume command of the corps and put it in position to cover the crossing of the remainder of the army to the north bank of the river. The whole command was moving in from Columbia and Spring Hill by the turnpike leading from those places to Franklin, and the enemy was known to be following with his infantry by the same route, his cavalry being chiefly upon the

turnpike leading from Lewisburg to Franklin. A reconnaissance of the position as soon as it was light showed that the ground immediately south of the village was almost level and without any cover from woods or orchards for a distance of nearly a mile from the outskirts of the village, and even for a considerably longer distance on the Columbia pike.

A brick dwelling, belonging to a Mr. Carter, the southernmost one of town, stands on the west side of the turnpike upon a slight knoll over which the road runs as it leaves the village. This knoll has an elevation of about ten feet above the lower ground around it, and even less above that directly south, the slope then being so slight as to be scarcely perceptible to one approaching from that direction. The crest of this elevation is about 200 yards in length from right to left, and is divided nearly equally by the Columbia pike. Two other turnpikes diverge from the village going southward, the Lewisburg pike on the left (east) and the Carter's Creek pike on the right (west). A curved line intersecting these two last-mentioned roads at the edge of the village crossed each of them upon slight elevations of ground, similar to that at Carter's house on the Columbia pike. This being the only line apparently tenable near the outskirts of the town, and sufficiently short to be occupied in reasonable strength by the two divisions of the corps (the Second being weakened by the absence of the strongest brigade), and it being also substantially the line indicated by the major-general commanding upon our approach to the town, I ordered the troops into position upon it, and directed that they throw up breast-works immediately. To completely understand the nature of the field it is, however, necessary to notice that the railroad also passes out of the town toward the southeast, and a little to the left of the Lewisburg pike, and that the Harpeth River, running northwestwardly, is nearly parallel to the railroad and quite near to it for some distance, whilst on our right it opens a considerable space between it and the Carter's Creek pike. Upon the north bank of the Harpeth and near the left of our line, as indicated, is a fort, erected some two years since (Fort Granger), which commands a stretch of the river to the left, and also a cut of the railroad, through which troops might advance under cover toward the left of our line. Reilly's brigade (First), of my own division, was placed with its right resting upon the Columbia pike, its front line consisting of the One hundredth Ohio and One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteers, its second line of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky and the Eighth Tennessee Volunteers. Its left extended somewhat beyond a cotton gin, which stood in a slight angle of the line about 100 yards from the Columbia turnpike. The Second Brigade (Col. J. S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio, commanding) extended the line from Reilly's left to the Lewisburg pike, the Sixty-fifth Indiana, Sixty-fifth Illinois, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers forming his first line, and the Fifth Tennessee Volunteers in the second line. The Third Brigade (Col. I. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana, temporarily commanding) continued the line from Casement's left to the Harpeth River, the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana, Sixty-third Indiana, and One hundred and twentieth Indiana Volunteers in the first line, and One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers in the second line.

Upon the right of the pike I directed Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, to put his division upon the line indicated, reaching as far to the right as he could firmly hold the line. He accordingly placed Strickland's brigade

(Third) upon his left, being immediately on the right of the Columbia pike, the Fiftieth Ohio and Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers in the first line, and the One hundred and eighty-third Ohio and Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers in the second line. Moore's brigade (Second) was placed on the right of Strickland's, and in order to cover the Carter's Creek pike was deployed in one line in the following order: Eightieth Indiana, Twenty-third Michigan, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana, and One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteers, numbering from right to left, as in the cases of all the other brigades mentioned above. Moore's line being still weak on account of its extent, General Ruger ordered fifty men of the One hundred and eighty-third Ohio (Strickland's second line) to report to him, and they were placed by Colonel Moore between the One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana and Twenty-third Michigan. By noon a tolerably good line of breastworks had been erected along the front described, and in a portion of the line a slight abatis had been constructed. A small locust grove and some fruit trees in front of Ruger's division had been used for this purpose, and some Osage orange hedges about a small inclosure in front of Stiles' brigade on the left had also been made good use of. One line of this hedge parallel to Stiles' left front was slightly thinned out and left standing and in the end proved most useful. The remainder of the hedge was used along the front of the Third Division, but there was not sufficient material near at hand to make the line continuous, nor was there time to stake it down, so that it amounted simply to a slight obstruction of small branches and twigs that could offer no serious obstacle to an advancing enemy, except as the thorny nature of the Osage orange made it an unexpectedly troublesome thing to handle or remove under fire. The artillery of the corps had been moved to the north side of the river early in the morning, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, chief of artillery, and a portion of it placed in the fort.

As the troops of the Fourth Corps came in, later in the forenoon, four* batteries from that corps were ordered to report to me, and I assigned them positions as follows: First Kentucky Light Artillery, four guns, on the left of the Columbia pike, in the line of the One hundredth Ohio Infantry; Sixth Ohio Light Artillery, four guns, on the right of the Columbia pike, just west of Carter's house; and Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the Carter's Creek pike. Although not strictly in the order of occurrence, it will tend to greater clearness to add that about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an attack by the enemy in force had become more immediate, other batteries of the Fourth Corps were placed in position by Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield and Captain Bridges, chiefs of artillery of the Twenty-third and Fourth Corps, respectively, viz: Battery M, Fourth U.S. Artillery, and Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, were thus placed near the left of Stiles' brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps: Battery A, First Ohio Light Artillery, was placed in reserve near the Columbia pike; and Bridges' Battery Illinois Light Artillery, was placed near the center of Strickland's brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps. About noon, some appearance of the enemy's cavalry being reported on the Carter's Creek pike, I called the attention of the commanding general to the fact that Ruger's division could not reach any secure point at which to rest on the right, and shortly after Brigadier-General Kim-

*Only three mentioned in the context. But Bridges' report (p. 320) adds the Twentieth Ohio.

ball, commanding First Division, Fourth Corps, reported to me by order, and I directed him to go into position on General Ruger's right, filling the space between the Carter's Creek pike and the river.

At 2 o'clock I received orders to withdraw the command to the north bank of the river at 6 o'clock, in case there should be no attack by the enemy. At this time nearly the whole of the trains and Wood's (Third) division, of the Fourth Corps, had crossed the Harpeth. Shortly after, Brigadier-General Wagner, commanding Second Division, Fourth Corps, presented in person his orders to report to me and act under my orders. He informed me that one brigade (Opdycke's) of his division was already within the lines, and that the other two, with a section of artillery, had been acting as rear guard for the army and were then some two miles at the rear, where the Columbia pike passes through a high range of hills before reaching the plateau on which the village stands; that his orders then were to hold the enemy back until they developed a heavy force manifestly superior to his own, and then slowly retire within my lines. I directed Opdycke's brigade to be placed on the right of the Columbia pike, about 200 yards in rear of our center, as a general reserve; that the orders under which General Wagner was then acting as to the two brigades serving as rear guard should be carried out, and that when the troops were withdrawn within the lines they should be placed in position near Opdycke's brigade and held in reserve awaiting further orders, and in readiness to support any part of the line. At 3 o'clock the two brigades of Wagner's division in front had fallen back to a position about half a mile in front of the lines and reported the enemy developing in force in their front, whilst they opened upon the rebels with the section of artillery which was with them. The order was then reiterated to General Wagner to withdraw the brigades whenever the enemy appeared to be advancing in decidedly superior force, without allowing his troops to become seriously engaged. General Wagner was at that time in person upon the Columbia pike near the Carter house, where my headquarters had been during the day.

A slight depression beyond the lines held by Wagner's advanced brigades prevented the enemy from being seen from our lines till about 4 o'clock, when the officers on the skirmish line reported him advancing in several lines and in very great force. Almost simultaneously with this report the two brigades of Wagner's division in front opened a brisk musketry fire, and part of them were seen making a barricade of rails, &c., apparently with a view of endeavoring to make a stand there, though the section of artillery retired leisurely within our lines. Before an order could reach them they were so hotly engaged that they could not be withdrawn in order. The enemy wasted no time in firing, but charged them, and being enveloped on the flanks, the two brigades, after a short and brave, though useless, struggle, broke to the rear in confusion. The momentary check at the center brought the right wing of the enemy farther forward, and they came on at a double quick with trailed arms, some pieces of artillery advancing and firing between brigade intervals. As soon as they were seen the batteries on our left opened upon them, as well as the guns in Fort Granger, and as they advanced into rifle range of our infantry, Stiles' and Casement's brigades opened fire also. The rebel lines could now be plainly seen, as well as the general disposition and apparent purpose of their movement. Their heaviest masses were advancing on the line of the Columbia pike, reaching quite to the river on our left, the two points of assault at that time being apparently our center and our extreme left;

the latter being the point nearest to our bridges, which were necessarily much nearer that flank (one of them being the railroad bridge), and that being the line of movement by which they would most rapidly have cut us off from crossing the river had our lines been broken. The extreme left was the portion of our main line first warmly engaged. The enemy endeavored to pass up the railroad cut above mentioned, but were enfiladed not only by the guns in Fort Granger but by Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and driven from that shelter. Their lines on either side, however, advanced steadily. On reaching the Osage orange hedge in front of Stiles' left, they first endeavored to force their way through it and pull it aside. The tough and thorny nature of the shrub foiled them in this, and they attempted to file around the hedge by the flank, and under a terrible, withering fire from Stiles' and Casement's brigades and the batteries on that flank. They soon abandoned this effort, and most of those remaining unhurt lay down behind the bridge [hedge], and after keeping up a desultory fire for a time straggled to the rear, singly and in small squads.

In front of Stiles' right and Casement's left, the obstructions being fewer and more insignificant, the enemy advanced rapidly and in good order, though suffering very severely, up to the breast-works and made desperate efforts to carry them. Their officers showed the most heroic example and self-sacrifice, riding up to our lines in advance of the men, cheering them on. One general officer (Adams) was shot down upon the parapet itself, his horse falling across the breast-work. In all this part of the line our men stood steadily without flinching, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting terrible loss upon him and suffering but little in return. Meanwhile, in the center, the enemy gained some temporary advantage. When the two brigades of Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, broke, the enemy were close upon them and followed them in, overtaking and capturing considerable numbers of the fugitives. Our own men in the lines along the center were restrained from firing, in order not to injure those who were retreating, and the enemy were thus enabled to come up to the breast-works pell-mell with Wagner's men, without suffering loss or being seriously exposed to fire. Immediately upon the pike the crowd of the retreating troops and the advancing enemy overwhelmed the men at the breast-works there, and a portion of the right of Reilly's brigade (Third Division) and most of Strickland's brigade (Second Division) broke from the first line. This was not due altogether to the pressure upon their immediate front, but partly also to the fact that the orders given by their officers to the rear of Wagner's division coming in from the front to rally at the rear were supposed by many of the men in the lines to apply to them also. When the two brigades of Wagner's were first seen to be compromised by getting seriously engaged, as a provision against danger in the center I had ordered Opdycke's brigade to be ready to charge up to the lines instantly, if there should be any confusion there. This brigade was now ordered up, and came up the turnpike in the most gallant manner; Reilly's rushed forward at the same moment.

Major-General Stanley, commanding Fourth Corps, who had been ill during the prior part of the day, came on the field on hearing the sound of battle, and arrived in time to take an active part in the effort to rally Wagner's men, but was soon wounded and his horse shot under him. The most strenuous efforts were made by all officers along that part of the line to rally the men, and were so far successful that the line was quickly restored on the left of the turnpike, and after a sharp struggle

on the right of Strickland's brigade also, though the enemy continued to occupy in some force a portion of the outside of the parapet on Strickland's left for a distance of about one regimental front. Opdycke's brigade occupied the second line, which at that point was not over twenty-five yards in rear of the first, and under cover of the smoke strengthened a barricade and breast-work which had been before there. The One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers, a new regiment, unassigned to a brigade, had reported early in the afternoon by direction of the commanding general, and was by me temporarily assigned to Reilly's brigade and placed in reserve. It also advanced with the rest of the supporting troops and did good service, behaving with great steadiness and courage. The attack extended toward our right to the Carter's Creek pike. The enemy, being apparently satisfied of the impracticability of advancing again upon our left for the reason before stated, pressed farther to our right, and especially after they had seemed to have gained some advantage in the center, their efforts there and upon their own left were redoubled. Colonel Moore's brigade held its ground firmly, and although it was in imminent danger at the moment when the center wavered, repulsed a determined assault, and preserved its line intact throughout the battle. The condition of the atmosphere was such that the smoke settled upon the field without drifting off, and after the first half hour's fighting it became almost impossible to discern any object along the line at a few yards' distance. This state of things appeared to have deceived Colonel Strickland in regard to his line, as he reported the first line completely reoccupied along his entire front after the repulse of the enemy's first assault, whilst in fact a portion of it at his left was not filled by our troops, and Colonel Opdycke, not being personally acquainted with the lines, was not aware for some time that he had not reached the first line in Colonel Strickland's front, when the outbuildings of Carter's house prevented the line from being distinctly seen from the turnpike even if the smoke had not formed so dark a covering.

After a short lull the attack was resumed by the enemy with the same audacity and determination as before, and Strickland's [brigade] suffering considerably, and being reported by him a good deal weakened, I withdrew the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers from the second line of Stiles' brigade on the extreme left and ordered it to report to Colonel Strickland and to aid in re-establishing the line in his front. It was led forward very gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel Bond commanding, who was wounded in the advance. The smoke and growing darkness deceived also the enemy, who apparently supposed they had gained full possession of our lines in the center and continued to push in fresh masses of troops, only to be destroyed or captured, for very few went back, insomuch that prisoners captured continually expressed the utmost surprise, declaring that they supposed and had been informed that our lines were occupied by their troops, which had assaulted before, and of whom nothing since had been seen. The ditches in front of the whole line of the corps, and particularly in the center, contained many of the enemy who were unable to get back, and who, at the first opportunity, surrendered and came over the breast-works as prisoners. The assaults on the center extending considerably to the right of the Columbia pike and involving Moore's brigade more or less, were obstinately repeated until night-fall, and even as late as 9 o'clock attacks were made, which were, however, easily repulsed, and the enemy withdrew the remnants of his shattered lines to the position occupied at the opening of the battle by Wagner's division, in advance of our lines about 800 yards. Alarms occurred fre-

quently until 11 o'clock, and frequently caused a general musketry fire on both sides from our center toward the right, but I found no evidence that any real attack was made at so late an hour, the demonstrations being manifestly made by the rebels to discover whether our lines were being abandoned during the evening.

At midnight, all being quiet in the front, in accordance with orders from the commanding general, I withdrew my command to the north bank of the river, leaving a skirmish line in the earth-works an hour later, when they also were withdrawn. The whole movement was made without interruption or molestation from the enemy, the Third Division moving by the left flank and crossing the river upon the railroad bridge, which had been planked, and the Second Division (with Opdycke's brigade of the Fourth Corps) moving through the town and crossing by a wagon bridge a little below the railroad crossing. Upon making the north bank I took up the line of march with my own division for Brentwood in advance of the army, by command of General Schofield. General Wagner rallied the two brigades of his division at the river, but they were not again brought into action. Kimball's division of the Fourth Corps, was to some extent engaged upon its extreme left in the late attacks, which reached to and somewhat beyond the Carter's Creek pike, and that command also suffered somewhat from the diagonal fire of the enemy upon Ruger's division of this corps. This, however, I state from my own casual observation alone, as I took no control of the troops of the Fourth Corps (except Opdycke's brigade) after General Stanley came upon the field, and have no official report of their part in the engagement. The casualties of the corps during the engagement are reported to me as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division:									
Moore's brigade	3	18	8	81	.....	12	11	111	122
Strickland's brigade	6	67	19	159	2	278	27	504	531
Total	9	85	27	240	2	290	38	615	653
Third Division:									
Reilly's brigade	6	27	7	123	1	69	14	219	233
Casement's brigade	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	1	18	19
Stiles' brigade	3	9	5	46	1	20	9	75	84
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	10	39	13	184	2	89	25	312	337
Total in corps	19	124	40	424	4	379	63	927	990

These lists were made up soon after the engagement, and I am convinced that corrected ones, when procured, will show a considerable diminution in the list of the missing. The loss of the enemy we are enabled to approximate with some accuracy from the public admissions from their commander as well as from the statements of prisoners, our own examination of the field after it again came into our possession, and the statements of citizens and hospital attendants remaining in Franklin. From all these sources the testimony is abundant that the rebels lost 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured; that they buried 1,800 men on the field, and that 3,800 were wounded. The

number of prisoners captured by this corps was 702. Thus, without estimating the prisoners taken by any part of the Fourth Corps, or the stragglers and deserters, who are known to have been numerous, the enemy's loss was not less than 6,300. The attack was made by Stewart's and Cheatham's corps of Hood's army, Lee's corps being in reserve, and it is only repeating what is proven by the concurrent testimony of all officers and men of the rebel army who were captured, when I assert that the two assaulting corps were so weakened in numbers and broken in morale in this engagement as to lose for the rest of the campaign the formidable character as opponents which these veteran soldiers had before maintained. Their remarkable loss in general officers attests sufficiently the desperate efforts to break our lines and the heroic bravery of our own troops, who repulsed their repeated assaults.

I beg leave to refer to the brigade and division reports, forwarded herewith, for special mention of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves. I will here notice, however, the gallant conduct of Col. Thomas J. Henderson, of the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, commander of the Third Brigade, Third Division, who, although so ill in the morning as to be obliged to transfer the brigade command to Colonel Stiles, could not remain absent from the field and was particularly noticeable by his efforts to encourage the men and direct their fire throughout the heat of the engagement. Lieut. James Coughlan, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, my aide-de-camp, was instantly killed while assisting to rally the men at the center during the confusion incident to the first assault. He was a young officer of peculiar promise, his intelligence and zeal being rarely matched; his loss is a severe one to the army as well as to me personally. I beg leave also to make special mention of Maj. T. T. Dow, acting assistant inspector-general, upon my staff, and Lieuts. E. E. Tracy and D. C. Bradley, my aides, whose activity and courage were conspicuous in rallying the troops at the critical time referred to.

Among the trophies of the battle are twenty-two battle-flags captured from the enemy, of which eighteen were taken by Reilly's brigade, of the Third Division.

The transmission of this report has been delayed by reason of waiting for reports of subordinate commanders, and the whole are now submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

No. 98.

Abstract from journal of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps (temporarily) and Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Monday, November 14.—Leave Strickland's brigade at Columbia, and march to Lynnville, eighteen miles. It was formerly a village of about thirty houses, most of which were burned a week ago by the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry in revenge for being fired upon by some rebel guerrillas in the neighborhood. The open, cultivated country ends about

ten miles below Columbia, and a rough, hilly country covered with forest begins; the narrow valleys of small streams are tilled and appear to be rich and productive.

Tuesday, November 15.—Heavy rain comes on in the night and continues through the day. March to Pigeon Creek, two miles from Pulaski; meet General Schofield and ride with him about three miles west from the turnpike to examine the position; put the division in camp at crossing of the creek by the pike; headquarters established in dooryard of Mrs. Allen.

Wednesday, November 16.—Heavy rain continues; camp very muddy and uncomfortable. When we were ordered from Columbia Hood was supposed to be moving northward, and an attack was anticipated. Later news shows that he has not changed his position, the alarm being caused by some reconnaissances made by him. Not more than one corps of his army is believed to be north of the Tennessee at Florence, and his golden opportunity to take us at disadvantage is past.

Thursday, November 17.—Clear, but weather manifestly unsettled. Colonel Opdycke comes over and dines with me, and we chat about home, &c.; the only old friend from Warren I have met in a long time. Rain begins again in the evening. * * *

Friday, November 18.—Steady rain again preventing our moving camp as intended.

Saturday, November 19.—Still rains; not pouring, but drizzling and misting. Our tents, which we still live in, are far from comfortable, but we are not camped where house-room can be got, and in that respect have not the advantages of the division commanders of the Fourth Corps, who are all nicely quartered in town.

Sunday, November 20.—Still rain, unceasing. News that Forrest is moving northward with heavy force of cavalry; ordered to be ready for immediate movement; roads horrible, and our wagon transportation has not overtaken us yet since we left it at Dalton, Ga.; ride into town in the rain to consult General Schofield.

Monday, November 21.—No movement yet. Forrest has not yet fairly started, and this weather ought to prevent him. Flurry of driving snow all the morning, partly melting as it falls, and sharp wind all day with mixture of snow squalls; the camp in most uncomfortable position and condition. * * *

Tuesday, November 22.—A very sharp, cold morning. Moved my command to Lynnville; reports showing the enemy at Lawrenceburg; reached Lynnville by noon, walking most of the way on foot to keep warm; put Reilly across Lawrenceburg road and Henderson and Casement covering Columbia pike; Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, follows and covers roads south.

Wednesday, November 23.—General Schofield comes up at noon and orders my command up to crossing of Mount Pleasant and Shelbyville road, ten miles. Start at 3 and make the distance by 6, and go into camp, covering the crossing. Rebs apparently pushing for Columbia by Mount Pleasant; our cavalry driven back nearly half way from Mount Pleasant to Columbia.

Thursday, November 24.—Ordered to move at 4 for Columbia; started at once; dark and cold; reached Columbia at 7.30 o'clock, cutting across to the Mount Pleasant pike, two miles from town, just in time to interpose between our retreating cavalry and the pursuing enemy; go into position—Reilly on right, Henderson center, and Casement left; lively skirmish, but we checked the rebs, without loss on our side; Fourth Corps comes up three hours later, and we take up line of works covering whole front of town; headquarters at Mrs. Martin's.

Friday, November 25.—Rebs under Forrest withdrew at night, but drive in again this morning. They make a vigorous reconnaissance of our line in my front, commencing about noon, but were repulsed easily. My loss only about fifteen. New interior line of works made. Fourth Corps, except Wood's division, go into [them], and my command, except Henderson's brigade, ordered north of river, those troops being left to support the picket-line, which remains where it was. Enemy's infantry rumored moving east.

Saturday, November 26.—My movement last night ordered to be made after that of Fourth Corps, and did not begin till nearly 1 this morning. Crossing the pontoon bridge was slow work in the night, and it was past 3 before troops were bivouacked and trains parked a mile from the bridge. Enemy make pretty vigorous reconnaissance at daylight, but our troops hold the old line as an advanced line. Rain set in just as we moved.

Sunday, November 27.—Rainy and unpleasant. Evacuation of Columbia begun last night, but the difficulty of passing trains, &c., over the pontoon bridge at the new place near the railroad bridge prevented its completion till to-night, when it begins at 7 o'clock. Rebels are evidently well aware of what is going on, and charge the lines as the pickets are withdrawn, but are easily repulsed, and do not attempt further interruption. One span of railroad bridge and the pontoons destroyed.

Monday, November 28.—Rebels push into the town at daybreak, and attempt to get command of the ford in my front, causing a lively combat across the river with artillery and musketry. My position within the long bend of the river is an unsafe one, as the commanding ground is on the south side and gives a cross-fire upon the tongue of land I occupy. As yet, however, I have made my fire the hottest, and command the ford. The Fourth Corps comes into position on good ground in rear, and Henderson's brigade reports to me again.

Tuesday, November 29.—Rebels reported crossing two corps at Huey's Ford, five miles above, having driven away our cavalry and laid a pontoon. Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, move to Spring Hill, where they have a lively engagement with advance of enemy. Kimball's and Wood's divisions, of Fourth Corps, and Ruger's division, of ours, arranged in echelon, connecting with Wagner's. I hold the ford till night, having a sharp affair, losing about 75 men, but holding the enemy from crossing the remaining corps, which, with all their artillery, is in town. March at 7, leaving out pickets till midnight.

Wednesday, November 30.—Battle of Franklin. Reached Franklin before day, having marched twenty miles during the night, passing the rest of the army on the way. No means for crossing Harpeth River, and I am ordered to take both divisions Twenty-third Corps and hold a line above the town till the trains and the rest of the army are over. Enemy follows close, and two divisions of Fourth Corps—Kimball's and Wagner's—are ordered to report to me. Enemy assault at 3.30 p. m. Gain some temporary advantage in the center at first, but are soon repulsed, with terrible slaughter. We held the lines till midnight. My aide, Lieutenant Coughlan, killed.

Thursday, December 1.—Moved at midnight without interruption from the enemy, and take the advance to Brentwood. A little cannonade in our rear, but the rebels do not follow in force. We remain at Brentwood two hours, till all but Wood's division, Fourth Corps, have passed; then march to Nashville, and go into camp between Forts Negley and Morton. My division captured 22 battle-flags yesterday. Our

loss in my division, 303 killed, wounded, and missing. Whole loss of the army, about 2,000, of which most was in Wagner's division, which was driven in from the front in confusion.

Friday, December 2.—No change. Enemy's cavalry move up, but their infantry do not appear. The battle of the 30th universally regarded as one of the severest of the war. Enemy's loss not less than 6,000, and probably more. My personal loss in the death of Lieutenant Coughlan is very great. He was one of the noblest young soldiers I have ever known. The only comforting thought is that he wished to die so, having a constitutional disease which gave him little hope for long continued life or vigor of mind.

Saturday, December 3.—Rebels move up and take position across Franklin and Granny White pikes. We have been re-enforced by Sixteenth Corps, under A. J. Smith, and a body of troops under Steedman, making us so strong that we are confident the rebels will not venture to assault. Our troops are put at work making lines of trenches, covered by abatis, &c. Fort Negley, the Casino, and Fort Morton are within my lines. My headquarters established at Mrs. Bilbo's, just in rear of Fort Morton.

Sunday, December 4.—No change, except that the rebels have extended their lines and advanced their pickets somewhat.

Monday, December 5.—Rebels make demonstration and advance their lines on the Franklin pike much nearer to the Fourth Corps front than before. Some of their infantry extend across to the Nolensville pike, nearly two miles in my front, where they intrench. Some cannonading and skirmishing, but no serious fighting. * * *

Tuesday, December 6.—Ordered to be ready at noon for a demonstration in anticipation of our forces attacking on our right. After reconnaissance General Thomas postpones the movement. Rebels evidently shifting to their right, so that their heaviest masses appear to be in my front, across the Nolensville pike, extending to the Franklin pike. Skirmishers keep up a lively fire and occasional cannonade. * * *

Wednesday, December 7.—No apparent change. General Couch assigned to Second Division. As he is a major-general, I am no longer the second in rank in the corps. Weather changes; threatens rain in the morning, then blows off cold and clear.

Thursday, December 8.—Freezing sleet and snow, covering the ground with ice and making movements impracticable. No change in position.

Friday, December 9.—Weather severely cold. Position as before.

Saturday, December 10.—No change, either in weather or position. We hear that Sherman has passed Millen, Ga., without serious resistance, and look for him to make the coast soon.

Sunday, December 11.—Weather the same. A deserter reports two divisions of the rebels gone to try to take Murfreesborough, and that they are expecting to evacuate their present lines. Movement of our forces prepared for first opportunity. Ground too slippery to move trains or artillery.

Monday, December 12.—Weather the same—very sharp and severe. Deserter reports a new line prepared a mile or two in rear of their present one, which the enemy are about to occupy. Some movement visible toward our left, and their pickets are partially retired. Their main force apparently not much changed, though part of it has probably occupied the line spoken of by the deserter. No movement on our part.

Tuesday, December 13.—Weather begins to moderate. Some appearance of rain, but the ice has not yet thawed off the roads and the surface of the ground. No change in the military situation.

Wednesday, December 14.—Orders to be ready for movement to-morrow. Steady thawing to-day, changing everything to a sea of mud. Call on General Schofield in the evening and get instructions. Steedman will relieve us at daylight; Couch's division will support Smith on the Hardin pike, mine will support Fourth Corps on the Hillsborough pike, Wilson's cavalry will push beyond Smith's right, and a strong effort will be made to turn the enemy's left flank.

Thursday, December 15.—Battle of Nashville. Movement begun as ordered. The preliminary movements go slowly, and it is almost noon before Smith and Wilson are ready for any serious advance. Meanwhile Steedman makes demonstration on our left, which draws a brisk cannonade from the enemy's right. Afternoon, Smith and Wilson push in; we move by their rear to their extreme right near the Hardin pike, then swing in beyond the enemy's flank. The whole line advances with sharp fighting. Several earth-works and 17 cannon captured.

Friday, December 16.—Battle of Nashville. The success of yesterday followed up. The enemy are steadily pressed during the day till 4 p. m., when McArthur's division, of Smith's command, my division, and part of Wilson's dismounted cavalry charge the enemy's line, which is broken, and their left (Cheatham's corps) routed, with loss of 20 cannon and about 5,000 prisoners. My division captured 8 guns in the works charged and carried by them. The enemy retreat in disorder, but night covers them.

Saturday, December 17.—The chase followed up. Our movement last night brought us to the Granny White pike; we moved south on it, following Smith's corps; Fourth Corps moves on Franklin pike, cavalry in advance. About 1,000 more prisoners captured and a number of guns, making about 50 in all taken. We camp between the two turnpikes, near Brentwood. Enemy retreat beyond Franklin, which is occupied by our cavalry.

Sunday, December 18.—Marched from camp to Franklin, and camp on north side of river. Severe rain storm ever since the battle, and our movement having taken us away from our wagons, we have passed two nights in the storm without any shelter whatever, the most uncomfortable bivouacs I have yet experienced. The chase is very slow, as the army and all the trains are confined to one road, the Franklin pike being the only practicable one, others are impassable from the mud.

Monday, December 19.—Enemy reported crossing Duck River. We wait in a hard storm all day for our turn to cross the Harpeth. Visit the battle-field of the 30th ultimo and the family of Mr. Carter, with whom I made headquarters that day. Get many incidents of the day after the battle and evidence of the severe punishment inflicted on the rebels. Camp my division just in front of our old lines near the Lewisburg pike. Second Division has been in advance three days.

Tuesday, December 20.—March at 8 a. m., taking advance of our corps and reaching Spring Hill at 2 p. m., where we encamp. Enemy's rear guard still at Duck River, on Columbia side. Our troops waiting for pontoon train, which passes this evening. The cold rain storm still continues, changing to sleet this evening. Reilly and Henderson went home on leave on 15th; Colonel Doolittle took First Brigade, Colonel Stiles Third, on that day.

Wednesday, December 21.—Still at Spring Hill. Fourth Corps getting down pontoons and preparing to cross Duck River. Very cold and

snowy. Have comfortable quarters at Mr. John Cheons', a rebel "sympathizer," who, however, is quite willing to get all the protection possible for his property. Send detachment of 1,000 men to build bridge over Rutherford's Creek and a regiment to repair the road between here and there.

Thursday, December 22.—Spring Hill. No change and no special news from the front. Bridges progressing, but the horrible weather makes everything move slowly. Fourth Corps crosses into Columbia to-day.

Friday, December 23.—March to the Duck River, opposite Columbia, and make headquarters at Mrs. Porter's, where we were on 28th and 29th of November. Troops very nearly in the positions they occupied on those days. Cavalry crossing all day. Sixteenth Corps encamped just in front of us.

Saturday, December 24.—Quite unwell all day with nausea and diarrhea; keep quiet, having nothing to do. Cavalry and their trains with those of Fourth Corps crossing. Weather clear but sharp. Skirmishing between our advance and the enemy's rear-guard near Lynnville. Three pieces of artillery found in the river abandoned by the rebels. Over sixty pieces have now been taken since we left Nashville.

Sunday, December 25.—Christmas. Not very well, but feeling better. Sixteenth Corps over the river and their trains crossing. Casement's brigade sent over to garrison the town and keep order, some disturbance and pillage by our troops having been reported. * * *

Monday, December 26.—Quite sick all night, and to-day put myself under Surgeon Frink's care. * * * Move the command across the river and encamp on Pulaski pike about a mile beyond town. Move over myself in the afternoon and make headquarters at Mr. Vaught's.

Tuesday, December 27.—Keep my room, but convalescing rapidly. Prospect of our command remaining here some days, as our trains are needed to help supply the troops already at the front. Hood is making for Lamb's Ferry, near Mussel Shoals. All reports show his army in terribly demoralized condition. News received that Sherman has Savannah—"The beginning of the end."

Wednesday, December 28.—No change in situation. Meet Generals Couch and Ruger at General Schofield's in regard to organizing new division of the corps. It is finally concluded not to disturb the old ones but make the new division of new troops. * * *

Thursday, December 29.—Still in camp. Make application for leave of absence. * * * Hood supposed to be over the Tennessee.

Friday, December 30.—Orders for Twenty-third Corps to march to Dalton, Ga., to go into winter quarters there. A beautiful march of 150 miles in prospect. My leave granted, and I am waiting only for report of Second Division of battle of Franklin, in order that I may make up that of the corps. Quite unwell.

Saturday, December 31.—Order to go to Dalton countermanded and all uncertain as to our course now. Weather rainy, changing to snow. Report not in yet, and I am still delayed.

Sunday, January 1, 1865.—Columbia, Tenn. Orders received for command to move to-morrow to Mount Pleasant, and thence to the Tennessee River to take part in the further operations against Hood. Under the circumstances, I conclude that it is my duty to go with the command and not take advantage of the leave of absence which I have in my pocket. I had intended to start in the morning, but shall now turn southward. It is very doubtful whether it will be possible for us to do much, but so long as the Government thinks it necessary to continue active operations, I will stay with the army and see what can be done.

Monday, January 2.—March from Columbia to Mount Pleasant. We pass farms and country residences of several of the Polk family, as well as General Pillow's. The country is one of the finest for farming purposes I have ever seen. * * *

Tuesday, January 3.—Continue march from Mount Pleasant. We go five miles on the turnpike, then turn to the right by what is called the Gordon road, climb a high hill, after which we find the road following the ridge; we follow this for five miles to the Beaver Dam road, into which it runs; we keep this for five miles more, till we come to the Ashland road, turning to the left. We encamp at the forks of the roads, having made about fifteen miles to-day. The roads would be good in good weather, but as they are now covered with water, and as it rained all the morning, it proved to be hard traveling. Halted at 3 p. m., but the trains do not succeed in getting up. During the p. m. the weather cleared, and has since been bright. Couch's division takes the pike, which, however, is reported to be worse than the road we have come. Ruger's division has not yet left Mount Pleasant. At the Tennessee River we expect to get our supplies by water. * * *

Wednesday, January 4.—The trains were delayed so that they did not come up till near noon to-day. I then ordered rations to be issued, so as to lighten the wagons, and we start again, having a citizen for guide. Our headquarters last night were at the house of a man named Whiteside, now a captain in the rebel army. The place was deserted, not a living thing being about. We continue on the Perryville road, about seven miles, to the headwaters of Grinder's Creek, then take the Ashland and Waynesborough road leading directly down the creek, which we cross a number of times. After traveling about three miles on the creek, we turn to the right, over the ridge, and come down into the waters of Rock-house Creek, then down this creek, crossing it over a dozen times, to Buffalo River, which we ford, getting into camp about 9 o'clock in the evening. After reaching Rock-house Creek it became evident that we could not stop to bridge the stream where we crossed it, and the men marched through the creek, which was about fifteen yards wide and knee-deep. Buffalo River was about seventy-five yards wide and deeper. This was very severe on the men, especially the new regiments, but all stood it admirably. The latter part of the time it was freezing, and the water very cold; but on getting into camp we had large fires of rails built, and made the men dry their clothes. They did not suffer from the exposure as much as we had reason to expect. We camped on the farm of an old man named Churchill, who took the loss of his rails terribly to heart. The old woman, his wife, seemed to think that the end of the world was at hand. Nearly the whole distance from Mount Pleasant we have been on top of a high ridge called the "Barrens," or, as the people here pronounce it, the "Barns." We saw but one inhabited house for fifteen miles.

Thursday, January 5.—Start at 8 o'clock on the march again, passing through Ashland, thence up Creek 48, crossing it three times with the artillery and wagons, but the infantry avoid two of the crossings by following the ridge alongside of the stream. After traveling seven miles we ascend a hill again, and follow a ridge road to the Mount Pleasant and Waynesborough turnpike, which we strike about two miles from the latter place, thence into town, making about fourteen miles to-day. We came up to the Waynesborough pike at exactly the same time as General Couch's division reached the place, that division having followed the pike all the way. We took the lead into town and encamped just beyond it. The weather, which has been good till this

evening, now turns to rain. General Ruger's division not heard from. It turned off from the road I took, upon one leading to the Laurel Hill Factory, said to be the best road between Mount Pleasant and Waynesborough.

Friday, January 6.—March at daybreak on the Clifton turnpike. Hard rain all day, turning to sleet and snow in the p. m. The wind rose about noon, and it became very cold, making this one of the most disagreeable marches we have ever had. My headquarters last night in Waynesborough were at the house of a Mrs. Anderson. The poor woman had just heard that her husband had been murdered on his way home from Nashville. The report seemed to me to lack evidence, and I tried to console her with the belief that it was probably a false rumor. We find two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps (A. J. Smith's) at Clifton waiting for steam-boats to take them up the river, so I put my troops in camp about one mile and a half from the Tennessee. Pitch tents in a snow-storm, there being no houses in the neighborhood which can accommodate us. The village of Clifton is said to have been a flourishing one formerly, but was burned last summer in the guerrilla warfare between the loyal citizens and the rebels. Two or three houses are all that now remain of the town. Couch's division stops at Waynesborough; Ruger's had not yet got up when I left. General Schofield is also at that place, but expects to come up to-morrow. There is a report that we shall go to Eastport, in Mississippi, on the Tennessee River, and there go into winter quarters; if so, I may get the advantage of my leave of absence yet.

Saturday, January 7.—In camp near Clifton. No news from either up or down the river. General Schofield comes up shortly after noon, and also goes into tents, instead of finding a house, as he has been accustomed to do. The plan of our campaign is not yet developed as to direction or objective aim. If we concentrate near Eastport, as we now have orders to do, it would appear probable that we shall advance along the Mobile railroad to Meridian and then to Selma. We hear nothing of Hood, who is sometimes reported at Corinth and sometimes farther south. The snow which fell last night has nearly all melted off to-day under a clear sky and bright sunshine.

Sunday, January 8.—Steam-boats come to-day to take the remaining Sixteenth Corps to Eastport. Three gun-boats come with them. Rear-Admiral Lee called upon me with General Schofield. * * * We shall probably be detained here until these boats can go up the river and return. The weather has been cold and clear for the past two days. The Second Division of the corps (Major-General Couch) came up to-day and encamped in our rear; the First Division (Brigadier-General Ruger) not yet up.

Tuesday, January 10.—No change since Sunday. A severe storm set in last night, raining heavily, with thunder and lightning; this morning it turns to snow; a most disagreeable day. General Couch moves his division down to the river in expectation of transports, but they do not come yet. The troops would have been much better off in their old camps till the boats had actually come. No news whatever from Hood as to his whereabouts. * * * The First Division came up last night and encamped on the old ground left by Couch's division.

Friday, January 13.—The past two days have been fair and fine; Wednesday was very unpleasant. We are still waiting for transports to take us up the Tennessee. Not even Couch's division, which was to precede us, is off yet, and it is doubtful when the boats may be expected. * * * We have had no communication with the lower river yet, and

no mails since leaving Columbia. As we now think it likely we shall stay some time at Eastport, we are not sorry to spend it here, where we have a tolerably good camp for the troops. It is reported that Eastport is a far worse place than this.

Sunday, January 15.—Orders received to move our troops to Annapolis, Md., with expectation that we shall go to Sherman, in Georgia. I start this evening in advance, and shall get a few days at home before the troops catch up with me. We go by steamer down the Tennessee and Ohio to Cairo, and thence by rail home. Notice of promotion to major-general received.

No. 99.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., December 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, in the battle fought at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, between the forces of the United States, commanded by Major-General Schofield, and the rebel army, under General Hood:

The division arrived at Franklin soon after daylight on the 30th of November, 1864, having marched during the night from Spring Hill, and had been for several days previously almost constantly either marching or working in throwing up breast-works at Columbia, Tenn., and at Duck River, near the railroad bridge. On arriving at Franklin I received orders from Major-General Schofield to report to Brigadier-General Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and for the time being in command of the corps, for assignment to position. I was directed by Brigadier-General Cox, commanding corps, to place my division in position next on the right of the Third Division at the Columbia turnpike. I placed the division in the position indicated, the Third Brigade, Col. S. A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, commanding, on the left of the division, and next on the right of the Third Division, its left resting on the Columbia turnpike, on a hill of moderate elevation just at the outskirts of the village of Franklin, and the Second Brigade, Col. Orlando H. Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteers, commanding, on the right of the Third Brigade. The right of the Second Brigade rested on the Carter's Creek turnpike. The Third Brigade was in two lines formation; the Second Brigade in single line formation. Breast-works were at once commenced along the whole line and completed about 2 p. m. The general line of our forces was that of an arc of a circle, with the convexity toward the enemy. Immediately in front of the line the ground was open, the left of the line commanding the ground in its front; in front of the center of the line, and distant about 150 yards, was a slight elevation; in front of the right of the line, distant about 250 yards, there was a ravine, which could not be swept by the fire from the line, extending diagonally to the front and left and departing from the line; in front of a portion of the division line, near the left, was a small locust grove, which was felled, forming a fair abatis in front of that portion of the line; a slight obstruction was also made by cutting a row of fruit trees that

was in front of the right of the line; in front of and extending to the left of the division line there was a range of hills commanding the line and varying in distance from three-quarters to a mile, and affording good positions to the enemy for artillery, and still farther distant a high range of hills, affording a good view of our lines.

Owing to the relation of the line to that which would be occupied by the enemy in case of an attack on us, being that of an inner arc of a circle, the enemy's being the outer arc, and affording, particularly to my left, positions for artillery which could enfilade and fire in reverse on the right portion of the line, I caused the line of breast-works to be made in the form of a broken line, thus obviating that difficulty, and also giving a cross-fire on portions of the ground in front, particularly the slight elevation before spoken of, as being about 150 yards in front of the center of the line of the division. The only artillery placed in position under my direction was a section of the Twentieth Ohio Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Hadley [Burdick?], which was placed in rear of the right of the Third Brigade, and commanded the approaches to the center and right of the line, and could also cross-fire with a battery in position on the Carter's Creek turnpike by Brigadier-General Kimball, whose division of the Fourth Army Corps was next on my right, connecting with my right at the Carter's Creek turnpike. About 2 o'clock the enemy's skirmishers appeared in front of my line of skirmishers, which was posted at a distance of from half to three-quarters of a mile in front of the main line. The enemy was observed to be developing in front soon after. About 3.30 o'clock I received information from Colonel Zollinger, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanding my line of skirmishers, that the enemy was advancing in force. Like information was also sent to me about the same time by Brigadier-General Cox, commanding the corps. The enemy advanced in three lines, covering the whole front of the division, drove in the skirmishers, who fell back slowly, firing as they came. At about 4 p. m. the attack of the enemy was made with great boldness and determination, but was everywhere resisted with firmness, except on the left of the division, the enemy being checked within 100 yards by a steady fire of our men from the breast-works, and finally driven back, with very heavy loss, whilst our loss was comparatively slight.

On the slight elevation in front of the line before referred to the enemy's line was brought up by our fire, and from its elevated position it was clearly defined against the sky to the view of our men, and I distinctly observed it gradually waste and disappear under our fire. This attack of the enemy continued for about one hour. At the first onset of the enemy the left of the line, held by the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers and the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, fell back some fifty yards from the breast-works, at which position they were rallied and maintained a firm stand, holding this new position, which was hastily intrenched during the intervals of the fighting. The enemy got possession of the outer portion of the breast-works, and apparently would have swept the line back and gained strong hold of the key point of our lines, had it not been for the timely assistance received by that portion of the line by other troops, particularly a brigade of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Colonel Opdycke. Much was due also, in restoring order and firmness to this part of the line, to the personal exertion and direction of Brigadier-General Cox, who was present on that portion of the line at the critical moment. It is reported by the commander of the Third Brigade that the left of his line temporarily gave way, owing

to the line being shattered immediately on his left. From my own observation and what I have otherwise learned, I am of the opinion that the right of the Third Division and the left of the Second Division, commanded by myself, were temporarily thrown back and disordered to some extent at about the same time, and from the same cause, which was as follows: General Wagner's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, occupied a line on both sides of the Columbia turnpike in front of our main line, and did not retire until either forced back by the enemy, or until the enemy was so close as to be enabled to follow at its heels, and strike our breast-works at the Columbia turnpike close after, thus preventing an effective fire of our infantry or artillery at this point on the approaching lines of the enemy. General Wagner's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, also in coming in on so small a portion of our line disorganized it to a considerable extent by its pressure and by the hurry of its movements and its disorganized and crowded condition, inevitable under the circumstances.

It was an error that General Wagner's division should have remained so long in front of the line that the enemy's masses were enabled to crowd it back and follow it pell-mell on to our main line. On whom the responsibility for such a condition of things rests is better known to my superior officers on the field than to myself. The advantage gained by the enemy was but temporary, our lines being soon restored, and the repeated attempts thereafter made by the enemy to force us from the position were successfully resisted and the position firmly held by us, and the enemy in every instance repulsed with loss. After a short interval, under cover of approaching darkness and the obscurity caused by the settling of the smoke on the field, the enemy made another fierce and persistent attack in heavy force, covering, so far as my line was concerned, from near the right of the division to its extreme left. This attack was made with great boldness, the enemy in some places reaching the breast-works and attempting to force our line with the bayonet. Our men at this juncture behaved gallantly, defending their breast-works and repulsing the enemy's attack with the bayonet wherever occasion required, making a considerable capture of men and officers, among the latter several field and staff officers. After the repulsing of this the second heavy attack of the enemy, some further attempts, but comparatively slight, were made on the line up to as late as about 9 o'clock in the evening. The forces of the enemy actually engaged in the attack on the position held by our army, so far as I was able to learn from prisoners, were the corps of the rebel Generals Cheatham and Stewart and one division of the corps commanded by General S. D. Lee.

All things considered, this battle of Franklin is one of the most remarkable of the war, both for the bravery, energy, and persistence of the attack by the enemy, he continually bringing up fresh troops, apparently confident that each new effort would enable him to force our lines, and also for the courage, firmness, and patience with which his repeated attacks were received and repulsed by our men.

Considerable captures were made by the division, of officers and men, the precise number of which I do not know, as the prisoners were at once passed to the rear. From my personal observation I should judge the number to be from 150 to 200 men.

The division remained in position until 12 o'clock at night, soon after which time, in accordance with orders, it withdrew to the north bank of the Harpeth River and took up its march for Brentwood with the rest of the army.

The First Brigade of the division, Brigadier-General Cooper commanding, and the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteers, Col. John Mehringer commanding, and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Col. J. C. McQuiston commanding, were not present with the division at this battle, having been previously detached to guard the fords on Duck Creek below Columbia, and did not rejoin the division until after its arrival at Nashville, Tenn. The Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. Stockton commanding, and Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, Col. R. C. Bradshaw commanding, were temporarily assigned to the division and attached to the Third Brigade. Both regiments did efficient service. Colonel Bradshaw fell severely wounded while in the act of leading his men in the endeavor to force back the enemy in his front. Also at about the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Stockton and Major James, of the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, were wounded and disabled.

The section of the Twentieth Ohio Battery, Lieutenant Hadley [Burdick?] commanding, fought gallantly. Lieutenant Hadley [Burdick?] was mortally wounded, also his orderly sergeant. I regret that I have no official report from this section, which was only temporarily under my command. The conduct of Lieutenant Hadley [Burdick?] and of his sergeant, whose name I do not know, was represented as most gallant.

I was indebted to Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding division of the Fourth Army Corps, next on my right, for the timely assistance of five companies of the One hundred and first Ohio Volunteers, ——— ——— commanding, which fought bravely and did efficient service.

Col. S. A. Strickland, commanding Third Brigade, and Col. Orlando H. Moore, commanding Second Brigade, contributed much by their personal bravery and activity to the success of the division in resisting the enemy.

There were present on the field with me of my staff, Lieut. S. H. Hubbell, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. George L. Binney, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. G. Fay, aide-de-camp; Captain Milholland, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. J. A. Lee, commissary of musters; Captain Spain, provost-marshal, and Lieut. J. Clingman, ordnance officer, who rendered valuable assistance. Each did his duty bravely and faithfully. Surg. J. W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, medical director of the division, was present with the division and used all means at his disposal for the care and transportation of the wounded.

Accompanying are the reports of the brigade and regimental commanders, to which I respectfully refer for details of the part taken by the brigades and various regiments of the division in the battle. The losses of the division, as appear by the reports of brigade commanders, are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade	3	18	8	81	.....	12	11	111	122
Third Brigade	6	67	19	159	2	278	27	504	531
Total	9	85	27	240	2	290	38	615	653

Some errors exist in the reports of the regimental commanders. Persons are reported killed who were not, but are prisoners. So soon as I can procure corrected lists of the casualties I will forward them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,

Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. 2d Div., 23d Army Corps, And at this date Comdg. First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of prisoners, arms, and flags captured by this division in the engagement at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Flags.
Second Brigade.			
107th Illinois Volunteer Infantry		20	
129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry		2	
23d Michigan Volunteer Infantry	2	24	
80th Indiana Volunteer Infantry		40	
Third Brigade.			
50th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1		1
183d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	3	30	
Total	6	116	1

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. C. A. CILLEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties in regiments temporarily attached to this division during the engagement at Franklin, November 30, 1864:

Regiment.	Officers.				Men.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
72d Illinois Volunteer Infantry		6	3	9	10	56	83	149
44th Missouri Volunteer Infantry	4	2		6	30	35	86	151
Total	4	8	3	15	40	91	169	300

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. HUBBELL,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. C. A. CILLEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of casualties in Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, in the fight at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, in which two brigades of this division were engaged:

Command.	Officers.				Men.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Brigade.								
23d Michigan Volunteer Infantry	1	1	....	2	2	13	3	18
80th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9
111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	3	....	4	10	25	9	44
129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	....	....	1	1	4	15	2	21
107th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	1	1	....	2	3	14	1	18
118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Third Brigade.								
183d Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	....	4	5	2	44	17	63
50th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	....	2	3	5	5	15	95	115
Total	4	7	8	19	26	135	127	288

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. HUBBELL,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. C. A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

No. 100.

Report of Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding the Army of the Ohio, this division moved from the line it occupied in the intrenchments at Nashville at 7.30 a. m. December 15, upon being relieved by the troops of General Steedman, and took position in rear of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's corps, on the Hardin pike. At 1 p. m. advanced to within supporting distance of Smith's troops, then engaged. Soon after was directed by General Schofield to push forward to the right of the former officer's line and engage the enemy. The division marched rapidly nearly two miles, swinging around at a right angle to the east, crossing the Granny White pike at 2.45 p. m., in line of battle by brigades, in the order of Cooper, Moore, and Mehringer. Passing Smith's extreme right more than half a mile, Cooper, assisted by a few hundred dismounted cavalry, charged a high knob held by the rebels with infantry and three guns, carrying it most gallantly. Moore, swinging to the left, aided in

taking a stone wall which flanked my position. In the meantime Mehringer, having been thrown to the right and front to occupy a piece of woods, then received the attack of a rebel column, which he completely repulsed in thirty minutes. A brigade of General Cox's division was sent to support him, but it did not have occasion to go into action. The Fifteenth Indiana Battery followed the division and used its guns with good effect until night. My line was fortified after dark, including the knob previously referred to, which proved to be a point of vital importance to our success on the following day. On the 16th Wilson's Nineteenth Ohio Battery was brought on the field from the intrenchments of Nashville and held in reserve. Harvey at daylight occupied the knob fortified during the night. This battery was the only part of my command seriously engaged during the day, Cooper and Moore simply supporting General A. J. Smith in his advance on the enemy's lines from 2 to 3.30 p. m.

The division displayed great gallantry and dauntless courage throughout the action. Should I commend the officers and men by name I would not know where to stop.

The captures were 200 prisoners, 3 guns, and 2 stand of colors.

Appended please find reports of brigade commanders and lists of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

No. 101.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations November 24–December 8 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Waynesborough, Tenn., January 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from the 24th day of November, 1864, to the 8th day of December, 1864, inclusive:

On the evening of November 23 I received orders from Major-General Thomas to march my brigade and the Sixth Michigan Battery to Centerville, and guard the ford at that place and Beard's Ferry, five or ten miles above. I procured transportation from Captain Howland, assistant quartermaster, at Johnsonville, and marched on the morning of the 24th via Waverly and arrived at Centerville on the evening of the 27th, when I left two regiments—One hundred and thirtieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Ohio—to guard the fords at Centerville, and moved with the remainder of my command to Beard's Ferry, which I found to be fifteen miles distant, the nearest road I could go. I found the country infested with guerrillas, who hung upon my flanks and advance and rear guard. I reached Beard's Ferry on the evening of the 28th, and immediately reported to General Ruger, commanding Second Divis-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 10 men killed and 11 officers and 126 men wounded.

ion. I remained at Beard's Ferry until the morning of the 30th, when I received orders from General Ruger (dated November 29) to march to Franklin. I immediately sent orders to the two regiments at Centerville to join me at Killough's, five miles from Beard's Ferry. I marched to Killough's on the 30th and awaited the remainder of the brigade.

At 2 o'clock on the 1st of December I received a dispatch from General Thomas to march on the Nashville and Centerville road, and cross the Harpeth River at the Widow De Moss'. I immediately moved forward and crossed the Harpeth River over the iron bridge on the Hardin pike on the evening of December 2. I learned during the day from rebel deserters that our forces had fallen back from Franklin and Hood's army was probably on the road between me and Nashville, but I moved forward toward Nashville until I reached a high hill eight miles from the city, where I could distinctly see the enemy's camp-fires on both sides of the road between me and Nashville. I then reversed the order of march and moved across to the Charlotte pike, marching all night, and recrossed the Harpeth River at daylight on the morning of the 3d. I reached Clarksville on the evening of the 5th, and remained there until the morning of the 7th, when I moved on the dirt road toward Nashville, and arrived there on the evening of the 8th, making in all a distance of 210 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, in the engagement near Nashville, on the 15th and 16th instant:

In obedience to orders the brigade was in line ready to march at 5.30 a. m. of the 15th, but did not move until 8 a. m. I moved out in advance of the division on the Hardin pike, and formed line of battle on the left of that pike at right angles with the pike, facing west of south. I then moved forward in line of battle about three-quarters of a mile, throwing forward the right until the brigade faced east of south. Nothing of importance occurred until 1 p. m., when I was ordered to form on the right of General Smith, commanding Sixteenth Corps. I moved by the right flank until I passed General Smith's right, and then moved briskly forward to support the dismounted cavalry, who gallantly charged a strong position of the rebels in our front, and captured a number of prisoners and some artillery. I continued to move forward directly across the Hillsborough pike, until in passing through an open field the enemy opened with artillery and musketry from a high hill in our immediate front. As soon as the rebel battery opened the men, without waiting for orders, commenced cheering and rushed forward, charging up the hill at double-quick. The lines were necessarily much broken, owing to the extreme difficulty of climbing the hill, but the men rushed forward as best they could and soon gained the top of the hill, and captured three pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

As we charged up the hill the enemy opened on us with musketry from a stone wall on our left flank, which enfiladed our entire line, and the Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry changed direction to the left, and charged the wall and captured about 150 prisoners, who were sent to the rear. The brigade took position on the crest of a hill, connecting with Colonel Moore, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, on the left, but without any connection on the right. The enemy still occupied a high hill on my right, and I refused the right of the brigade to protect that flank, and put out skirmishers and commenced building a line of works. Colonel Mehringer, commanding Third Brigade, joined on my right during the night, and connected his line of works with mine. In obedience to orders I sent two regiments—One hundred and thirtieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Ohio—to build a line of works on the right of Colonel Mehringer's brigade, and sent a detail of 100 men to build a fort on the right of my brigade. I kept strengthening my works during the night, and kept one-third of the command in line all of the time.

On the morning of the 16th I found the enemy strongly intrenched on a hill in my immediate front. Shots were exchanged between my skirmishers and those of the enemy, but without loss to us. The brigade was not otherwise engaged during this day. After the charge made by the Sixteenth Corps I moved forward in line of battle, as ordered, until I crossed the Granny White pike, where I camped for the night.

The officers, without exception, and the men, with few exceptions, behaved gallantly.

The following are the casualties of each regiment in the brigade:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
26th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	2	44
6th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	1	9
3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	3	8
99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry		7
130th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	1	9
25th Michigan Volunteer Infantry		5
Total	7	82

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 102.

Report of Col. Charles S. Parrish, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 130TH INDIANA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Columbia, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command during the operations of the 15th and 16th instant:

On the morning of the 15th I was ordered into line a few rods outside of the works surrounding Nashville, supported on the right by the Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry, on the left by the Sixth Ten-

nessee Infantry. After marching some four miles toward the Hardin pike and crossing the same, formed in line of battle and commenced moving down a steep hill toward the enemy's line; when near the foot of the hill the enemy were observed in the act of planting artillery on a hill directly in our front, which soon opened on the line of the First Brigade, when, without any definite orders for that purpose, the whole line commenced moving rapidly and with enthusiasm toward the rebel guns. Owing to the rapid and difficult marching during the morning the line was not kept very perfect, yet the crest of the hill was gained and the pieces—three in number—captured by the First Brigade and a small number of dismounted cavalry. During this affair the following enlisted men of my command were killed and wounded.*

I was then ordered forward to the next hill, and ordered to throw up works, which was done, and skirmishers thrown out. At 10 p. m. was ordered to report with my command to Captain Milholland, and by him instructed to throw up another line of works fronting directly toward the south, supported on the left by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Second Brigade, Second Division, and on the right by the One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, [Third] Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. I remained in this position within range of the enemy's guns until late in the afternoon of the 16th instant, when ordered to move; marched three miles in line of battle; crossed the Granny White pike, and camped on the farm of W. McCormack Lea, where we remained until the morning of the 17th of December.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. S. PARRISH,
Colonel, Commanding 130th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. T. C. HONNELL.

No. 103.

Report of Col. Cicero Maxwell, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

CAMP TWENTY-SIXTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Five Miles North of Columbia, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the actions near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th instant:

We left our camp near Fort Negley about 8 a. m. on the 15th instant; moved slowly two or three miles toward the right, passed through our outer line of works on the Hardin turnpike, and formed line of battle at 11 a. m., just outside the works and on the left of the pike, the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers being the right of the First Brigade. In forming line one of our men, James H. Cohron, Company B, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun. Between 12 m. and 1 p. m. we were moved forward about a mile, the right considerably advanced, and halted in a lane. A heavy cannonade was going on at the time, and the enemy's shells occasionally exploded near us, but no one was injured. After remaining here an hour or so we were moved

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 9 men wounded.

by the right flank, changing direction somewhat to the right, a mile perhaps, again formed in line of battle, and moved briskly forward. As we commenced to move a strong position of the rebels in our front was gallantly charged by some dismounted cavalry, and a number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery were captured. We continued to move, our right advancing, until our line was nearly or quite perpendicular to the one first formed in the forenoon; and at little more than a mile from where we formed line the second time our brigade charged a strong position of the enemy on one of the high hills, or knobs rather, between the Hillsborough and Granny White pikes, about five miles from Nashville, and though the men were exposed to a galling front and cross-fire, they moved steadily and rapidly forward, drove the rebels in great disorder from their positions, and captured a number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery. In a few minutes we were moved about half a mile farther, and took position at sundown on a high hill exposed to a cross-fire from the enemy posted on another hill on our right. Here we remained all night and threw up earth-works. Our regiment was not regularly engaged on the 16th, but was moved forward with the First Brigade as the final charge was made late in the afternoon, and bivouacked for the night near the new house of Mr. Lea, on the left of the Granny White pike.

The line officers of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, without exception, and the enlisted men, with few exceptions, behaved very gallantly. We lost 2 men killed, besides Colvon, and had 44 wounded, some severely, but the most of them slightly. Captain Hackett, who, as senior line officer, was assisting me in the absence of the lieutenant-colonel and major, and was mounted, was severely wounded while bravely urging the men forward. The color-bearer, James Scott, was severely wounded in the leg as he ascended the hill, but would not go to the rear until he had planted our regimental flag on the top, and he was among the first there. Lieutenant Brown, acting adjutant, behaved with great gallantry and rendered me great assistance.

I inclose herewith a list of the names of the killed and wounded.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MAXWELL,
Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. T. C. HONNELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 104.

Report of Capt. Samuel L. Demarest, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment on the 15th and 16th instant:

On the 15th instant the regiment marched out with the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and was identified with all the movements of the brigade on the right flank of the army. About 3 p. m. we supported a charge made by dismounted cavalry, in which

* Embodied in table, p. 99.

2 batteries of 4 guns each were captured, with a number of prisoners. Immediately after the regiment was engaged in another charge, where 3 pieces of artillery were captured. During this day 2 commissioned officers and 2 men were slightly wounded and 1 man severely wounded. During the night works were constructed; and on the 16th we supported a charge made by a portion of the Sixteenth Corps, a number of the Twenty-fifth Michigan taking active part in the charge, and being instrumental in taking prisoners.

The following is a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully,

S. L. DEMAREST,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. T. C. HONNELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 165.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
In the Field, December 22, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement near Nashville, on the 15th and 16th instant:

The regiment moved with the brigade early on the morning of the 15th toward the enemy. Nothing of interest transpired until about the middle of the afternoon, when the regiment moved forward a considerable distance in line of battle, meeting with no enemy until in passing across an open field the enemy appeared on the left flank of the brigade behind a stone wall, and in our front on a high steep hill a small body of infantry with three pieces of artillery. As soon as the rebel battery opened, the men yelled and rushed forward without orders, charging up the hill on a run. The rebels were driven from their position and the artillery captured. The officers and men of this regiment contributed their fair share to the success of this movement. On the top of a hill beyond the one on which the artillery was captured the regiment went into position, with the Third Tennessee on the right and Twenty-fifth Michigan on the left, and remained until after night, when the regiment, by orders, moved to another position and spent the whole night in fortifying.

On the morning of the 16th we found the enemy intrenched on a hill in our immediate front, within rifle-range, and all day shots were being exchanged between the rebels and skirmishers from this regiment. The regiment was also exposed to shots from the enemy's main line of works, but sustained no loss. The regiment was not otherwise engaged during the day.

The following is the list of casualties in this regiment on the 25th instant.†

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 3 men wounded.

†Nominal list (omitted) shows 7 men wounded.

The officers and men of the regiment conducted themselves well, but no opportunity was given for special acts of courage.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. CUMMINS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. T. C. HONNELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 106.

Reports of Maj. Rhadamanthus H. Dunn and Col. William Cross, Third Tennessee Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

Official report of the operations of the Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry in the engagement near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

At 6 a. m. on the 15th day of December I moved my regiment west from where I was encamped, on the Franklin pike, near Nashville, Tenn., until I struck the Hardin pike, where I passed through the outer line of fortifications surrounding Nashville, and formed my regiment in order of battle, my regiment forming the center of the right wing of the First Brigade. After forming I was ordered forward about half a mile, where the line was halted and lay down, during which time there was a heavy cannonading going on between our forces and the enemy. About 2.30 p. m. I received orders to move to the right and form on the right of the line, then forming the front line. I accordingly moved my regiment forward and to the right. After I had moved to the place to which I was ordered and had my command formed, fronting east, the command "forward" was given. After marching quarter of a mile in line I halted my command a short time near a large field, on the opposite side of which the enemy was posted on commanding points. Soon the command "forward" was given. My command moved forward in order of battle, and half way across the field the enemy opened directly in my front with artillery, when my command moved forward at double-quick time without orders, I having orders to move only at quick time. I then used my utmost endeavor to halt my command, or to bring them to move at the time I was ordered, which I succeeded in doing, and then moved on a short distance, when I ordered my command forward at double-quick time. There was a small force of dismounted cavalry in my front. My command moved forward with or near to the cavalry force, and both the cavalry and my command reached the enemy's position at or near the same time, driving the enemy in confusion and capturing the two pieces of artillery they had posted at this point. I then reformed my command and moved forward at double-quick, charging and driving the enemy from the second point some 300 yards from the first point gained. I then halted and again reformed my command. Here I received orders from General Cooper to hold my command in line on the top of the last hill gained until the command on the left established the line, my command at this time being the right of the brigade and the only regiment that had established the line on the last-named position. Shortly after this (it

being about 5 p. m.) I received orders to throw up works in front of my command. Accordingly, as soon as I could obtain tools, I did so, and remained in this position for the night, throwing out a skirmish line, covering my front, according to orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. DUNN,
Major, Commanding Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

December 16, I remained in position of last night until about 3 p. m., when I received orders to move forward at double-quick in support of a brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which charged and drove the enemy in confusion, after which I halted, and reformed my command as the right of the First Brigade. I then moved forward about a mile in order of battle, and halted, furnishing one commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men for picket, and rested for the night.

The casualties of my command are as follows.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CROSS,
Colonel Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

No. 107.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGT. EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, December 22, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to circular just received from headquarters First Brigade, I beg leave to submit the following as a report of the operations of this regiment on the 15th and 16th instant:

In accordance with instructions received from Brigadier-General Cooper, commanding First Brigade, tents were struck at 5 a. m. on the 15th, and breakfast over, the regiment was formed in order of march at 5.30 a. m. At about 8 a. m. took up the line of march from our encampment on the Franklin pike near Nashville, following the One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, and crossed to the Hardin pike. We moved out from the defenses of the city on that pike, and were at once formed in line of battle on left of First Brigade. From this point we were moved forward to a dirt road intersecting the Hillsborough and Hardin pikes. In this road we lay until about 1 p. m.; we then moved to the right by the flank until we passed a fort on the right of the Hillsborough pike about six miles from Nashville, which a portion of our cavalry force had occupied a few moments before. At this place formed in order of battle again, and moved across the Hillsborough pike. We had proceeded nearly half a mile when the enemy opened upon us with artillery from a high point three-quarters of a mile in front of us. A charge was ordered and we moved on the rebel artillery at the run. As we approached the hill we discovered that a body of the enemy's infantry lodged behind a stone wall to our left was raking that flank. The direction of the movement was changed to the left, and we conducted our operations against the wall. As the men were already jaded I ordered them to halt behind a rail fence near the wall and unsling

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed and 8 men wounded.

knapsacks. This having been done, we charged the wall, took it, and crossed it, where 150 prisoners surrendered to us, and were immediately sent to the rear. The charge was continued nearly half a mile beyond, resulting in capturing about fifty rebels, and was stopped because worn down by the race. My loss in the charge and during the day was 1 man killed and 9 wounded. After we reformed we took position on a wooded hill between the Hillsborough and Granny White pikes about seven miles from Nashville, and during the night of the 15th threw up a temporary line of works. During the night threw out a picket in my front and held one-third of the regiment under arms. On the 16th instant we lay at rest in these works until about 4 p. m. At that time we moved out and formed in a corn-field in rear of the position from which the enemy had just been dislodged, to the left of the Granny White pike. Moved across that pike and about half a mile toward the Franklin pike, and bivouacked for the night.

The following is a list of killed and wounded on the 15th instant.*

I owe it to all the officers and all the men to say that our success is owed during each day to their courage, coolness, and prompt obedience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers.

Capt. T. C. HONNELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 108.

Reports of Col. Orlando H. Moore, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations November 21–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my brigade since leaving Johnsonville, Tenn.:

On the morning of November 21 the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry started by rail, in accordance with orders from the general commanding the division, for Columbia, Tenn., and on the 23d of November four other regiments of my brigade, with my headquarters, took cars at Johnsonville and proceeded by way of Nashville to Columbia, arriving at 2.30 a. m. on the 24th. The troops were immediately disembarked and massed on the hill near the fort. At 9 a. m. I received orders to move my brigade out upon the Mount Pleasant pike, and placed it in position, with one regiment on the right of the Hampshire pike, having its right wing at the mill on Little Bigby Creek and the left wing near the Hampshire pike where it crosses the creek. At 8 p. m., in accordance with orders from the general commanding the division, I moved the brigade across the pike, having its left rest upon it, with the right at the Little Bigby Creek mill, and one regiment, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Infantry, on the bank of the creek about half a mile farther to the right. The troops remained in this position throwing up breast-works until near midnight of the 25th, when I was

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 9 men wounded.

ordered to move by the right flank to Duck River railroad bridge. Owing to the extreme darkness of the night, and having to move through a dense wood without roads, there was some irregularity in this movement. The brigade arrived at the bridge at daylight. Here the brigade was put in position, with its right across the railroad near Duck River, and its left near the road leading from the ford near the railroad bridge to Columbia. They were immediately set to work throwing up earth-works, covering nearly three times their front. I threw out a strong picket-line at night, and during the night withdrew my brigade across Duck River, and on the morning of 28th placed the brigade in position on the high ground near the river, with my left resting near the railroad, and right near the river-bank, with two regiments in reserve. One-half of the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, was sent two miles down the river to guard a ford. The brigade threw up a strong line of earth-works and held the position until the morning of the 29th. At this place considerable skirmishing was kept up, resulting in the loss of a few men in my brigade.

At 9 a. m. on the 29th I was ordered to move with my brigade, following the Third Brigade, leaving the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry to occupy the works and rejoin the brigade at midnight. Shortly before reaching Spring Hill I was ordered to place one regiment on the right flank of Third Brigade, which was then advancing in line of battle. I sent out the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, Colonel Spaulding. In taking his position he came suddenly upon the enemy's pickets, and captured an adjutant-general belonging to Cheatham's (rebel) corps. The remainder of my brigade was formed in line of battle across the road, forming a second line, and advancing in this order until after dark, halting near town for a short time, when I received orders to march on the Franklin pike, with one regiment thrown out as an advance guard. Halted at midnight and put the brigade in position to cover the cross-roads near Thompson's Station. Marched again at 2 a. m. on the 30th, arriving at Franklin at 7 a. m.

On the morning of the 30th the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry, with a detachment of Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, repulsed an attack made by rebel cavalry upon our wagon train, losing one man wounded; they then resumed the march, arriving at Franklin at 12 m., and were put in position on the left of my brigade. I put my brigade in position, under the direction of the general commanding the division, with its right resting on the Centerville pike, and left on the northwest slope of the hill near the Columbia pike, on the west side of the town, and immediately commenced intrenching the position. The line occupied by the brigade was so long that I found it impossible to fill it properly with my brigade, and applied to the general commanding the division for more troops, and received a company of fifty men of One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Infantry, which I put in position between the left of Twenty-third Michigan and right of One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, near the center of my line. The officers and men were very much exhausted, having been worked night and day for several days previous, and not having enjoyed a night's rest since leaving Johnsonville, yet they went to work cheerfully and threw up a strong line of works. At noon I received orders to make a detail of six officers and 175 men for picket. These were posted under the direction of Major Huston, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, field officer of the day. There was very little skirmishing in my front, but at 4 p. m.

the enemy advanced his troops in three lines of battle, driving in the pickets and pushing boldly up to the works, evidently hoping to carry them with ease, but he was met by a firm line and driven back in confusion. The men of my brigade stood to their works without flinching, but the company of One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Infantry which I had placed near the center of my line gave way. After another charge the troops on the immediate left of my line left their works, and the enemy occupied them, flanking the One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry, which was on the left of my brigade. At this juncture I ordered two companies of the Eightieth Indiana Infantry to the left to support the line, and gave orders to flank the whole brigade, if necessary, in order to close the breach made to the left of my line, and then ordered the Second Pennsylvania Battery, which was in position on the right of my line, to turn their guns from the embrasures to the left and fire upon the ridge upon the left flank of my brigade, and shell the rebel columns which were massing to charge that point. This was done with good effect. At this juncture Capt. P. H. Dowling, acting assistant inspector-general on my staff, rode forward, placed the troops in position, and endeavored to rally the troops, which had been driven back from the works, and by his heroic bravery and unsurpassed gallantry succeeded in driving the enemy from the front of the works, and saved the troops from a defeat which otherwise would have been inevitable. It was an important movement, which Captain Dowling fully appreciated, and under the most terrible fire of the enemy he nobly and gallantly cheered forward the officers and men to victory, receiving a severe wound in the arm. Too much cannot be said in praise of Captain Dowling for his important and gallant services.

I will also here state that the gallant manner in which Capt. H. A. Hale, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. J. D. Bolles, aide-de-camp, Lieut. W. H. Clements, aide-de-camp, and other members of my staff, discharged their duties, under the hottest fire of the enemy, was worthy of the highest commendation.

The enemy made repeated charges at short intervals with fresh troops until late at night, nearly every time reaching the works at some point in my line. The many hand-to-hand encounters over the works are strongly attested by the number of bayonet wounds received by the men. The enemy succeeded in planting his colors twice upon the works of the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, and the colors of the One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry were seized by a rebel, who was killed in attempting to carry them away. The colors were recovered by a private of the regiment named Bailey Walker, a member of Company G, who went over the works and brought them back.

During one of these charges Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry, commanding One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, received a mortal wound in the head. He had distinguished himself throughout the action by his coolness and bravery. Though at other times a man of very quiet and even temperament, he displayed on this occasion great activity, at all times regardless of personal danger. By his strenuous efforts, he contributed largely to the success of the day. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him, and particularly in his own command, where he was best known.

The distinguished professional services of L. A. Brewer, brigade surgeon, during this battle, were highly appreciated, not only in his careful treatment of the wounded, but in his patriotic efforts in cheering the soldiers to nobly do their duty.

The following is a list of the casualties in my brigade:

Report of casualties in Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Brigade headquarters	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23d Michigan Infantry	1	1	.....	13	.....	3	1	17	18
80th Indiana Infantry	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6
129th Indiana Infantry	.....	4	1	12	.....	1	1	17	18
111th Ohio Infantry	1	11	4	30	.....	8	5	49	54
118th Ohio Infantry	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	6
107th Illinois Infantry	1	1	2	15	.....	.....	3	16	19
Total	3	18	8	81	.....	12	11	111	122

Respectfully submitted.

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, 23d Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battles of the 15th and 16th instant near Nashville, Tenn.:

I broke camp on the morning of the 15th, and had my command in readiness to move at 5 a. m., in pursuance of orders received from the general commanding the division the previous evening. Marched at 9 a. m., following Harvey's battery across the Franklin and Granny White pikes; halted near the Hardin pike and formed line of battle in rear of the First Brigade; remained in this position until 1 p. m., when I received orders to move by the right flank, conforming to the movements of the First Brigade, and moved to the right of General Smith's line. The lines were advanced a short distance, when the enemy opened fire upon us with artillery and infantry. I was ordered to move my brigade on the left of the First Brigade, and then charged the enemy. The enemy's artillery was soon captured by the troops on my right, and his infantry routed. The troops moved on in disorder, owing to the roughness of the ground and the rapidity with which they advanced. The enemy made very little resistance; many of them were captured, and the rest fled in confusion. After following them nearly a mile I halted my command, formed line of battle in an advanced position, and, as night was setting in, threw up a line of breast-works and occupied the position during the night, my line connecting with the First Brigade on the right and General Smith's command on the left. Two of my regiments, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry and One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, were sent, by direction of the general commanding the division, to the right of the division during the night. On the morning of the 16th the line was moved a short distance to the right to close an interval, and

remained in the position until 3 p. m. The One hundred and eleventh and One hundred and eighteenth Regiments Ohio Infantry were moved out on the right of General Smith's command for the purpose of supporting the lines in making the charge upon the enemy's works. The lines were advanced across the Granny White pike, following the enemy, and halted a little before dark. My brigade massed in the woods about one mile in advance of the position occupied the night previous.

Two stand of colors and about 200 prisoners were captured by my brigade on the 15th instant.

The following is a report of casualties:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	9
23d Michigan Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	9
118th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
107th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
89th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total	.....	2	3	29	.....	1	35

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLANDO H. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 109.

Report of Capt. Leander S. McGraw, One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, of operations November 23–December 1, 1864.

HDQRS. 107TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following as an official report of the One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, from the 23d day of November, 1864, to the 1st day of December, 1864:

On the 23d day of November we left Johnsonville, Tenn., on the cars, and arrived at Columbia, Tenn., the day following. In the evening the regiment was ordered into line of battle and threw up works. On the 26th marched across Duck River and erected barricades, and recrossed said river on the evening of the 27th. On the morning of the 28th was ordered to move in the direction of Spring Hill, where we arrived about 10 p. m. of the same day; but not halting, moved on toward Franklin, some four miles, and took position a quarter of a mile east of the pike road, with brigade. About 1 o'clock next p. m. was ordered to hold our position, while the rest of brigade moved onward toward Franklin. At 2.30 o'clock skirmished briskly with the enemy, and at 5.30 took up the line of march for Franklin, where we arrived

* But see revised table, p. 99.

at 12 m. Threw up works during the afternoon; were attacked by the enemy about 5 o'clock in heavy force. He charged the works time and again, but was successfully met at all times. At one time (about dusk) four stand of colors were planted upon our breast-works, across which the enemy charged furiously, but was met by our brave boys and hurled back in utter confusion. In this charge the heroic Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry fell while gallantly cheering his men on to victory, when Leander S. McGraw, captain, took command of the regiment. On the morning of December 1 was ordered to move in the direction of Nashville, where we arrived at 12 m.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER S. McGRAW,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. HENRY A. HALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 110.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 23–December 5, 1864.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular issued from division headquarters of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of my regiment from Johnsonville, Tenn., up to the present time:

Leaving that place November 23, 1864, by railroad, via Nashville, we arrived at Columbia, Tenn., about 2 a. m. of the 24th instant [ultimo], where we were ordered by Colonel Moore into the earth-works on the south side of town and the fort. About 10 a. m. I received orders to march out on the Mount Pleasant pike. After proceeding about a mile I was detached from the brigade, and moved to the right of the pike, where I relieved a battalion of cavalry, who were guarding a ford across the creek that ran into Duck River, and about one mile from its mouth. Here I threw up a barricade of rails, and at 10 p. m. Captain Lee, assistant commissary of musters, brought me orders to move to a commanding position 250 yards to my left, and relieved me by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After completing another barricade I permitted my men to rest during the remainder of the night, and at 8 a. m. on the 25th Colonel Moore moved my regiment to the left of the One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where I constructed earth-works to the pike, a distance of 300 yards. Company B, Captain Mosier commanding, was on picket and under fire during the day, but sustained no loss. At 6 p. m. I received orders to march at 12 that night to Duck River railroad bridge, following the Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, but in consequence of a misunderstanding the Twenty-third Michigan and my regiment were separated from the remainder of the brigade about 1 o'clock in the morning, and compelled to return to the pike, when we marched to Duck River bridge, arriving there shortly after daylight of

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 3 men killed, 1 officer and 11 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

the 26th instant. Here we were again occupied in erecting earth-works until 3 a. m. on the morning of the 28th of November, when we were ordered to cross Duck River and build works on the north side, but before finishing them the enemy's skirmishers made their appearance on the opposite bank, and occupied our attention until 11 a. m., when they opened upon my regiment with artillery. After firing a few shots two guns of the Twenty-second Indiana Battery, on my right, silenced those of the enemy.

Nothing more of interest transpired during the day or night, and at 10 a. m. on the 29th I moved, in obedience to Colonel Moore's orders, toward the Franklin pike. On arriving within two miles and a half of Spring Hill the enemy's skirmishers opened upon us and we were ordered into line of battle, and marched to within one mile of Spring Hill, where we halted for an hour, after which time we resumed our march, reaching Franklin at 7 a. m. on the 30th instant, and were again occupied in building works. At 4 p. m. the enemy moved upon us, but were driven back in confusion. During the engagement I received orders to send two companies to take possession of the works on the left of the Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, where troops had been driven back. I sent Companies C and H, under Captain Cochran, who retook the works and held them during the fight, taking 40 prisoners, including 1 major, 1 inspector-general, and 2 lieutenants. My loss during the fight was 10 men wounded—Sergt. George W. Walker, Company B; Corpl. J. Alexander Chambers, Company C; Privates William H. Spore and William C. McIntire, Company E; Corpl. J. L. Knowles and Private Adam Emmert, Company F; Privates Henry Ferrell and John Hunley, Company H; Private W. H. H. Ranner, Company G, and Sergt. V. Corben, Company K. At 12 o'clock at night we left the works, crossing the river, and marched toward this place, arriving at 3 p. m. of the 1st instant, where we have remained uninterrupted until the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED D. OWEN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eightieth Regiment Indiana Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 111.

Report of Col. Charles A. Zollinger, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 23–December 5, 1864.

HDQRS. 129TH REGT. INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following as a part taken by the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the late campaign in Tennessee:

On the morning of November 23, 1864, my regiment was put aboard the cars at Johnsonville, Tenn., from which place we proceeded to Columbia, Tenn., arriving there on the morning of the 24th, and took position on the right of One hundred and eighteenth Ohio, in support of brigade. At 10 a. m. same day was ordered out to protect the railroad bridge across Duck River, where we remained until after dark, at

which time we were ordered to move and join the brigade. We there took position on right of brigade and fortified during the night. At this place we remained until 2 a. m. November 26, when we moved back (with brigade) to Duck River bridge, where we again fortified, and kept the position until 2 a. m. November 28, at which time we were ordered to cross the river (crossing on railroad bridge), where we again took position in support of the brigade, and remained in that position until 8 p. m., when we were ordered to take position in front line on the right of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio, where we fortified during the night, and remained at our works until 12 m. November 29, when we were ordered to move in rear of the One hundred and eighteenth Ohio in the direction of Franklin, Tenn., and on arriving within two miles of Spring Hill was ordered back one mile and a half to guard a point until Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and one division of Fourth Army Corps should pass, which we did, and at 12 o'clock (midnight) we started and rejoined the brigade near Spring Hill, and without halting marched with it to Franklin, arriving at daylight November 30. Breakfast over, we took position near town, near Franklin pike, where we fortified and sent out pickets. At 4 p. m. the enemy advanced in three lines of battle, drove in our pickets, and charged our works repeatedly, with heavy slaughter to themselves and comparatively small to us. At about 3 a. m. December 1 we moved out in direction of Nashville, Tenn., where we arrived same evening and where we still remain.

In closing this report I have the honor to state that the officers and men of my command discharged every duty assigned them cheerfully and promptly, and deserve the title of true soldiers and devoted friends of our country.

List of casualties of my regiment are as follows.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Colonel, Commanding 129th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. O. H. MOORE,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 112.

Report of Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, of operations November 24–December 5, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of the colonel commanding brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command from the 24th of November last to date:

On the 24th of November the regiment was at Johnsonville, Tenn., under orders to rejoin the brigade at Columbia. At 4 p. m. of that day it left Johnsonville by rail, and arrived at Columbia at noon on the 25th, and immediately built works on that part of the line to which it

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 1 officer and 15 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

was assigned, sending five companies on picket. At 2 o'clock the next morning the regiment retired with the brigade some two miles, near to Duck River, and was occupied all day and night in building works on the left of the brigade line. On the morning of the 27th we were ordered to move to the right, where we took up a new position, our right resting upon the railroad a short distance from the railroad bridge, and threw up works. In the afternoon the regiment was ordered on a reconnaissance to the right of our line to ascertain what force, if any, the enemy had thrown across the river at a ford some six miles on our right. Having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance we returned to camp shortly after dark and crossed the river, with the brigade, during the night, taking position on the north bank of the river a short distance to the right of the railroad bridge. We remained here till morn of the 29th, when we retired with the division toward Franklin, reaching there on the morning of the 30th. On the evening of the 29th, when near Spring Hill, a body of the enemy was found to be in our front. In the advance upon them this regiment was thrown on the right flank of the line to move by the flank in the rear of the line and guard against any movement the enemy might make upon that flank. I threw out flankers, who, in the darkness, ran upon the pickets of the enemy. In the confusion we captured a rebel adjutant-general. On arriving at Franklin we threw up works in the position assigned us, throwing up traverses upon the flanks of each company, which proved of the greatest service to us in the engagement of the evening, as the enemy had a heavy flank fire upon us during most of the time. At a little past 4 p. m. the enemy assaulted our works with three lines, apparently confident of carrying them with ease, but after a most stubborn attempt he evidently became convinced that he had undertaken a very heavy contract, and one which one of the high contracting parties had no idea of ratifying. He renewed the attack several times, only to be repulsed each time, with terrible loss. During the engagement the left of the regiment was more hardly pressed than the right, and most of my fire was left oblique. At one time two companies of the One hundred and eighty-third Ohio, on our immediate left, broke and left their part of the works unprotected. A body of the enemy occupied the outside of these works for some time. Here we shot down two color-bearers, and prevented their entering the works, till they were again occupied by two companies of the Eightieth Indiana. As the Eightieth was moving to the left to occupy this position I threw one company on the right center—where the enemy's fire at that time was very light—over the works, and fired one volley into rebels as they lay upon the outside of our works. During the engagement we took among other prisoners Lieutenant Lee, aide-de-camp, of General S. D. Lee's staff.

My loss during the engagement was 2 killed, 13 wounded, and 3 missing. Among the killed was Lieut. D. M. Averill, a brave and thorough officer.

Shortly after midnight we crossed the river with the division, and reached Nashville shortly after noon of December 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. A. HALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infantry, of operations November 21–December 5, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 111TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of my command from the 21st of November to date:

On the 21st of November my command left Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, and came on cars about forty miles on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. At this point we found a train of cars burning upon the track. By order of General Ruger I unloaded my command from the cars and set them clearing wreck. Remained here until 10 p. m. 22d, when, after clearing track and relaying a portion, we proceeded to Nashville, from thence by railroad to Columbia, where we arrived at 3 a. m. of the 23d. Remained in the vicinity of Columbia until the night of the 27th, frequently changing position and building some seven lines of breast-works. On the night of the 27th we crossed to north bank of Duck River, and went into position at daylight on the 28th on the right of the railroad. Went with right wing of my regiment down Duck River two miles to guard a ford. Skirmished some with cavalry, losing one man mortally wounded. On the 29th I received orders to remain with my regiment until dark guarding the railroad bridge across Duck River and the fords, the balance of the command having moved out on Franklin pike. Skirmished considerably during the day, losing two men, one mortally wounded, the other severely. On the evening of the 29th I concentrated my command, One hundred and eleventh Ohio and seventy-five men of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, and started out without a guide to find the Franklin pike. Struck the pike at 10 p. m. and reached Franklin at noon on the 30th, making a march from the ford on Duck River of twenty-four miles. On the morning of the 30th the rebel cavalry attacked our wagon train, drove off our cavalry, and were making for the train. My regiment drove them off, losing one man severely wounded in the neck. Upon arriving at Franklin I was assigned a position on the left of the brigade. We threw up temporary breast-works, which were not completed when our skirmishers were driven in and the rebels in three lines came up on our front. They were repulsed in my front and on the right, but the regiment on my immediate left gave back, and for a moment I feared the line was lost. I ordered my regiment to "fix bayonets and stand by the works," which they did. At this juncture Capt. P. H. Dowling came up, and by great exertion succeeded in rallying a portion of the broken line, brought them forward, and retook a portion of the works on my immediate left. The fighting was incessant on my left and in front until midnight, and most of my guns became so hot that they could scarcely be handled. At midnight, in accordance with orders, I brought my regiment off the field with the balance of the brigade. Marched the balance of the night, and the next day, December 1, reached Nashville at 2 p. m., where we have since been in position.

In the engagement at Franklin all my officers and men behaved to my entire satisfaction.

A list of casualties, in accordance with orders, has been placed in the hands of Doctor Brewer, brigade surgeon.

Losses—killed, 12; wounded, 40; missing, 2; total, 54.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. HENRY A. HALE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 114.

Report of Maj. Edgar Sowers, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 23–December 1, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 118TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report respecting the operations of the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from November 23 to December 1, inclusive:

On Wednesday, November 23, the regiment left Johnsonville, Tenn., and proceeded by rail to Columbia, forty miles south of Nashville, at which point it arrived early on the morning of the 24th. As the enemy were advancing on Columbia a position was at once taken and preparations made for a vigorous defense. Our position was changed on the night of the 24th, and the 25th and part of the 26th was employed in guarding the banks of the Big Bigby Creek. The 27th, 28th, and 29th the regiment was in position at the Duck River railroad bridge, where we had considerable skirmishing with the enemy across the river. We lost 1 killed and 1 severely wounded. On the 29th we withdrew from our position near the bridge and marched toward Franklin, at which place we arrived early on the morning of the 30th, having had a slight skirmish the previous evening near Spring Hill. At Franklin a line of works was constructed, and the regiment, with the brigade, went into position on the right of the Columbia pike, the Twenty-third Michigan being on the left, and Eightieth Indiana on the right. Skirmishing began about 2 p. m. and became quite sharp an hour later, when it became evident that the enemy intended to attack us in force. About 3 o'clock their columns could be seen forming for the attack, and about 4 p. m. the enemy advanced in columns of three in depth. As the right of our line was somewhat refused, and as the attack was heaviest on the left, the line of the enemy's advance was diagonally across our regimental front. This movement gave us a good enfilading fire on the whole mass in our front, an advantage which was promptly seized and used to good effect. The conflict continued with unabated fury until 9 p. m., at intervals until 12 o'clock.

I should be doing injustice to the officers and men of the regiment were I not to bear testimony to their determined bravery and unfaltering valor in the battle at Franklin.

We lost four men only—slightly wounded.

On the 1st of December we fell back to Nashville and took position.

Our campaign has been short but severe, as much of the marching and labor was done in the night.

The losses are 1 killed and 5 wounded.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. SOWERS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. HENRY A. HALE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 115.

Report of Col. Silas A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations November 24–December 7, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.
Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, since November 24, 1864:

November 24, 1864, in camp at Columbia, Tenn., with two regiments of infantry, the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the last regiment having been assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, per order of Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. November 25, 1864, at 9 p. m., Third Brigade receives orders to cross Duck River, and take position on north side near railroad bridge. November 26, 1864, skirmishing commenced at 6 a. m. and continued during the day on south side of river. Third Brigade remains in position on north side of river. November 27, 1864, remained in position on north side of river until 6 p. m., when we received orders and crossed the river to south side, occupying the works previously built by Twenty-third Army Corps, and sent out skirmishers to cover our front. November 28, 1864, remained in works on south side until Fourth Army Corps crossed the river, when, at 4 a. m., the Third Brigade moved across the river and occupied the same works left November 27, 1864. The One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry is assigned for duty with Third Brigade, per Special Orders, No. 74, headquarters Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. November 29, 1864. Third Brigade in same position, and work on fortifications until 12 m. The Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry is assigned to Third Brigade, per Special Orders, No. 75, headquarters Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. At 12 m. Third Brigade moved by the right flank for Spring Hill, Third Brigade in advance of Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. All quiet until 5 p. m.; light skirmishing until 9 p. m., when part of brigade moved toward Johnson [Thompson's?] Station, leaving the Forty-fourth Missouri and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Regiments of infantry to follow in rear of all transportation. We reached Johnson [Thompson's?] Station 12 o'clock at night.

November 30, 1864, at 2 a. m., Third Brigade moved from Johnson [Thompson's?] Station, on Franklin road. We reached Franklin, Tenn., at 6.30 a. m., and commenced throwing up works. Works completed at 12 m. The position of Third Brigade, west of Columbia pike, on left of Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and on right of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Skirmishers thrown out to cover our front. The brigade in two lines—Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry in front line, and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry in rear line. At 3 p. m. heavy skirmishing commenced, the enemy driving in our skirmishers, and at 3.30 p. m. the enemy assaulted the whole line, making an effort to flank us at of front line of works by marching down the Columbia pike in solid column. The nature of the ground gave the enemy the advantage. They succeeded in taking the front line of works, but had the pleasure of holding it but a few moments. The second line rallied to the support of the first line and succeeded in driving the enemy from it.

The disorderly manner in which some of the troops of the Fourth Army Corps retreated caused a slight confusion, and, indeed, the enemy made his appearance on the outside of the first line of works almost simultaneous with the retreat of the Fourth Army Corps. I then ordered the reserve regiments to first line in support. The Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie commanding, and Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stockton commanding, renewed the attack with great vigor and gallantry; while the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Bradshaw commanding, and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hoge commanding, moved up in good order, under a most terrific fire, and took full possession of the first line of works, and in a hand-to-hand encounter the four regiments drove the enemy from the works, which was held with great tenacity, capturing a number of prisoners (not known). In the charge to drive the enemy from their immediate front of the first line and save it from capture by the enemy, Colonel Bradshaw, of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, while leading his regiment, with colors in hand, and most gallantly, by personal example, encouraging his men, fell mortally wounded,* also, at the same moment, Lieut. Col. M. Clark, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was instantly killed while actively engaged assisting in bringing his regiment up to the first line, while Lieutenant-Colonel Stockton and Major James, of the Seventy-second Illinois Regiment of Infantry, were wounded at the same time.

The tenacity with which the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry held the first line, stubbornly refusing to yield their position, in the midst of a most terrible carnage, and the prompt manner in which the Forty-fourth Missouri and the One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Regiments executed the order to move up to the support of the first line, midst a shower of leaden rain, cannot fail to command the highest admiration of our superiors in the engagement and challenge the good opinion of all brave comrades in the battle.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Gillespie, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Stockton, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Major James, of same regiment; and Capt. J. A. Sexton, Seventy-second Illinois, [who] took command of regiment when both field officers fell; Colonel Hoge, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Lieut. Col. A. J. Barr, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry—all are deserving of the highest praise for the marked ability in the management of their men, as well as their noble conduct of true bravery, so handsomely displayed throughout the engagement. To the other officers and men of the entire command I can find no words fitting the occasion sufficiently strong in terms of commendation for the pluck, stubbornness, and genuine heroism exhibited throughout.

I am greatly indebted to the officers of my staff, most especially the three who were present with me during the engagement: First Lieut. John B. McLoe, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. L. A. Burke, acting assistant inspector-general; Second Lieut. C. A. Van Deursen, acting aide-de-camp. Their conduct was such in personal gallantry throughout that entitled them to my deepest gratitude, and as examples worthy of imitation by all good soldiers in so trying an hour of battle. I cannot forget to mention that my two orderlies, John W. Fouts, color-

* Bradshaw survived his wound.

bearer of brigade, and J. Milton Foster, my personal orderly, during the entire fight, exhibited a personal bravery in the carrying of orders which does them great credit as good and faithful soldiers.

Although out of ordinary course of reports, I could not make a faithful history of operations without recording the fact that at a very critical moment in rallying to retake the first line, I consider the success of the brigade was mainly owing at this juncture to the immediate personal presence of Brigadier-General Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and the timely assistance he rendered me in so critical a moment in sending to my support the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Bond commanding, who participated in the last two hours of the engagement (the colonel himself being wounded), the regiment rendering that assistance making success complete in holding our works until the order to move was received, which was at 12 o'clock at night, when the brigade withdrew, leaving a heavy skirmish line in the works, and marched across the river over the railroad bridge.

December 1, 1864, at 2 a. m., the skirmishers left in works at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, joined the brigade on the Nashville and Franklin pike. The brigade was in motion marching toward Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived at 4 p. m., and went into position on north side of Fort Negley, on right of Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and on left of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Below please find list of casualties;* and for further information I will respectfully refer you to reports of regimental commanders; a copy of each accompanies this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Col. John Mehringer, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to most respectfully submit the following report of operations of Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, during the action of which it took part in (15th and 16th of December, 1864):

December 15, 1864, at 7 a. m., left camp (north side of Fort Negley, Nashville, Tenn.), and following Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, moved to the right through works on the Charlotte pike; formed line of battle in rear and advanced in support of Second Brigade. When near Hillsborough pike we moved to right and took position upon extreme right of Second Division, in front of Compton's Hill. Soon after crossing the Hillsborough pike the First and Second Brigades were advancing rapidly on the enemy,

* Shows 6 officers and 67 men killed, 19 officers and 159 men wounded, and 2 officers and 278 men missing—total 531.

charging a hill in their front. I received orders to move by the right flank, which the brigade executed very promptly, forming line of battle in a piece of woods some 400 yards to the right of Second Brigade, under orders not to advance until support would arrive. Soon after and before I was supported the enemy advanced on my front and right flank, coming in short range owing to an elevated piece of ground in our immediate front. I at once advanced the brigade in line of battle to the crest of the hill, and ordered fire, which was very promptly executed, and the enemy repulsed, we losing 19 men and 3 officers. During the engagement the officers and men behaved most gallantly, and particularly I would mention the officers of the One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, whose men have never had the opportunity to drill; also the staff officers of my brigade behaved very gallantly. We barricaded and remained in position until 8 p. m., when we were ordered to move and take position on right of First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, where we built works and threw out skirmishers covering our front. December 16, 1864, still in same position, on right of First Brigade, and remain under fire of the enemy until 3 p. m., when a charge was made by part of Sixteenth Army Corps upon Compton's Hill, carrying the enemy's works, when we moved through the enemy's works and camped near Granny White pike for the night.

Below I have the honor to attach the list of casualties* which occurred in Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and also forward history of operations of regimental commanders in Third Brigade.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MEHRINGER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 117.

Report of Capt. James A. Sexton, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, of operations November 25–December 2, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SECOND REGT. ILLINOIS VOL. INFTY.,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report herewith the history of this command from the date of its joining the Third Brigade, November 26, 1864, to the date of its assignment to the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, December 2, 1864.

On the night of the 25th ultimo the regiment moved with the brigade from Columbia across Duck River and bivouacked. On the morning of the 26th ultimo we commenced throwing up works and kept at it all day during a heavy rain. During the day of the 27th ultimo the command lay idle. At night the brigade recrossed Duck River. The Fiftieth Ohio Infantry commenced throwing up works, this regiment acting as a support and to cover the evacuation of Columbia by our forces. At 2 a. m. of the 28th ultimo this regiment again crosse the river, occupying the same works which had been thrown up on the 26th;

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 1 man killed and 2 officers and 18 men wounded.

during the forenoon of the 28th, changed the front of our works; some skirmishing during the day between our pickets and those of the enemy on the opposite bank of the river. Pontoon and railroad bridges were also burned on that day. At 10 a. m. of the 29th of November Lieut. R. H. Mason and twenty men of Company A started with dispatches from General Schofield to the commanding officer post of Williamsport, distant about nineteen miles. He accomplished his errand successfully, passing several parties of rebels during the journey, and returning to his command at Nashville on the 1st of December, without losing a single man. At noon on the 29th ultimo the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, abandoned their works at the river and moved across to the Franklin pike; thence took up their line of march to Franklin. Just before dark, when within three miles of Spring Hill, the brigade passed the wagon train, already halted, and filed to the right of the road. Two companies of this regiment were deployed as skirmishers, the regiment moving forward as their support, forming the right of the advance line of the brigade; constant skirmishing until within half a mile of Spring Hill, when the brigade halted; the skirmishers having moved too far to the right, lost the support of the regiment. In this skirmish the regiment had 4 men wounded. At about 10 a. m. the brigade resumed its march through Spring Hill, and halted about 1.30 a. m., and rested until 3 a. m. of the 30th, at which time the march was again resumed. At about 7 a. m. reached Franklin, the brigade taking position on the right of the road and commenced fortifying, the left of the Fiftieth Ohio resting on the Franklin pike, the Seventy-second Illinois being on the right of the Fiftieth Ohio. Were at work on the fortifications at the time the enemy made their first assault. About 4 p. m. two divisions of the Fourth Corps, being in front of the works, gave way on the approach of the enemy and rushed pell-mell into our works. At the same time the support on our left gave way, and the flank of our regiment being turned, the four left companies fell back, and as our right flank also became exposed to the enemy, the remaining companies were also ordered to retire to the second line of works, which was done. At that time, all of our field officers being wounded, I, being the senior captain, took command of the regiment, and a charge was ordered to recover our first position. In the charge all of our color guard, consisting of 1 sergeant and 8 corporals, were shot down, and the night being so dark it was not perceived that our colors, which had been shot to shreds, were missing. An attempt was made to regain the colors, which was unsuccessful. The regiment was ordered to retire by Colonel Strickland, commanding brigade, at about midnight. The regiment then crossed the Harpeth River, and the next morning joined the brigade while on the march to Nashville, at which place we arrived about 3 p. m. on the 1st instant, and camped near Fort Negley. The regiment remained in camp until the 2d instant, when it was assigned to the corps commanded by General A. J. Smith.

The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing during the time which we belonged to the brigade, 9 officers and 142 enlisted men. I append a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEXTON,

Captain, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN B. MCLOE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 23d Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 10 men killed, 9 officers and 57 men wounded, and 75 men missing.

No. 118.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–23, 1864.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the campaign since December 15, 1864.

On the morning of the 15th the regiment broke camp in Nashville and moved with the brigade to the right of our lines around Nashville, marching during the day some eight miles, and during the afternoon was engaged in a slight skirmish with the enemy, with a loss of two men severely wounded. During the night of the 15th of December the regiment constructed a strong line of works in the enemy's front, throwing pickets in advance. The regiment remained in these works until the afternoon of the 16th. During a charge in front of the regiment on the 16th the picket-line advanced with the charging party, with a loss of one man severely wounded. Camped for the night near the Granny White pike. On the morning of the 17th crossed to the Franklin pike, and during the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st the regiment has marched from near Nashville to this point.

The following is a list of the casualties which have occurred in the regiment since the morning of the 15th of December, 1864.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, yours, very respectfully,
CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Lieut. Col. Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Lieut. C. A. VAN DEURSEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

Report of Col. John C. McQuiston, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 123D INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Carter's Creek, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and movements of the One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteers in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

On the morning of the 15th of December my command moved from position near Fort Negley, through the works on the Charlotte pike, formed in line of battle on the left of Third Brigade, and advanced in support of Second Brigade to a position near Hillsborough pike, where we remained until 2 p. m., when the command moved about two miles to the right, advanced in line of battle across the Hillsborough pike, taking position on extreme right of division in front of Compton's Hill, where we engaged the enemy, driving him to his works. Barricaded our position, and at 8 p. m., in pursuance to orders, moved to the right of First Brigade, where we built works and remained under fire of

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 men wounded.

enemy until 3 p. m. of December 16, when a brigade of Sixteenth Army Corps charged Compton's Hill, when we moved through the enemy's works, encamping near Granny White pike.

In closing this report I take pleasure in saying that the officers and men of my command acted with coolness and bravery under the fire of the enemy.

Herewith I send a complete list of casualties* of One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding 123d Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. C. A. VAN DEURSEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 120.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Barr, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, of operations November 27–December 1, 1864.

[DECEMBER —, 1864.]

Regiment arrived at Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1864, and was ordered immediately to the front at Columbia, Tenn., per Special Orders, No. —; went aboard railroad train same day; arrived at Duck River bridge, near Columbia, November 28, 1864, and reported immediately to Major-General Schofield for orders; was assigned Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Strickland, on eve of 28th; lay on arms all night, and next day received orders to fall back with brigade to Nashville, Tenn. Marched to near Spring Hill same day, and in evening had skirmish with enemy and lay on arms until 4 a. m. November 30, when we received orders to proceed on march. Arrived at Franklin, Tenn., sixteen miles southwest of Nashville, about 2 p. m., and proceeded to throw up defenses against enemy under command of Hood, who arrived about 4.30 p. m., when battle began. The Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers were on right center and in hottest of fight. The enemy made thirteen desperate charges in our front, but were gallantly repulsed each time. At 1 a. m. December 1 command received orders to fall back to Nashville, Tenn., which was done in good order, arriving at Nashville at 12 m. December 1, 1864.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BARR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers.

No. 121.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Gillespie, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 26–December 8 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this regiment since crossing Duck River, at Columbia, Tenn., including the casualties at Franklin:

November 26, crossed the river at 2 a. m. on railroad bridge, and camped at Duck River Station; built rail barricade, and took position

* Shows 1 officer killed and 6 men wounded.

behind it. November 27, in camp all day till 5 p. m.; ordered to cross river at dark; crossed after dark and occupied works prepared for us until 3 a. m. next day, when we returned to north side of river, and went into position till the railroad and pontoon bridges were destroyed. At 11 a. m. November 29 fell into column and moved in the direction of Spring Hill and Franklin. While advancing toward Spring Hill the same night we were attacked by a body of rebels in the dark; repulsed and drove them back, and moved on toward Franklin, where we arrived at 6.30 a. m. of November 30. Went into position and built works on south side of Franklin, and were attacked by the enemy in force at 3.20 p. m., and fought them till 12 p. m., losing: Commissioned officers—wounded, 3; missing, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 7; wounded, 33; captured, 10; missing, 57. Total loss, 112.

I deem this a favorable opportunity to mention the brave and heroic manner in which both officers and men of the regiment met and fought the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict. Never before did I witness such a bloody contest, and yet there were none who faltered. Capt. J. G. Theaker, of Company F, fell, wounded in the leg, while bravely encouraging his men in their noble work. Lieut. Michael Walsh, of Company D, and Lieut. J. T. Lucas, of Company B, were also wounded while in the devoted line of their duty. Lieut. J. H. Haney, of Company B, and Lieut. Edwin G. Edgley, of Company H, were both captured while in the discharge of their duty. I cannot omit to mention in this connection the valuable assistance I received from Capt. John S. Conahan, of Company D, acting major. My staff—consisting of Adjt. Jerome F. Crowley, Dr. N. B. Cole, and Sergt. Maj. P. F. Pechiney—deserve great credit for the prompt manner in which they performed all their duties during the whole engagement. All the officers and men of the regiment have my sincere thanks for their promptness in obeying orders, and the brave and efficient manner in which they did their bloody work upon the enemy. Coleman Quinn, private of Company K, bravely left the works in pursuit of a rebel ensign, whom he shot, and captured his colors. The boy, not knowing the value of this trophy, gave the colors to some Federal officer in the night.

The regiment retired at 12 p. m. by orders, falling back with the army (marching all night) to Nashville. December 1, arrived at this place at 12 m., and went into position on the left of Fort Negley (facing northwest). December 2–8, all quiet and we occupy the same position.

Accompanying this will be found a list of casualties, giving name and company and the nature of casualty.

Respectfully submitted.

H. S. GILLESPIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH REGIMENT, OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment on the 15th and 16th days of this month:

December 15, broke up camp at 6 a. m. and moved with Third Brigade, Second Division, to extreme right and rear of the Sixteenth Army Corps, where we laid upon our arms till 3 p. m., when we were ordered to take position on the extreme right of our army. About 4

p. m. charged the enemy, in which we had a warmly contested fight for twenty minutes, driving them back to their intrenchments. First Lieut. E. L. Pyne was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men forward to the fight. Threw up barricades at dark, and heavy skirmishing ensued. At 7 p. m. same night were relieved by Second Brigade, Third Division, and moved one brigade distance to the left and connected with the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. Built strong breast-works. December 16, heavy skirmishing in our front. Laid quiet in our works till 3 p. m. Sixteenth Army Corps charged and carried the rebel works in our front, our brigade supporting, then moved forward in line of battle one mile and camped for the night.

Casualties: First Lieut. E. L. Pyne, Company K, wounded through breast and arm (mortal); Private Philip Hamen, Company G, in head (slight).

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GILLESPIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS.

No. 122.

Report of Capt. William F. Scott, One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations November 29–30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 183D REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1864.

SIR: I have respectfully to present the following as the report of the operations of my command since its removal from Columbia, Tenn., 29th of November, 1864:

Left Columbia at 12 m. and marched to Spring Hill, a distance of nine miles. Were posted with Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers one mile from town, where we lay on arms till 2 a. m., when we took up our line of march for Franklin, Tenn., a distance of nine miles. Arrived at 12 m., and at 4 p. m. were attacked by the rebel army under General Hood. Were engaged till 2 a. m. of Thursday, when we crossed the Harpeth River and marched to Nashville, a distance of eighteen miles. Were posted in intrenchments immediately to the left of Fort Negley, where the command now lies.

A list of the killed, wounded, and missing is as follows.*

Very respectfully,

W. F. SCOTT,
Captain, Commanding 183d Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. J. B. MCLOE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 4 men killed, 3 officers and 33 men wounded, and 78 men missing.

No. 123.

Report of Col. George W. Hoge, One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have respectfully to report the operations of my command (the One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteers) on the 15th and 16th instant, near Nashville, Tenn., as follows:

Under direction of Colonel Mehringer, commanding the brigade, on the 15th I moved my command with the brigade from its position near Fort Negley, and in the engagement that evening between the brigade and the enemy I formed the right of the brigade line of battle, and aided in the repulse of the enemy. The officers and men behaved gallantly in this, the second battle in which the regiment has been engaged within thirty days from its organization. Two enlisted men were killed, and Capt. Daniel Gusweiler, a highly meritorious officer, and 4 enlisted men wounded. Soon after the engagement I moved my command with the brigade toward the left, and again formed the right of the brigade line of battle, my right connecting with battery; threw up rifle-pits before morning, and remained in them till I moved forward with the brigade in the final advance in pursuit of the enemy in the evening of the 16th.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that much of the success in the engagement of the 15th instant is due to the quick promptness of Colonel Mehringer, commanding the brigade, in selecting a position and changing the front of the brigade so as to meet the rapid and unexpected advance of the enemy.

I append a nominal list of casualties as directed.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOGE,
Colonel, Commanding 183d Ohio Volunteers.

Lieutenant VAN DEURSEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 124.

Report of Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey, Fifteenth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. BATTERY NO. 15, INDIANA VOL. ARTILLERY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that Battery No. 15, Indiana Volunteer Artillery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey commanding, marched from position on heights near Fort Negley, Nashville, Tenn., at 8 a. m. December 15, 1864, and moved with Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, to the right of our line and marched about six miles, when we took position on heights at 4 p. m. and expended eighty rounds of shell. We then advanced a distance of half a mile and took a position near a small house, where we fired thirty-five rounds of shell,

* Shows 1 man killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded.

when it became dark and we ceased firing. Then we went to a hill one-quarter of a mile farther to the front and erected temporary breast-works and placed the guns in position within range of the enemy's guns, getting all ready for action before daylight, and at daylight on the 16th we opened on the enemy and fired 200 rounds of shell. We then ceased firing and moved the left section to a position on the left of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and again opened with sections at 1 p. m., and kept up fire during the afternoon, assisting in shelling the enemy's works while the charge was being made at 4 p. m., expending 560 rounds of shell, making a total expenditure of ammunition of 875 rounds during the two days' fight. After the charge was ended we were ordered to the left of the Granny White pike, where we went into camp for the night.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALONZO D. HARVEY,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

No. 125.

Report of Capt. Frank Wilson, Nineteenth Battery Ohio Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH OHIO BATTERY,
In the Field, December 22, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor herein to state that during the engagements on the 15th and 16th instant my battery was held in reserve and did not take part in the actions with the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WILSON,
Captain Nineteenth Ohio Battery.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 126.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations November 22–29 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., December 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and engagements of this division from the 22d to the 29th of November ultimo, inclusive:

On the morning of the 22d of November, in accordance with orders received from headquarters Army of the Ohio, I moved the division from Pulaski to Lynnville, and, in view of the report that the enemy were in force at Lawrenceburg, placed Reilly's brigade upon commanding ground on the west of the village and of Lynn Branch, covering the

Lawrenceburg road. Henderson's and Casement's brigades were placed north of the village, also on the west side of the turnpike. Wagner's division, of the Fourth Corps, which followed my command and reported to me by order of the major-general commanding, I put in position on the south and southwest of the place, the whole force forming a semicircle, resting upon the turnpike north and south of the village, and all the roads being held by outposts and chains of vedettes. Nothing was seen of the enemy except that on the morning of the 23d a reconnoitering party of cavalry approached on the Lawrenceburg road and captured two men of Reilly's brigade, who were, without authority, beyond the pickets. The commanding general arrived in person about noon of the 23d, and I received orders to move my division toward Columbia about ten miles, so as to cover the crossing of the Columbia pike by the Mount Pleasant and Shelbyville road. The division was immediately put in motion and reached the point designated at dusk and went into camp. Casement's brigade being in advance was put in position with its right resting upon commanding ground near the junction of the roads, and Henderson's and Reilly's brigades being respectively on the left. Nothing was seen of the enemy, though reports were received that they were in force at Mount Pleasant, nine miles distant, and moving toward Columbia.

November 24, at 4 a. m., received orders to move at once with my division to Columbia, and to cover that place during the concentration of the army there, the enemy being reported to be pushing our cavalry rapidly back on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike. The division was immediately put in motion, Reilly's brigade in advance, followed by Henderson's, and Casement's brigade bringing up the rear, covering the train. At a point two miles from Columbia I determined to take a cross-road intersecting the Mount Pleasant pike one mile and a half from the former town, and, marching the head of the column rapidly, reached the last-named turnpike just as the cavalry brigade, commanded by Colonel Capron, reached the same point in hasty retreat before a very superior force of the enemy's cavalry, under Forrest, who had been pressing them hard for several miles. This was at 7 a. m. I ordered Reilly's brigade into position on the right (west) of the turnpike, throwing forward the One hundredth Ohio Volunteers to the bank of Bigby Creek (a small stream crossing the road at that place, and at the time not easily fordable), to support a strong line of skirmishers and check the enemy's advance during the formation of the division. Henderson's brigade was put in position on the left of the turnpike, in two lines—the first, an advanced line, at Mrs. Wilson's house, on the first plateau above Bigby Creek, and the second on the continuation of a considerable ridge farther in rear and connected with Reilly's line on the right of the road. Casement's brigade, coming up a little later, was placed on the left of Henderson's, on the ridge, an excellent position, stretching nearly to the Pulaski pike (see topographical sketch accompanying).* The batteries of the command, under Capt. G. J. Cockerill, acting chief of artillery, were posted as follows: Cockerill's battery (Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery) on the right of the Mount Pleasant pike and at the left of Reilly's brigade, Wilber's battery (Twenty-third Indiana Battery) on a knoll between Henderson's and Casement's brigades, and Harvey's battery (the Fifteenth Indiana Battery) at the left of Casement's line. The enemy pushed in vigorously, and a lively skirmish ensued, which continued most of the fore-

* See Plate CV, Map 4 of the Atlas.

noon, but they did not succeed in crossing Bigby Creek. Capron's cavalry, by my order, rallied at the rear and then took position upon Reilly's right, covering that flank of the whole line. About 10 a. m. the head of column of the Fourth Corps reached Columbia, and they began to go into position upon the left of this division, Whitaker's brigade of that corps relieving Casement's, which was brought down to the right till its right flank rested on the Mount Pleasant pike, relieving in its turn the second line of Henderson's, which was advanced to the support of the first line of that brigade, thus giving stronger reserves upon the turnpike, which seemed to be the principal line of the enemy's operations. Harvey's battery (Fifteenth Indiana) was brought over to the right and placed, one section near the center and the other at the right of Reilly's brigade. The One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was relieved from its position in support of the skirmish line at Bigby Creek by the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, of Casement's brigade. Toward evening portions of the Second Division of this corps came into position on the right of Reilly's brigade, and the cavalry was withdrawn.

On the following morning (the 25th) no force of the enemy was visible in our front, but a reconnaissance sent forward on the Mount Pleasant pike at about four miles from the town met their cavalry again advancing, and supported by heavy columns of infantry, which proved to be the main body of Hood's army. Our whole line was strengthened by a good breast-work of timber and earth, with abatis and other impediments to an attack. The bridges over the Bigby Creek were taken up, but that stream was rapidly falling and was already fordable nearly everywhere. The enemy advanced cautiously, but with considerable determination. An advanced line of our skirmishers beyond the creek were driven back at the pike, though they were still kept out on the right, where the creek approaches nearer to our line of breast-works. Several batteries were put in position opposite us, and under cover of the artillery fire an attempt was made to advance along the turnpike, which, however, was easily repulsed. The Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, in support of the skirmish line, had erected a barricade of rails near the creek, but upon the enemy turning the fire of his artillery upon them the regiment was withdrawn into a slight hollow in rear of their left, leaving a heavy skirmish line in their barricade. The enemy's cannonade was returned from our batteries, which at an early hour in the afternoon silenced those of the rebels and caused them to withdraw both their artillery and the infantry supports out of range. The skirmish fire along the creek was continued until dark. Our losses were trifling, amounting to —— casualties in all, for the particulars of which reference is made to the lists forwarded herewith. At evening I received orders from the major-general commanding to remove two brigades and the artillery of my command during the night to the north bank of the Duck River, and to take position covering the ford (where the pontoon then was), one brigade, with the whole skirmish line, to remain in the present position, whilst the remainder of the army should take up an inner and shorter line within the town. This movement to be made after the Fourth Corps should have gotten into position on the new line. I accordingly ordered Henderson's brigade to remain in support of the skirmish line and the remainder of the command to be in readiness for the proposed movement during the night. At 12.30, notice being received that the Fourth Corps was in position and the road clear, the brigades of General Reilly and Colonel Casement, with the batteries and baggage train, were put in motion and passed over the river

by the pontoon bridge, which was then removed to a point two miles farther down the stream and in rear of the new line occupied in and at the right of the town. The weather, which had been clear since leaving Pulaski, now changed to rain.

At daybreak of the 26th I rapidly reconnoitered the ground on the north of the river, and found that the ford is situated at the extreme southern point of a bend of the river, inclosing a long narrow tongue of land, which is almost everywhere commanded by the hills and bluffs on the southern bank, one of the most commanding of which is crowned by a stone fort, at that time within the line occupied by our troops. The southern point of the tongue of land is entirely bare of trees or other cover, and is from fifteen to twenty feet lower than the banks immediately opposite, the river being here not quite 200 feet wide. A little farther north the ground rises slightly, till, at a distance of from 600 to 800 yards from the ford, a ridge traverses the bend, crossing it in a curved line, which is about as high as the hills on the opposite side, except a range of two or three, including that upon which the fort is situated. Upon this ridge is situated the house of Mrs. Brown (see topographical sketch).* In rear of the ridge the ground is again depressed, and the whole distance across the tongue is in plain view of and commanded by the ground on the opposite banks of the river. Still farther to the rear, and about a mile distant from the ridge last described, is another ridge or chain of hills nearly at right angles to the Franklin pike and affording a good defensible position. The house of Mrs. Porter is upon this ridge (see sketch).* Rutherford's Creek, a deep, difficult stream, crosses the Franklin pike two miles from Mrs. Porter's, and by a circuitous course runs into the Duck River about a mile below the ford. The examination of the ground showing that the only tenable position in the bend of the river was the ridge on which Mrs. Brown's house is situated, I ordered Reilly's brigade to occupy that ridge from Mrs. Brown's to the turnpike, and Casement's on the left of the turnpike. Wilber's battery was put in position in the center of Reilly's position, and the other two batteries left in reserve at Casement's position, epaulements being constructed to cover them, facing both east and south, on Casement's line as well as upon Reilly's. The troops were ordered to intrench themselves, and rifle-pits for a strong skirmish line were dug along the margin of the river, taking especial pains to make as much cover for sharpshooters as possible opposite the ford. The Eighth Tennessee Volunteers, of Reilly's brigade (a small regiment numbering less than 200 men), was placed as a reserve for the skirmishers in a small depression a little in rear of the ford, where their flanks were covered by the nature of the ground and their front by a breast-work. During the 26th these preparations were continued without interruption, the skirmish lines not being withdrawn from the old positions on the south of the river. An attack was made upon Colonel Henderson's line, upon the Mount Pleasant pike, but was repulsed and the original lines maintained until night of the next day, 27th, when the whole command was moved by the major-general commanding to the north side of the river.

At daybreak of the 28th the enemy occupied the town, and immediately lined the banks of the river with skirmishers and sharpshooters and opened a lively fire. They also placed several batteries in position and opened fire upon our lines. In addition to the earth-works above mentioned I had on the day before caused good cover for a battery to be

* See Plate CV, Map 4 of the Atlas.

made on the farm road leading from Mrs. Brown's to the ford, and also immediately in front of Mrs. Brown's house. In the first of these I placed one section of Harvey's battery, and the other section of the same battery was put in the work at Mrs. Brown's. Our skirmishers, having the advantage of rifle-pits previously prepared, found no difficulty during this day in maintaining their ground, though the cross and plunging fire upon them made their position a trying one. In artillery practice the rifled guns of Cockerill's and Harvey's batteries proved more than a match for the rebel guns, which seemed mostly light 12-pounder smooth guns, and none of the enemy's batteries were able to maintain a position, though they shifted their ground and kept up a fire at intervals throughout the day. During the morning the Fourth Corps took position on the ridge at my rear (on which Mrs. Porter's house is), and the two wings of that command reaching the river, right and left, covered the flanks of this division, and prevented the enemy from annoying me by a flank fire. Soon after noon Henderson's brigade reported (Col. I. N. Stiles temporarily in command, on account of sickness of Colonel Henderson), and was placed on the right of Reilly's, beyond Mrs. Brown's house, and somewhat recurved, so that the whole division was now formed in a crescent upon the ridge before described.

Early in the morning of the 29th I was notified by the major-general commanding that the report that the enemy was crossing Duck River in force several miles above, made it necessary to withdraw most of the Fourth Corps from its position, and I received orders to hold the bend of the river and prevent the rebels from crossing or laying a pontoon bridge till evening. The enemy had used the night in making rifle-pits and other shelter for troops along the river-bank, and succeeded in getting a battery in position where it enfiladed the line of rifle-pits for our skirmishers near the ford and old bridge-head, making it impossible for the men to remain in them or in the open ground at the extreme point of the tongue of land in the bend. I thereupon ordered Brigadier-General Reilly, commanding First Brigade, to establish a new line as far forward as it was possible to obtain cover, and give it such supports as to prevent any enemy from forming above the bank of the river, still keeping the men in the old positions on the right and left, where they could command the approaches to the river on the opposite side. He accordingly ordered the Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers to occupy the open timber down to the edge of the cleared ground, in irregular open order, using the trees for shelter. These regiments occupied this position through the day, and by a well-directed fire foiled all efforts of the enemy to bring down to the river or launch pontoons until late in the afternoon. A brisk cannonade was kept up on both sides at intervals during the day, the enemy striving to establish batteries sufficiently far up and down the river to take our positions in reverse, but were foiled by the very active use made of his guns by Captain Cockerill, chief of artillery, and the superior practice of our gunners. The enemy in the town (since learned to be Lee's corps, with the whole artillery park of Hood's army) made redoubled efforts to force a crossing as the afternoon advanced, and about 4 o'clock succeeded in getting several pontoon boats down to the water. With these, sheltered by the steep banks of the river and covered by a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, they ferried over a considerable force, which made an effort to form and charge into the open wood where the two Kentucky regiments were posted. As soon, however, as they showed themselves on the open ground they were met with a severe and galling fire, which soon drove them for shelter under the river-bank. Colonel

Stiles promptly moved forward the Sixty-third Indiana and the One hundred and twelfth Illinois, of his brigade, to support the right of those advanced regiments, and the enemy finding it impossible to clear the wood by his fire from the south bank, so as to enable his detachment to reform, withdrew them, and made no further effort to cross whilst we remained in the position.

Owing to the advantage taken of every natural and artificial means of shelter for the men, the casualties in the division did not reach 100, although the command was during the whole day under severe concentric fire from all parts of the enemy's line, which was semicircular and exterior to ours. For details of the casualties reference is made to the lists forwarded herewith. From reports of prisoners I am satisfied the enemy's loss was very much greater than our own.

One of the brass guns of Wilber's battery was struck by a solid shot near the trunnion and disabled. No other accident occurred to the artillery.

At dark I received orders to move the division to Spring Hill, leaving the skirmish line with proper supports out until midnight, when it should follow the command. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky regiments were accordingly left as they were, supporting the skirmishers. Major Dow, assistant inspector-general on my staff, together with the brigade inspectors, being also left to direct the rallying and bringing off of the detachments, and the remainder of the command marched at 7 o'clock for Spring Hill, passing the First and Third Divisions of the Fourth Corps on the road. At Spring Hill I received orders to proceed in advance of the army to Franklin without delay, and marched forward, reaching Franklin an hour before dawn on the 30th, having marched over twenty miles since 7 o'clock of the evening preceding.

I have omitted to mention that one regiment of Casement's brigade, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, was, on the 28th, detached as an outpost at Rutherford's Creek, on the Franklin pike, and on the 29th was doing picket duty on roads coming into that pike between the creek and Spring Hill. One company, by order of the major-general commanding, reported to Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, for similar duty. The remainder of the regiment reported to the brigade again as we marched to Spring Hill, but the one company has not since been heard from, and is supposed to have been captured from some misunderstanding as to relieving it.

The pickets left at Duck River remained till midnight and were then safely withdrawn, except Lieutenant Sherbondy and ten men of the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, who are missing and are supposed to have lost their way in the wood on the extreme right, where they were posted.

The march from Duck River to Franklin was made in the most perfect order; the men, knowing they were moving near the enemy's positions, kept well closed up, and I cannot learn that any were lost by straggling or falling out on the road. The roll-calls at Franklin next morning showed the whole command accounted for, except those referred to above.

Besides expressing my high sense of the services performed by the commandants of brigades during the very trying day and night of the 29th, I beg leave to make special mention of Capt. Giles J. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, my chief of artillery, and of Maj. Tris. T. Dow, One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general of the division—the former for his brilliant handling of the batteries of the command during the day and the latter for his

admirable performance of the delicate duty in charge of the skirmish line, left on duty and withdrawn at midnight, several hours after the rest of the command had marched

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Ohio.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., December 25, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th instant:

On the evening of the 14th I received orders to withdraw the division before daylight next morning from the line of works crossing the Franklin turnpike in front of Nashville, including Fort Negley and the fortified hill at Block-House Casino, and upon their place being supplied by troops of Major-General Steedman's command, to march to the Hillsborough pike and form as a support to the Fourth Corps, Brigadier-General Wood commanding. My picket-line was ordered to be left in position until relieved by General Steedman. Accordingly, at 5.30 a. m. on the 16th [15th], I withdrew the command from the works, massing them behind the hill slopes in rear from 100 to 200 yards. The picket-line was left under command of Major Baker, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, division field officer of the day. At 7 a. m. the line was partially occupied by General Cruft's division, of General Steedman's command, and the First Brigade, Col. C. C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers, temporarily commanding, with the Third Brigade, Col. I. N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, temporarily commanding, and Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, were marched to the Hillsborough pike. A lively demonstration along the left, leading to a rapid artillery firing from the right of the enemy's line, with some appearance of an advance on their part, led me to order the Second Brigade, Col. J. S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Volunteers, commanding, to remain temporarily in support of General Cruft's line, which was very light. This fact was reported to the major-general commanding, who approved the order and further ordered the Twenty-third Indiana Battery to remain at Casino Block-House, which was done. The two brigades and battery were moved to the Hillsborough pike under cover of a fog, which concealed the movement from the enemy, and were formed one brigade on each side of the road in column of battalions massed, the battery on the road in rear. In this formation the command was gradually advanced as the Fourth Corps advanced, until about 1 p. m., when I received orders from the commanding general to bring up Casement's brigade and move the division, by the rear of General A. J. Smith's command, to the extreme right of the forces engaged with the enemy. The command was moved by the flank, Colonel Doolittle's brigade in advance, by a country road leading diagonally from the Hillsborough toward the Hardin pike, about two miles, thence curving more to the left as the right wing of the army swung forward, about two miles farther, till we reached and crossed the Hillsborough pike again at a point about five miles and a half distant from Nashville, and near where the turnpike enters the high range of hills connected with the Brentwood Heights. During the last mile of the march the brigades moved in parallel lines, the right flanks being equally advanced, and the artillery on the right rear of the division, so

that by fronting each brigade a column of brigades would be formed, and that we might be in hand to support the lines engaged close in rear of which we were moving.

After crossing the Hillsborough pike, facing eastwardly, and passing the first range of hills, we came up in rear of General Couch's (Second) division, of this corps, who, with the dismounted cavalry, was engaged with the enemy upon a somewhat low, round-topped hill, one of two overlooking the Granny White pike, and immediately north of a high conical hill held by the left flank of the enemy's forces. I here received orders from the major-general commanding to support General Couch, and accordingly formed the First and Second Brigades (Doolittle's and Casement's) in double line each, Doolittle on the right, and advanced them into the valley in our front. Stiles' brigade (Third) was pushed to the right upon the crest of a very high rocky ridge commanding the ground beyond the right of the brigades advanced, and the battery was halted upon the hill last crossed. At about 4 p. m. General Couch reported a considerable force of the enemy passing toward his right and threatening the flank of Mehringer's brigade of his division, which was detached some 600 yards from the right of the line. I immediately advanced Doolittle's brigade to the right and Casement's to the left of Mehringer's command, swinging the right forward to occupy a subordinate ridge in the angle of high hills (see sketch accompanying) skirting our right flank. A sharp attack was here made by the enemy, which was repulsed, the fighting, however, lasting until dark. Soon after dark General Couch withdrew Mehringer's brigade from the position referred to above, and deeming it very important to hold the line occupied, I ordered the two brigades to be deployed in single line and to throw up breast-works along the ridge they held, which formed a crochet, advanced nearly at right angles to the line of Couch's division, threatening the enemy's flank and facilitating further movements by the right around the connected chain of hills, of which Stiles' brigade occupied the first prominent one. Stiles was also ordered to intrench the hill held by him, and owing to the valley (a very soft cornfield intersected by a brook) being impassable for artillery, the battery was put in position on the continuation to the left of the ridge occupied by Stiles' brigade. The positions were inspected and approved by the major-general commanding, and I received orders to be prepared for offensive movements at daylight.

At about 3 a. m. of the 16th I received notice from General Couch that in closing up his lines to the left a gap of some 300 yards was opened between his position and mine at the base of the hill last carried on the evening previous. At the same time I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding stating that a division from General A. J. Smith's command would report before daylight to support me. I therefore ordered one regiment (Sixty-fifth [Sixty-third?] Indiana) of Stiles' brigade to be withdrawn from the position occupied by that brigade and put in on the right of General Couch, connecting with and extending the line of the Second Division, intrenching there, and leaving whatever gap might remain in the low ground at the angle of the two lines. This was done before daylight.

At 6 a. m. Colonel Moore reported with five regiments and a battery of the Seventeenth Corps, numbering in all about 1,600 men. I directed three regiments to relieve Stiles' brigade in the works constructed by them during the night, and the remaining two, with the artillery, to be held in reserve on the ridge farther to the left, where my own battery had been left. I then ordered Colonel Stiles to push his brigade forward and occupy the next of the series of hills beyond our right and

intrench the commanding ground upon it, from which he could, in some measure, protect the right of Colonel Doolittle's brigade (which was refused) from assault on that flank. The enemy had been heard chopping during the whole night along the high conical hill in the re-entrant of our line and upon the ridges farther toward our right. At daylight the line of their works was apparent upon ground very considerably higher than that of Casement's and Doolittle's brigades, and early in the morning General Couch notified me that a heavy column of the enemy was passing partially in view across his front toward our right. The major-general commanding, who was on the ground when the information arrived, ordered that part of my line to be held tenaciously, whilst Stiles' brigade should be prepared to second the movement of dismounted cavalry toward the enemy's position from the Hillsborough pike, beyond my right flank. Lively artillery and skirmish fire was kept up during the day, and numerous efforts made by the enemy to dislodge Casement and Doolittle by pushing past their right along the high ridge leading to the Hillsborough pike.

The nature of the ground enabled us to baffle these attempts by throwing forward strong supports for the skirmish lines until about 4 p. m., when the cavalry on the extreme right having pushed past the enemy's left flank a general advance was ordered. I directed accordingly that Stiles' brigade should advance vigorously past the line of Doolittle's right upon the high wooded ridge, keeping pace with the dismounted cavalry beyond him and with Doolittle's brigade on his left. The latter was ordered to assault the salient on his front as soon as the conical hill in front of Major-General Smith's left should be carried, and Casement was ordered to move to the right and occupy Doolittle's works, supporting him and Stiles when they advanced. About 4.30 General Smith's line was seen to reach the summit of the conical hill, and Doolittle was ordered to charge. This he did in the most gallant manner, the Twelfth Kentucky Volunteers having the lead and charging the salient and battery in their front. The enemy was manifestly disconcerted. Their fire was too high, and did no injury to our troops as they scaled the rocky hill. Stiles was promptly up, and as the whole line went forward the enemy broke in confusion, making the best of their way across the hills toward the Franklin pike. Four guns (light 12's) were captured in the salient; four others were taken a little to the left in the depression of the hills. These last were subsequently claimed by McArthur's division, of Smith's command, but the evidence appended to the report of Colonel Doolittle leaves no doubt that they were fairly captured by his brigade. Between 200 and 300 prisoners were also taken. The line of our advance being perpendicular to the Granny White pike, and Major-General Smith's being along and parallel to it, we met his troops at the pike, and to avoid confusion I ordered the division to halt. The major-general commanding coming up immediately directed us to bivouac for the night, as the roads were occupied by other columns moving in pursuit. Doolittle's brigade remained on the ridge it had carried, overlooking the Granny White pike; Stiles was in bivouac on the next slope to the right, and Casement in reserve in the works erected by Doolittle's brigade on the preceding right.

Reports of brigades and lists of casualties are forwarded herewith.*

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Ohio.*

* Casualties embodied in table, p. 100.

SKETCH

TO ACCOMPANY

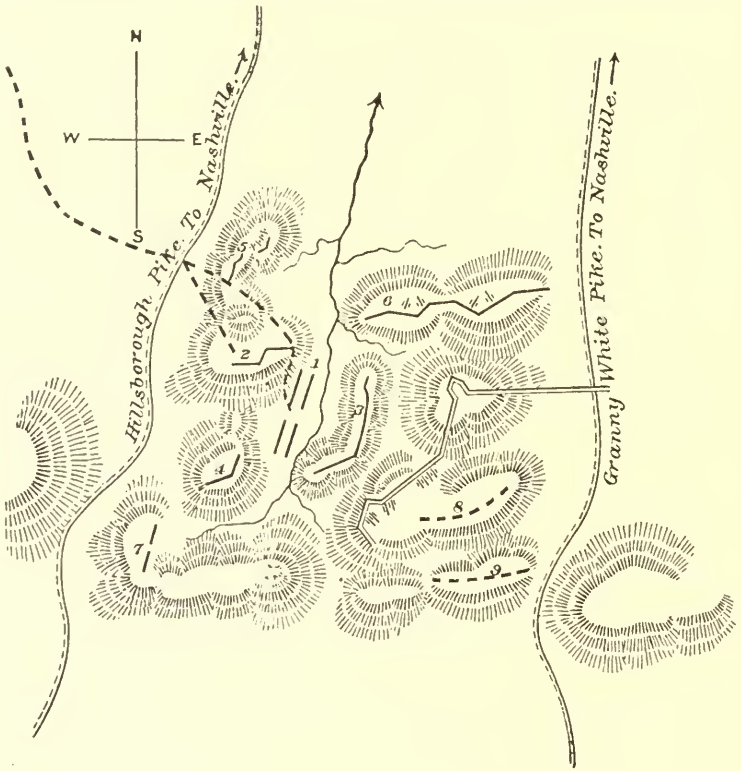
REPORT OF 3d DIVISION, 23d ARMY CORPS,

OF THE

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE,

SHOWING

OPERATIONS OF THE EVENING OF THE 15TH AND OF THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1864.



EXPLANATION.

Double lines show position of Rebel Forces.
Single lines those of the U. S. Forces.
No. 1.—Position of Casement's and Doolittle's Brigades, first deployed evening of 15th.
No. 2.—Is first position taken up by Stiles' Brigade.
No. 3.—Position of Casement and Doolittle intrenched on night of 15th.
No. 4.—Is second position taken up by Stiles on morning of 16th.
No. 5.—Is position taken by Col. Moore with detachment of 17th Corps, besides occupying Stiles' first line, and also of Cockerill's Battery "D," 1st Ohio.
No. 6.—Is position of Couch's Division, 23d Corps, and of one regiment of Stiles' Brigade.
No. 7.—Position of Cavalry advancing dismounted on 16th.
Nos. 8 and 9.—Position of Doolittle's and Stiles' Brigades on night of 16th.
The dotted line shows the line of advance on the afternoon of the 15th.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following approximate statement of casualties in this command during the battle of the 30th ultimo:

Report of casualties in Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Command.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Headquarters	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade	7	8	1	16	27	113	72	212	228
Second Brigade	....	1	....	1	3	16	3	22	23
Third Brigade	3	5	1	9	7	42	26	69	78
Total	11	14	2	27	37	171	95	303	330

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor of calling to your notice the conspicuous gallantry and meritorious conduct of Col. Emerson Opdycke, commanding a brigade in General Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, in the battle of the 30th ultimo.

In the early part of the engagement a portion of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, was somewhat disordered by misunderstanding the purpose of retiring through the lines of the two brigades of Wagner's division, which had been engaged in advance. It was at this time that Opdycke's brigade was lying in reserve on the Columbia pike, and being called upon, he led them forward in the most brilliant manner, charging the advancing rebels and restoring the continuity of our lines, which were not again disordered in the slightest degree. Colonel Opdycke's promptness and courage deserve official notice, and as I was commanding the line at that time I deem it my duty to bring the facts to your attention, the more especially as he does not belong to my division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 3, 1864.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio:

MAJOR: I have reports of twenty battle-flags and standards captured from the rebels by my division during the fight of the 30th, and am confident, after investigation, that the number is accurately stated. I have only eleven, however, to send to headquarters. These are now in General Reilly's possession, and will be forwarded this morning. The men have a passion for tearing them into bits to send home as relics, and in spite of orders have thus destroyed nine. I cannot give any satisfactory approximation as to the prisoners taken; all that I saw came in on the left of the Columbia pike, where my division was posted; but I am unwilling to make any claim to definite numbers, nor do I think it important that I should do so. I ordered all prisoners turned over to the provost-guards of either corps indiscriminately, and those officers can best report how many they have.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 127.

Report of Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of Third Division in battle of Franklin, on the 30th ultimo, I being temporarily in command thereof, General Cox commanding corps.

The division reached Franklin about 5.30 a. m. of the 30th ultimo, and about 7 a. m. were placed in position on the extreme left of the army, and between the Columbia pike and Harpeth River, connecting on right with Second Division of corps, the left resting at or near ——— River, facing southerly and southeasterly. The brigades of the division were in the following order: First Brigade, the right; Second Brigade, Colonel Casement, in center; Third Brigade, Colonel Stiles (in temporary command), on left. The division was substantially formed in two lines. The first line of the division, as soon as placed in position, threw up an ordinary line of rifle-pits, with head-logs, and in some cases abatis was placed in front of works.

As to the conduct of officers and privates of the division during the many assaults made by the enemy on our line, commencing at or near 4.30 p. m., and continuing at intervals until after dark, I would most respectfully refer to the reports of brigade commanders herewith forwarded.

A compiled list of casualties in the command is hereto appended.

The meagerness of this report will not require excuse to my superior officers, who are familiar with the circumstances under which it is made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division at Franklin.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX, *Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps.*

List of casualties Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, November 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade.									
8th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	7	7
12th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	1	5	.....	26	1	12	2	43	45
16th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry	2	8	4	38	.....	9	6	55	61
100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	2	5	1	26	.....	31	3	62	65
104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	9	2	28	.....	15	3	51	54
Total	6	27	7	123	1	69	14	218	232
Second Brigade.									
65th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	6
124th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	5	6
65th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
5th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Total	.....	3	1	15	.....	.....	1	18	19
Third Brigade.									
112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	4	11	.....	9	4	22	26
120th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	1	5	.....	28	.....	11	1	44	45
63d Indiana Volunteer Infantry	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	6
128th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	4	3	7
Total	3	9	5	46	1	20	9	75	84
Total Third Division	9	39	13	184	2	89	24	311	335

No. 128.

Report of Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the First Brigade—composed of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. O. W. Sterl; One hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. L. Hayes; Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. S. White; Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, Lieut. Col. L. H. Rousseau, and Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. W. Berry—in battle of 30th ultimo at Franklin, Tenn.

The brigade was placed in position on the right of the division, on left of Columbia pike, facing south, or nearly so, the right of the brigade resting on pike, the left connecting with the Second Brigade. Owing to the Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Veteran Infantry being rear guard upon the evacuation of position on north side of Duck River, near Columbia, on evening of 29th ultimo, they did not reach Franklin for some considerable time after the other portion of command, in consequence of which the brigade was formed with One hundredth Ohio Infantry on right, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry on left, with Eighth Tennessee Infantry in reserve. The first line of the brigade, immediately upon being placed in position, commenced intrenching, and succeeded in getting up an ordinary line of works, with head-logs. Upon the arrival of the Twelfth and Sixteenth

Kentucky Infantry, about 10 a. m., they were put in reserve. The brigade had strong line of skirmishers thrown well forward. At about 4.30 p. m. the enemy were discovered approaching in strong force upon a portion of the Fourth Corps, in front of brigade; the advance was rapid, the troops remaining until the enemy were in such close proximity to them before they retired, that the enemy's heavy assaulting columns pushed them back rapidly over our line of works, the enemy following closely and determinedly.

The officers of my command and myself were using our utmost to prevent our men from firing until all of our own men could succeed in getting into the works. This, with the enemy pushing close after, and in some cases with our own men on the works, caused a momentary abandonment of the line by a portion of the right of the brigade. The line was rapidly rallied by their officers and with the assistance of the Sixteenth Kentucky, that at this moment led by Lieutenant-Colonel White, who, seeing and appreciating the disaster that would be caused if our line should be broken, gallantly ordered and led his regiment forward to the breach before orders to that effect could reach him. That portion of the enemy who had gained inside our works were either killed or taken prisoners. The enemy made various and continued assaults upon the line, but were each time repulsed with fearful slaughter. Every inch of the works was held, both inside and outside, until the brigade was ordered to fall back. The One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel McCoy, was ordered up, or at least came up, gallantly and nobly, and mingled with our men in rear of the works during the remainder of the fight. The Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. John Russell, was ordered up, and right nobly did they come and render valuable services. The Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Rousseau, in reserve in rear of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, pushed his men forward to the works and did valuable service.

It is proper for me to say that, with the exception of the aid rendered by the One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as herein stated, the brigade received no assistance during the fight, unless, perhaps, some of the men coming in over the works may have rallied in or behind the lines.

I cannot in justice but mention the efficiency and bravery of Col. O. W. Sterl, and also that of Lieut. Col. E. L. Hayes, who, with his regiment, particularly distinguished themselves.

Lieutenant-Colonels White and Rousseau have already been mentioned. In fact, the regimental officers and men of the brigade nobly sustained the reputation earned on other fields, to which the flags captured, some twenty, the number of prisoners taken, the almost unparalleled slaughter of the enemy in front of their works, the casualty list, all bear ample and indisputable evidence.

I herewith forward a list of the casualties in the brigade.

Among the many brave men killed I regret to report Capt. H. D. Palmer, Sixteenth Kentucky; Capt. W. W. Hunt, One hundredth Ohio; Lieut. W. F. Kemble, One hundred and fourth Ohio; Lieut. M. A. Brown, One hundredth Ohio Infantry; Lieut. J. J. Hiser, Sixteenth Kentucky, and Lieut. F. M. Jackman, Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Infantry. Among the wounded, Lieut. Col. J. S. White, Sixteenth Kentucky; Lieutenants Markley, Brown, and Wood, Sixteenth Kentucky; Lieut. S. S. Cope, One hundred and fourth Ohio; Lieut. H. Obee, One hundredth Ohio; and Lieut. G. W. Clarke, Twelfth Kentucky Infantry.

My staff officers performed their duties bravely and efficiently. I regret to report that Capt. D. D. Bard, my assistant adjutant-general, was mortally wounded whilst fearlessly discharging his duty.

I would respectfully call attention to the reports of regimental commanders as to individual acts of bravery by officers and enlisted men that would more properly come under their notice.

The reports, so far as received, are herewith forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

List of casualties in First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
8th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	7	7
12th Kentucky	1	5	.....	26	1	12	2	43	45
16th Kentucky	2	8	4	38	.....	9	6	55	61
100th Ohio	2	5	1	26	.....	31	3	62	65
104th Ohio	1	9	2	28	.....	15	3	51	54
Total	6	27	7	123	1	69	14	218	232

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. THEO. COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I herewith have the honor to report nine battle-flags captured at Franklin, on the 30th ultimo, by First Brigade, including two captured by the One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio. There were twenty in all captured, but many were torn up and sent home by the privates, and some others were lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REILLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. THEO. COX,
Asssistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 129.

Report of Col. Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the recent engagements before Nashville, on the 15th and 16th instant:

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 141, from division headquarters, I assumed command of this brigade on the morning of the 15th instant

and withdrew the regiments from the positions occupied by them between Forts Casino and Negley, massing them under the hill and out of sight of the enemy, leaving a company of each regiment to occupy the works until relieved by troops from General Steedman's command. In this movement we were favored by a heavy fog. With the division, this brigade in advance, I moved my command gradually to the right, crossing the Hillsborough pike about two miles from the city and recrossing it at a point about three miles farther out, and, by direction of the commanding general, took up position on the right of Col. George Spalding's cavalry command, the brigade being formed in two lines, on the left of the Hillsborough pike, with One hundred and fourth Ohio and Twelfth Kentucky in first, and the One hundredth Ohio, Sixteenth Kentucky, and Eighth Tennessee in the second line. I had thrown out two companies of the One hundred and fourth Ohio as skirmishers, and was about to move forward, when an aide of General Couch, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, rode up with an urgent request from General Couch to go to the support of one of his brigades, which was being hotly pressed. I moved immediately on double-quick and took position on the right of this brigade (Third), which was posted on a hill about 600 yards to the right and as many to the front, preserving the same formation, throwing out skirmishers and relieving it from the danger of being crushed. I remained in this position until after dark, when the Third Brigade, Second Division, being withdrawn, I occupied its ground, placing the regiments in the following order: One hundred and fourth Ohio, Twelfth Kentucky, Sixteenth Kentucky, One hundredth Ohio, and Eighth Tennessee, and immediately proceeded to erect breast-works along the line, connecting with Colonel Casement on my left and refusing my right well, so as to prevent a flank movement. I now occupied the extreme right of the army, and was some distance from support in case of a determined movement of the enemy against us.

The command worked all night, and when daylight appeared we found ourselves within 500 yards of the enemy, who was well posted on high hills, behind works erected during the night, our skirmish lines being not over fifty yards apart in our front. We had a quiet morning, disturbed only by occasional skirmish firing, until about 11 o'clock, when the enemy attempted to move some artillery he had placed in position. My men opened on him with their rifles, provoking him to fire a few shots. We soon silenced his guns and prevented their removal. We remained comparatively quiet from this time until about 4 p. m., when the grand charge was made along our lines, and, according to instructions, seeing the success of the charge on my left, I charged the works opposite me, carrying them and capturing 8 pieces of artillery (light 12's), ammunition in 4 limber-chests, 1 wagon loaded with grape and canister, 2 mules, and between 200 and 300 prisoners; no exact account of these latter can be given, as they were taken to the rear immediately. I went into camp for the night on the ground just taken from the enemy, throwing up light works for protection.

I would notice especially the conduct of the regimental commanders—Col. O. W. Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio; Lieut. Col. E. L. Hayes, One hundredth Ohio; Lieut. Col. L. H. Rousseau, Twelfth Kentucky; Capt. Jacob Miller, Sixteenth Kentucky; and Capt. J. W. Berry, Eighth Tennessee—who were always present with their commands, leading them in the charge.

The Twelfth Kentucky, being nearest the enemy's works, were the first to reach them, securing four guns. The other four were taken jointly

by the One hundredth Ohio and Eighth Tennessee. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of all the command, both officers and men, and I feel that I was honored in being assigned to such a command at such a time. I would especially mention Capt. J. H. Brown, Twelfth Kentucky, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. D. M. Stearns, One hundred and fourth Ohio, acting aide-de-camp, who behaved in the most gallant manner.

The casualties of the brigade were small, 9 wounded being the total—One hundred and fourth Ohio, 3; Twelfth Kentucky, 5; Sixteenth Kentucky, 1.

The hill charged being steep, the enemy fired over us, as they also seemed to do in the valley through which the left of the brigade passed.

Before closing this report I would refer to the fact that McArthur's division, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, claim to have taken the four pieces captured by the One hundredth Ohio and Eighth Tennessee without any shadow of right, as the One hundredth Ohio and Eighth Tennessee drove the enemy from them, taking a large number of prisoners, besides the two mules and the ammunition wagon. The One hundredth Ohio had placed a guard over them, but the pieces were subsequently removed by order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, as was also the wagon.

I respectfully submit herewith reports of regimental commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. THEO. COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 130.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau, Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWELFTH KENTUCKY VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to order just received, the operations of the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November, as follows:

My regiment was exceedingly fatigued by recent fighting and marching, when about noon of the 30th of November we marched into Franklin, and were assigned our position on the left of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, both regiments, as was also the Eighth Tennessee Infantry, being in reserve to the remainder of the brigade. The space of time between our arrival and the engagement of the 30th was employed in cooking and sleeping, the men being sadly in need of both food and rest. When it became evident that the enemy was determined to attack I moved my regiment, by order of General Reilly, under shelter of the slight but steep ascent upon which the line of works in our immediate front was built. Our position was at this time in rear about fifty paces of the extreme left of the brigade. The assault commenced a very few minutes after I had made this move. I had my men in readiness to move to any point the instant I should receive orders. After remaining in this position a very short period I observed the line of works at and near the old cotton-gin in the angle of the line being

abandoned by our troops: seeing the danger, and well knowing the disastrous consequences that would follow if the enemy should gain the works at this point, I ordered my regiment on my own responsibility forward to the works. Upon our arrival at that point I found a sufficient extent of the line abandoned into which to throw my whole regiment. The enemy had possession of the outside of the works, their officers calling on them to hold the works, "that they had them, if they knew it." Their colors were planted on our works, and a number of their men had gained the top and fired down into our ranks; even bayonets and clubbed muskets were used. After a severe struggle we gave the enemy a check, and our line was becoming stronger and stronger every moment by the return of those who had at first abandoned them.

To hold the works after this crisis against the assaults which were again and again made was a task comparatively easy. When the repulse was finally completed, and a skirmish line was ordered out in front, a portion of my men were sent out, and the regiment was ordered back to the position it occupied at the beginning of the assault. Some little time before we withdrew across the river a detail of twenty men, with non-commissioned officers and a captain, was called for, which I furnished; immediately after I furnished two companies to report to Colonel Hayes, commanding the One hundredth Ohio, at his own request, to enable him to hold his portion of his line, against which the enemy was making repeated assaults.

The fatigues which my regiment had to undergo were of the severest kind. My men were without rest and sleep four nights in succession, having performed fatigue and picket duty in very heavy details, fought until midnight at Columbia on the 29th, marched to Franklin by noon of the 30th, fought until 11 o'clock the night of the 30th, and then marched to this place.

In regard to the conduct of the officers of my regiment, I deem it unnecessary to make any remark; they all did their duty to the fullest extent. But I would beg leave to mention particularly the conspicuous bravery and coolness of Capt. John Travis, Company B, acting major; Thomas Speed, adjutant; Captains Brown, Company D, Crozier, Company C, and Lieut. J. B. Francis, Company I, and Lieut. D. Gray, Company I. These all I saw myself, and can bear testimony to their valuable service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant STEARNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TWELFTH KENTUCKY VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in front of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th December, 1864:

Early on the morning of the 15th my regiment was withdrawn from the line of works it had occupied on the right of the Franklin pike, and massed with the brigade in rear of the position the brigade had occupied. During the greater portion of the day, being in reserve, we remained inactive, merely moving in mass with the troops that were held in reserve. It was late in the afternoon, when apparently the flank

movement to the right was completed, that we first came in contact with the enemy. This was when the First Brigade moved up in line to support the troops on the right of the Second Division, who were very briskly engaged. It was almost dark when we closed up to within a few paces of the rear, and were ordered to lie down and shelter ourselves behind the crest of the hill. In this position we remained perhaps two hours, when the troops in our front moved to the left, and we were ordered to advance to the crest of this hill and build works. The portion of the line occupied by my regiment in this position was the summit of the elevation, with the right refused to about a perpendicular to the left wing. In this position we threw up very secure works, which proved to be of great benefit on the next day. The morning of the 16th showed us that we were in very close proximity to the enemy, as we learned afterward by actual measurement only 400 yards from their line of works built the night previous. Until about 3 p. m. we remained in our works, sheltered from sharpshooting, which was very brisk. We annoyed the enemy to a considerable extent ourselves, and prevented their using a battery of four guns upon us, which was planted in our immediate front, and also prevented their removing it, when they attempted to do so.. About 3 p. m. we received orders to charge the enemy's works. At the command my men moved out promptly, though in consequence of the right being refused to the rear, that portion of the regiment was unable to move with the left wing; however, being very energetically urged forward by Captain Travis, it was brought up very promptly. The enemy gave us several very severe volleys at first, but upon the whole made very feeble resistance. We went into their works and found we had captured 4 pieces of artillery, each with a limber-chest full of ammunition, 51 prisoners, and 40 intrenching tools, besides a considerable number of small-arms, which I neglected to have gathered up until too late, and found that some other troops had removed them.

In the operations of the two days my loss was small, only 5 men slightly wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. H. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. White, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations November 30, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH KENTUCKY REGT. VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment on the 30th ultimo, in the engagement at Franklin, Tenn.:

This regiment arrived at Franklin at 12 noon of that day and went into position on east side of Columbia pike, with its right resting on same, and proceeded immediately to throw up works. Before completing these I received orders to stand to arms, the firing having commenced in front. I formed my men behind these works, where I remained

quiet, until observing a portion of the line in my front give way, I ordered my regiment to charge the enemy, who were occupying the works so abandoned, which it did, engaging them in a hand-to-hand conflict, which lasted about forty minutes. I succeeded in driving them beyond the works, inflicting a heavy loss. Many prisoners were taken by my regiment; as to the exact number it is impossible for me to give an estimate. As the battle was still raging, I was compelled to send them to the rear. This position was held until about 10 p. m., when I was ordered to withdraw, which I did, moving in the direction of Nashville, at which place I arrived morning of December 1.

List of casualties: Commissioned officers—killed, 2; wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 8; wounded, 40; missing, 16. Total, killed, 10; wounded, 43; missing, 16. Aggregate, 69.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

J. S. WHITE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixteenth Kentucky Regiment Vet. Infantry.

Lieutenant STEARNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 132.

Report of Capt. Jacob Miller, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH KENTUCKY VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the movement of the army on the 15th and 16th instant:

On the 16th [15th] instant, at 6.30 a. m., we moved from our camp in rear of our works, on the right of the Franklin pike, and formed column, by division, en masse with the brigade. Soon after orders were received, and we moved to the right of our line, where our regiment again formed line of battle, the One hundred and fourth Ohio and Twelfth Kentucky resting in our front. At 12 m. it was evident that a move was being made to the right. At 1 p. m. orders were again received, and we continued our movement slowly to the right. At 4 p. m. we again formed line of battle for the purpose of supporting the Third Brigade of the Second Division, which at the time was advancing a short distance to the right and about 100 yards to the front. Soon the rattle of musketry was heard, and we were ordered forward on double-quick to form on their right and rear, their right having become hotly pressed. Night coming on, the Third Brigade, Second Division, was withdrawn and we moved forward and took position on the line they had occupied, with our right resting on the Twelfth Kentucky and left on the One hundredth Ohio. By direction of Colonel Doolittle, commanding brigade, we constructed a line of earth-works during the night to protect our front. During the whole time we were constructing our works the enemy's sharpshooters, a few hundred yards in our front, and immediately in front of works they were at the same time constructing, kept up a constant firing. On the morning of the 16th no change on the part of the enemy in our front was visible, only that they had finished their works, some 400 yards distant, which looked very formidable. The sharpshooters continued their firing, and

at 8.30 o'clock one man of Company D, while coming from the rear to the works, was struck in the left hip, causing a severe flesh wound. We remained in this position until 3 p. m., when we were ordered to charge and occupy the enemy's works in our immediate front, which we did, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us and their artillerists from their guns, who were just in the act of charging them with canister. Night coming on, we encamped some 200 yards to the left and rear of the enemy's works, constructing a line of earth-works.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB MILLER,

Captain, Comdg. Sixteenth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. H. BROWN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Hayes, One hundredth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. 100TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., November 30:

My regiment was the extreme right regiment of the brigade and division, my right resting on the Franklin and Columbia pike, fronting nearly south, the left connecting with the One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I had thrown up a temporary breast-work, with head-logs on top and an abatis in front. The First Kentucky Battery was then placed in my line, cutting embrasures in my work, and displacing three companies. To cover these companies I threw up a light earth-work about three rods in rear of my main line. A brigade of General Wagner's division, Fourth Corps, was some 200 or 300 yards in our front. About 4 p. m. the enemy advanced in three lines upon them. They fell back upon us, coming in on the right flank and over our works. They filled our trenches so that we were unable to use our guns, and creating considerable confusion, the enemy reaching our works almost simultaneously with them. I immediately ordered the men belonging to the Fourth Corps to fall back and reform in rear of the second line of works, which order some of my men upon the right mistook as meaning them, and fell back with the colors, but immediately rallied and went back upon my ordering the color-sergeant, Byron C. Baldwin, to advance and plant the colors upon the works. The battery men deserting their pieces, a space was left around the guns between my right and left, which was filled by some men of the Sixteenth Kentucky; at the same time the regiment on the right of the road gave way, and the enemy poured in over the pike onto my right flank. The Forty-fourth Illinois here charged with my right and forced the enemy back beyond the works. From this time until we were ordered to leave the works, at 10.30 p. m., six distinct charges were made upon my right, and repulsed each time. I was exposed to a murderous enfilading fire from our works on the right of the road, which was held by the enemy, never having been retaken

by the troops on our right after the first charge. A large proportion of our missing were captured on the skirmish line, which was in advance of the Fourth Corps.

I would particularly mention the distinguished gallantry of Capt. W. W. Hunt (acting major), who fell while nobly fighting at the front works, and of Lieut. M. A. Brown, who was on the skirmish line, and was wounded while falling back upon the main line, and was killed inside of the works, urging the men to stand fast. Color-Sergt. Byron C. Baldwin fell with the colors in his hand, and wrapped them around him in his death struggle.

It would be invidious in me to mention any of the survivors where all did so nobly, both officers and men sustained the character they always bore as brave soldiers.

The following is the number of men engaged and our loss in killed, wounded, and missing: Number of men engaged, 250. Commissioned officers—killed, 2 (1 not mustered); wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed, 6; wounded, 24; missing, 32. Total, 65.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. HAYES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 100th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY,
Comdg First Brig., Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 100TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the 15th and 16th instant:

Our movements on the 15th are not worthy of notice, as we simply moved with the brigade around to the right to the support of General Smith's forces and went into position that evening; that night we threw up a line of works, and on the morning of the 16th found the enemy's line also thrown up in the night in plain view in our immediate front. Skirmishing was kept up until about 3.30 p. m., when a charge was made along the whole line. My regiment advanced up a ravine, driving their skirmishers out of their pits until we reached the enemy's line of works, when, in connection with the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, we captured four pieces of artillery and quite a number of prisoners, but as these were at once sent to the rear their numbers cannot be correctly given. The regiment pushed on, making a swing to the right until we formed a line perpendicular to the one we had just left, and on the crest of the hill, where we threw up a new line of works and encamped for the night.

We did not lose a man.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. HAYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 100th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Capt. J. H. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 134.

Reports of Col. Oscar W. Sterl, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. 104TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your command, I have the honor to transmit a report of the part taken by the One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battle at Franklin, Tenn.

The regiment (in connection with the brigade) reached Franklin, Tenn., from Columbia, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and bivouacked in line until about 8 a. m., when the brigade went into position in two lines, on the right of the division—the One hundredth and One hundred and fourth Ohio formed the first line, the One hundredth on the right, its right resting on the Columbia pike, and the One hundred and fourth joining it on the left. The regiment immediately erected in its front a good breast-work, most of the companies putting head-logs upon their works. These were scarcely completed until the rebels advanced in two lines against the Second Brigade of the division, on our left. A curve in the works of the left wing of the regiment enabled the left companies to enfilade the lines of the rebels as they advanced, and the three left companies fired several rounds, doing good execution, when the rebel lines fell back in disorder and confusion. Immediately afterward a brigade of the Fourth Corps, which had been posted on a ridge about 500 yards in front of our works, began falling back, first in good line and order, and afterward in great haste and confusion, when it became apparent that the real charge was being directed against that part of the line occupied by this regiment, the One hundredth Ohio, and the brigade of the Second Division on the right of the pike. As the line of the Fourth Corps fell back from the ridge it was followed at a distance of not over 100 paces by the first line of the rebel infantry, which gained rapidly upon it, so that the men of the Fourth Corps had scarcely crossed our works until the ditches in front were filled with rebels, scrambling to get over the works, and in some instances, upon the right of the regiment and in front of the One hundredth Ohio, many of the rebels passed over the works in company with the rear of the Fourth Corps men. The confusion and hurry of the crossing of this advance line, their officers crying to them, to "get to the rear and reform," came near throwing our line in confusion, and the three right companies borne back by them, and in doubt as to the commands, fell back a few paces, but in almost a moment afterward rushed back, with fixed bayonets, and regained their works. The Sixteenth and Twelfth Kentucky rushed from the second line simultaneously with them and joined them and the One hundredth Ohio, on the first line, from which (having overcome all the rebels who had crossed the works) they kept up a constant and destructive stream of fire, cutting down by hundreds the rebels who had accumulated and massed in the ditches and immediately in front. The other seven companies to the left, so soon as the Fourth Corps men had crossed, began to pour forth such a severe fire that though the rebels in greater number than their line had gained the ditches, were unable to attempt getting over the works, but were cut to pieces by the destructive fire of the men. The rebels in this charge were seen in three lines at least, but if in more, the smoke of the firing prevented us from seeing their approach. So soon as it

became apparent that this charge was repulsed, the firing was stilled, and those of the rebels in the ditches who were not killed or wounded were ordered to ground arms and surrender, when about 300 climbed over the works and were sent to the rear. Then almost immediately a second charge of the rebels followed, equaled only in fierce determination and bravery by that of the first charge; this was again met by a fire equally as true in aim and destruction as before, resulting in the complete repulse of the enemy, when about 200 more prisoners were taken in over the works. By the time the second charge was repulsed night had come, and, though firing was afterward directed at our line from the front, and replied to by our men, yet no subsequent charge was successful in reaching near to our works. The regiment remained in the works until after 11 p.m., when, with their command, retired across the Harpeth River, and took up the line of march toward Nashville.

Eleven rebel battle-flags were taken in front of our lines (two by Color-Corpl. Newton H. Hall,* Company I, who shot their bearers, and crossed over and captured them during the heaviest of the firing); 9 of them were turned over to brigade headquarters; the others are reported as having been sent to friends at home by mail before it was known by the captors that they should be turned over, or orders received requiring it. The slaughter of the rebels was very great, the ditches were filled with them, and the ground for many rods in front was literally covered with their dead and wounded.

The officers and men all did nobly, and when the battle was ended and the rolls called scarcely any were missing.

Our casualties in this engagement were: Killed, 1 commissioned officer, 16 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, 32 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men; total, 3 commissioned officers and 54 enlisted men.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

O. W. STERL,
Colonel 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 23D A. C.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions, I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the operations of the 15th and 16th of December, in front of Nashville, Tenn.:

Having been relieved from our position in the works to the right of the Franklin pike, in connection with the rest of the brigade, the One hundred and fourth moved to the right of the Granny White pike, in rear of the Fourth Corps; remained there until 1 p.m., when this regiment, in connection with the rest of the brigade, was moved off to the right, through the works, marching in the rear and parallel to the Fourth Corps and Smith's corps until we had gained the extreme right, when, changing direction, we were moved to the front, crossing the Hillsborough pike over the ridge on which the Fifteenth Indiana Battery was in position and into a corn-field, where the brigade was halted in column of regiments, the One hundred and fourth in front. Here we lost three men wounded from gunshots from the enemy posted on the ridge in front of

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

us. The troops in our immediate front being at this time pressed very hard by the enemy, the First Brigade was ordered up for support, the One hundred and fourth taking the advance. Moving up under protection of the ridge we obtained position without loss. Remaining quiet until after dark, the brigade was placed in position in line of battle, the One hundred and fourth on the right and flank. The night was passed in throwing up works. December 16, remained in position in our works until between 3 and 4 p. m., when the order came for the First Brigade to charge the works in front of us. The One hundred and fourth having been placed on the flank in the works at an angle with our main line we were detained some little time in changing front. On reaching their works the enemy were found flying in confusion, having abandoned them without much resistance. The brigade again going into position in line of battle, the One hundred and fourth on the left, temporary works were thrown up during the night.

Very respectfully.

O. W. STERL,
Colonel 101th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Capt. J. H. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 135.

Report of Capt. James W. Berry, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. EIGHTH TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the operation against the enemy's left, in front of Nashville, on the 15th of December, this regiment, with the others composing the brigade, was held in reserve as support for the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. During the night of the 15th the latter brigade was withdrawn and our own advanced and occupied the ground, throwing up during the night strong breast-works, which we occupied until about 2 o'clock of the following day. About this hour the brigade was ordered to charge the works in their front, which was successfully done. In this charge this regiment held the extreme left of the line of our brigade. In that portion of the works taken by this regiment, in connection with the One hundredth Ohio, were captured four pieces of artillery, which, or at least two of them, were being loaded by the gunners, but they were so closely pressed that they were compelled to abandon them, leaving the charges in the muzzles of the guns. These two regiments also captured two mules and wagon, the latter being loaded with grape and canister. Subsequently this regiment moved forward about 150 yards to the crest of a hill, built temporary works and camped for the night, and the next morning we found the enemy gone.

We lost none in these actions.

Respectfully,

J. W. BERRY,
Captain, Commanding Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

Capt. J. H. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 136.

Reports of Col. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations November 22–30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from November 22, the time of leaving Pulaski, until November 30, the day we arrived at Franklin:

Left Pulaski on the 22d and marched to Lynnville, distance twelve miles. On the 23d and 24th marched to Columbia, distance seventeen miles, and went into position on a ridge about one mile south of the town, the right of the brigade resting on the Mount Pleasant pike, and threw up works. On the 25th the Sixty-fifth Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. S. Stewart commanding, was ordered to the front to relieve the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, which was occupying a rail barricade commanding the crossing of a creek near the skirmish line. The regiment was hardly in position when a brisk skirmish ensued, during which our skirmish line was driven in, but the enemy finding that they could not dislodge Colonel Stewart with their infantry fire, got batteries into position and opened a cross-fire of artillery on him, which obliged him to retire a short distance. Soon afterward three companies of the same regiment were sent to occupy the barricade, which they did until the next morning, but not without considerable loss. At about 12 o'clock on the night of the 25th the brigade withdrew across Duck River, leaving our skirmish line in its original position. On the 27th the One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana, commanded by Col. John M. Orr, was ordered to Rutherford's Creek, with instructions to picket all roads leading to the east. Colonel Orr afterward received further orders from General Ruger, for which you are referred to his report. On the evening of the 29th we withdrew from the vicinity of Columbia, and reached Franklin at daylight the next morning.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is as follows: Commissioned officers—Capt. Robert S. Montgomery, Capt. Axel F. Ekstrom, and Lieut. James Miller, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, wounded. Enlisted men—One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana, 1 killed, 9 wounded, 39 missing; Sixty-fifth Illinois, 3 killed, 15 wounded, 5 missing; Fifth Tennessee, 1 wounded, 3 missing. Total, 4 killed, 25 wounded, and 47 missing.

I inclose herewith the reports of regimental commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. CASEMENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEO. COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from headquarters Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade during the battle of the 30th ultimo:

The brigade went into position at about 9 a. m., east of the Columbia pike, forming the center of the division, facing south, in the following

order: Sixty-fifth Indiana, Lieut. Col. J. W. Hammond commanding, on the right; Sixty-fifth Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. S. Stewart commanding, in the center; One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana, Col. John M. Orr commanding, on the left; and the Fifth Tennessee, Maj. D. G. Bowers commanding, in the reserve; and threw up strong works, with an abatis of Osage orange. The enemy attacked in force at about 4 p. m., engaging the whole line. The firing was kept up with great vigor until dark, during which time the enemy made several distinct charges, but were repulsed each time with terrible slaughter. Soon after dark the firing ceased and a skirmish line was advanced, when a large number of the enemy's killed and wounded were found; among the former was Brigadier-General Adams. During the engagement quite a number of prisoners came over our works and were passed to the rear, but it is impossible to form any correct estimate of the number taken by this brigade.

Our loss in killed and wounded was as follows: Sixty-fifth Indiana, 1 killed, 5 wounded; One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana, 1 killed, 5 wounded; Sixty-fifth Illinois, 1 wounded; Fifth Tennessee, 1 killed, 5 wounded; total, 3 killed and 16 wounded. Among the wounded was Lieut. Amos Groenendyke, Company F, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana.

Both officers and men did their whole duty; not a man left the works unless ordered to do so, which accounts for the small loss.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. CASEMENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEO. COX, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade during the battles of the 15th and 16th instant:

We withdrew from our line near the Franklin pike at daybreak on the morning of the 15th and massed out of sight of the enemy, where we remained until after noon, and then moved to the right of the army and went into position at dark, east of the Hillsborough pike, the First Brigade of this division being on our right and the Sixteenth Corps on the left, and during the night threw up works, which we occupied during the next day, and as our line was within easy musket-range of the enemy, they annoyed us considerably during the day with musketry fire; but at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a portion of the Sixteenth Corps charged and took a hill in our front, on which the enemy had a strong line of fortifications, and the First Brigade of this division charged at about the same time and carried the hill in their front, which relieved us entirely. We then moved to the right and occupied the works vacated by the First Brigade, where we remained during the night.

Our loss is as follows: Wounded—One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, 3; Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, 1; Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, 5; total, 9.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. CASEMENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEO. COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 137.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. Scott Stewart, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations November 22–30, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular of December 5, I hereby have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Sixty-fifth Illinois from November 22 to November 30, 1864:

The regiment left Pulaski, Tenn., on the 22d day of November, at 7 a. m., marched seven miles, and went into camp near Lynnville; the next day it broke camp at 1 p. m., and marched about eight miles on the road toward Columbia; the march was continued early on the 24th, and the regiment arrived at Columbia at about noon, when it immediately took up position south of the city and intrenched strongly. At 11 o'clock the following day the regiment was ordered out on picket duty, and was posted as reserve of the skirmish line, behind a protecting rail breast-work. Shortly after the regiment was in position the enemy advanced in force, but he was checked as soon as the front was cleared from our retiring skirmishers by our promptly delivered fire. The enemy not deeming further attempt to advance his infantry prudent, brought his artillery into position, and the regiment was exposed to a severe fire from the front and the right flank. The rail fence proved to be a pernicious position, for the regiment crowded behind it, and to prevent a useless and great loss of life, the order was given to retire. With the loss of 1 officer and 3 men wounded (severely) and 1 private killed, the regiment fell about seventy-five yards back, under the shelter of the hill crest. The line was immediately established, and Companies B, G, and K, under command of Capt. R. S. Montgomery, advanced as skirmishers into the old position behind the rail breast-work. After dark the regiment, in compliance with received orders, marched back to camp, leaving the above-mentioned detachment on the skirmish line. It crossed the Duck River the same night, and went into camp one mile and a half north of Columbia early on the morning of the 26th. Companies B, G, K held, according to orders, their position against the enemy's pressing infantry and most destructive artillery, and at 7 o'clock on the 26th of November, after having lost more than one-third of their number, the companies retired in good order and fell back to the first line of breast-works, where they remained until the 27th of November; they crossed the river after dark and joined late at night the regiment. The regiment remained in camp until the 29th, when it in the evening resumed the march, and arrived at Franklin early in the morning of the 30th; distance, twenty-five miles.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixty-fifth Illinois.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 23d Army Corps.

* Nominal list of casualties, on file, shows 3 men killed, 3 officers and 15 men wounded, and 5 men missing during the month of November, 1864.

No. 138.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 22–30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of my regiment from the 22d of November, 1864, to the date of our arrival at Franklin, Tenn.:

The regiment was with the brigade all the time covered by this report. The only items worthy of special notice (if any are) are the following: On the 25th two companies (E and F), under Major Baker, were sent up Duck River, on the north side, to reconnoiter the fords for five miles, which he did, and returned at 12.30 p. m., having found the fords impracticable and no enemy in sight of them. Company D was sent the same day to Rutherford's Creek to construct a foot bridge, which was done, and the company left there on picket, and joined the command at Spring Hill on the night of the 29th of November. The march from Columbia to Franklin, twenty-two miles, from 8 p. m. to 4.30 a. m., with scarcely a halt, would be worthy of notice if the regiment had been separated from the brigade. The regiment arrived at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 4.30 a. m., not having lost a single man, so far as known, by straggling or otherwise.

I was ordered to hold my regiment as a reserve to the First Brigade, guarding the ford at Columbia, on the 28th and 29th of November. There the regiment was under some shelling from the enemy's batteries, but, with its usual happy fortune, sustained no loss. Beyond this, nothing occurred out of the usual routine until the battle of Franklin, a report of which is not desired.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. HAMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 139.

Report of Col. John M. Orr, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations November 28–30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers since the afternoon of the 28th of November, 1864, at which time my regiment was detached, by order of Col. J. S. Casement, from the brigade, and ordered to the rear to guard the crossing at Rutherford's Creek, near Columbia:

On the afternoon of the 29th I received orders from Major-General Schofield to picket all roads running east for a distance of one mile from the pike, between Rutherford's Creek and Spring Hill, Company B being left on picket on said creek. In compliance with orders, I moved

the remainder of the command forward. After moving two or three miles, Company C was ordered by General Ruger to move off the road and into the woods to the support of his own pickets. The company was posted by his assistant adjutant-general, there to await the order of the general. Moving on to Poplar Grove, five companies (D, E, H, I, and K), under command of Lieut. Col. Henry H. Neff, were placed on a road leading east. Companies A, F, and G, under my own immediate command, advanced toward Spring Hill, some one mile and a half or two miles from Poplar Grove. While here cannonading could be distinctly heard in the direction of Spring Hill. Report soon came by courier that the enemy held the pike in my immediate front, and were advancing. Company A was immediately deployed as skirmishers, and advanced upon the enemy. Companies F and G were ordered to blockade the pike. They were then ordered to the front as skirmishers, which order was promptly obeyed, and soon connected their left with the right of the advancing line. Company A soon became hotly engaged with the enemy; Companies F and G were also soon engaged, forcing the enemy to retire, after which I ordered the companies previously stationed on the roads to move forward and join their command. Company A lost one man, seriously wounded through the left lung, who was left at a house near by, and fell into the enemy's hands. From here we moved on toward Franklin, where we arrived at 6 a. m. 30th, here going into position with the brigade. While here Company B joined us from off picket at Columbia, having been detained until the rear of the army had passed; Company C failed to report. It was placed on picket, by order of Brigadier-General Ruger, there awaiting his orders to be relieved, but he failing to give the necessary instructions, the company is supposed to have maintained its position awaiting for orders, but receiving none, was captured by the enemy.

JNO. M. ORR,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Report of Maj. David G. Bowers, Fifth Tennessee Infantry, of operations November 22–30, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGT. EAST TENNESSEE VOL. INFTY.,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with circular just received, bearing date of the present instant, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, viz:

On the 22d of November, at daylight, I received orders to march, and took up the line of march from Pulaski, on the Columbia pike, and arrived at Lynnville at 11 a. m., a distance of twelve miles from Pulaski. At Lynnville we went into camp, and remained quiet until 1 p. m. November 23, at which time I received orders from General Cox to report to Colonel Casement, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, and at the same time received a verbal order to report immediately with my regiment on the pike leading to Columbia. I fell in at the rear of the brigade, and marched until 7 p. m., and then went into camp, having marched a distance of eleven miles. I received orders to be ready to march at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and took up the line of march at daylight toward Columbia. We arrived at Columbia at 10

a. m. same day, having gone eight miles, and took position to the south of the town, and received orders to construct works of defense. At 2 p. m. I moved to the right and to the southwest of the town, and took position in line of battle, my right resting near the Mount Pleasant pike, and facing to the south. We there constructed a line of breastworks and sent out skirmishers, who engaged the enemy. We remained in that position until 7 p. m. on the 25th, when we received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. About 11 p. m. we moved slowly through the town, and crossed the Duck River; moved up the river half a mile, and rested for the night. Captain Sparks and thirty men were on picket, and did not cross the river until the morning of the 27th. On the 26th one man of Sparks' detail was wounded. On the morning of the 26th we moved in position, and there remained until the 29th. At 7 p. m. on the 29th we were ordered into line, and marched out half a mile on the Franklin pike, and took position behind earthworks to the left of the pike. We remained there half an hour, and then took up the line of march for Franklin. We arrived at Franklin at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 30th, having marched twenty-three miles during the night. Captain Ragle, Company K, and thirty men, brought up the rear of the brigade from Columbia, and arrived at Franklin about 9 a. m., having lost one man, who, from fatigue, was left by the way, and probably fell into the hands of the enemy. On the night of the 29th our wagons were attacked by the enemy, and one of them burned or destroyed, containing regimental baggage. Part of our baggage, which was sent to Pulaski, by instructions from Colonel Henderson, for want of transportation, was destroyed on the 23d, including part of the regimental and company books and papers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

DAVID G. BOWERS,
Major, Commanding Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. C. D. RHODES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Reports of Col. Israel N. Stiles, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations November 30 and December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-THIRD INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from Brigadier-General Cox, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November, the brigade being temporarily under my command on that day, owing to the illness of Col. Thomas J. Henderson, the brigade commander.

By direction of General Cox I placed the command in position early on the morning of the 30th, on the left of the Second Brigade, and with the left resting on the river and in the following order: One hundred and twentieth Indiana Infantry, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, with the One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry a short distance to the rear in reserve. Substantial works were at once thrown up, and such portions of our front as were not already obstructed by a well-grown and almost impenetrable

hedge were covered with a strong abatis made of the hedges which ran at right angles with the works. At about 4 p. m. the enemy commenced his advance on our front in three lines of battle, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers. When within shell range, Battery M, Fourth Regulars, stationed on the left and rear of the brigade, opened upon the advancing lines. The front line of the enemy soon came within range of our muskets and was repulsed. A portion of their second line succeeded in reaching that part of the works held by the One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana, and planted their colors upon them. The color-bearer was killed, and the flag fell upon the outside. A number of the enemy succeeded in climbing over the works and were taken prisoners. This charge of the enemy was soon repulsed, and he made no further serious efforts to drive us from our position. The battery I have already mentioned, together with a battery in the fort across the river, kept up a continuous firing upon our front till after dark, which, I have no doubt, did much to check any further attempt of the enemy to advance upon us. In the meantime the One hundred and twentieth Indiana on the left was subjected to a terrific enfilading fire, both from the enemy's artillery and infantry. The regiment and its commander, Colonel Prather, in my opinion, deserve great praise for the heroic manner with which they held their position, the loss of which might have resulted in a defeat to our army. It is proper also that I should mention the stubborn and soldierly conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Packard, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana, and his command, in resisting the enemy after he had reached their works. The One hundred and twelfth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Bond commanding, though in reserve, was exposed to a considerable fire during the engagement, and near nightfall was ordered by General Cox to re-enforce some portion of the Second Division.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, commanding Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, as well as that of the officers generally, was praiseworthy, and that of the men was made more efficient by the aid and presence of Colonel Henderson, the brigade commander, who, though suffering from illness, could not withstand the desire to be present where his command was engaged, and who was along the lines during the engagement, and whose opportunities of witnessing their good conduct were equal to my own.

By direction of General Cox I withdrew the brigade, except the One hundred and twelfth Illinois, across the river at midnight.

I learn that a report of the casualties and the number of prisoners taken has already been forwarded to General Cox.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. STILES,
Colonel Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant STEARNS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Spring Hill, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the battles of the 15th and 16th instant, at Nashville, Tenn.:

On the morning of the 15th I moved the brigade from its position near Fort Negley to the right, in the rear and in support of a part of

the Fourth Corps, on the Hillsborough pike. Near noon I marched farther to the right, following the First Brigade, and supporting the Sixteenth Corps and a portion of the cavalry. At night I took position on a high hill on the extreme right of the infantry, and occupied the adjoining heights by a strong force of skirmishers. Some time in the afternoon of the next day the cavalry on our right advanced, and the skirmishers of my command were ordered forward with them. About this time a successful charge was made by the infantry on my left, and the enemy in my front was driven from his position. At this time I received an order from General Cox to move two regiments forward, form on the left of the cavalry, and advance with it. I found, in attempting to comply with this order, that the cavalry, meeting with little or no resistance, was moving so rapidly that it was impossible for me to operate with it. Soon after I received orders to bivouac for the night.

My only loss was that of three enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. STILES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THEO. COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 142.

Report of Capt. Giles J. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, of operations November 22–December 1, 1864.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the batteries of Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, from the 22d day of November, 1864, on which day they moved from Pulaski, Tenn., to the 1st day of December, 1864, at which time they arrived at Nashville, Tenn.:

Late in the day, November 21, 1864, I received orders to have the batteries of the division in readiness to move early the following day, 22d instant. In compliance, I notified the commanding officers of the batteries—Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana and Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery—of the division of the import of the order. Agreeably to your order, the batteries marched on the 22d instant, taking the road leading to Lynnville, Tenn.; reached Lynnville about 1 p. m.; went into camp short distance out from the town. Remained here until 2 p. m. of the day following, when I received orders to prepare to move at once. This order was immediately transmitted to Captain Harvey and Lieutenant Wilber, commanding, respectively, the Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana Batteries, and shortly thereafter the batteries were in line of march in direction of Columbia, Tenn., marching until 7 p. m., and when distant about six miles from Columbia, where they halted for the night. 3 a. m. the day following, 23d instant, I received orders to have the batteries in readiness to move immediately. This order I at once transmitted to the battery commanders of the division, and soon thereafter they were on the road marching in direction of Columbia, Tenn. When near Columbia I left the Lynnville and Columbia pike and crossed to the Mount Pleasant pike, which I reached about 8 a. m., and just as the advance of the enemy's cavalry was nearing town (Columbia), driving before them our own cavalry. I at once placed one section of Battery D, under Lieu-

tenant Vincent, on the left of and near the pike, near the residence of Mrs. Wilson, and 600 or 700 yards in advance of the main line, and in rear of this section, on the main line, I stationed the Twenty-third Indiana Battery. Just to the right of the pike, and on the same line with the Twenty-third Indiana Battery, I stationed the other section of Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, under Lieutenant Reed, and still farther to the right I placed the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, on the main line. These positions they maintained until the night of the 25th instant, when, in obedience to orders, I withdrew them to the opposite side of the river (Duck) and placed them in park. While in position on south side of the river there were expended on the 25th instant a total of 198 rounds shell—84 by Fifteenth Indiana Battery and 114 rounds by Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. During the 26th and 27th of November the batteries remained in park. On the morning of the 28th instant the batteries were again placed in positions which were, in my opinion, well calculated to dispute the crossing of the river by the enemy—the Twenty-third and one section of the Fifteenth Indiana Batteries in such positions as to command the ferry or ford; the other section of Fifteenth Indiana Battery farther to the right and near the residence of Mrs. Brown; Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, to their left, on the line with Colonel Casement's brigade, commanding other crossing of the river. During the engagements of the 29th instant one section of Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, under Lieutenant Reed, was moved to different parts of the line and used with good effect at different times, silencing the guns on the enemy's extreme left. In these positions there were expended on the 28th and 29th instant a total of 834 rounds shell, 40 rounds canister, and 5 rounds case-shot—by Fifteenth Indiana Battery, 333 rounds shell and 40 rounds canister; by Twenty-third Indiana Battery, 297 rounds shell; and by Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, 204 rounds shell and 5 rounds case-shot. In obedience to orders the batteries were withdrawn early in the night of 29th instant, and immediately took up line of march on Columbia and Franklin pike, reaching Franklin 7 a. m. 30th instant. Crossed the river Big Harpeth, and one battery (Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery) was placed in Fort Granger, from which position it expended 160 rounds shell and 3 rounds case-shot. The Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana Batteries were placed in park after crossing the river, where they remained during the day. About 2 a. m. December 1 moved out, in obedience to orders, in direction of Nashville, where I arrived 12 m. December 1, 1864.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. J. COCKERILL,

Capt. and Chief of Arty., Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

Capt. THEO. COX.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

No. 143.

Report of Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Detachment Army of the Tennessee, of operations November 30, 1864–January 10, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., January 10, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the date of their arrival at Nashville, Tenn., pursuant to orders

from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, November 30, 1864, to the present date.

Debarked the First and Third Divisions on the 30th and the Second Division on the 1st of December. On the 1st, by your direction, the command was placed in line of battle for defense of the city of Nashville, as follows: The right resting on the Cumberland River, about three miles from the city in a direct line, and the left resting on the Hillsborough pike, about two miles and a half in a direct line from the city, forming a line of three miles from right to left. Breast-works strong enough to protect the men from either artillery or musketry were immediately constructed by the troops along the whole line. The command not being sufficiently large to form a continuous front line and still have any troops for a reserve, with your consent, one brigade was withdrawn from the works on the left and placed in rear of the left center, immediately on the right of the Hardin pike, to be used as circumstances might require, their works on the left being occupied by a division of the Fourth Corps, which had then arrived. The enemy made his appearance on the evening of the 2d and took position beyond artillery range in my front, which respectful distance was retained throughout the siege, with the exception of an occasional picket-post or reconnoitering party. Until the 14th of December the troops were employed in strengthening the works and some slight skirmishing. A spirited dash made by sixty of our cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blackburn, of a Tennessee regiment, in which some few prisoners were captured from the enemy, and desultory artillery firing at long range at small parties of the enemy, were all that occurred in my front. In the meantime transportation was obtained, ammunition and commissary stores loaded, and everything placed in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

On the night of the 14th orders were received to move outside the works early the next morning and form on or near the Hardin pike, the left connecting with the right of the Fourth Corps, the cavalry passing behind and forming on my right, the whole to wheel to the left, with the Fourth Corps as a pivot, and make a vigorous assault upon the enemy's left. This movement was commenced by my command at 6 a. m. on the 15th. The Second Division, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard commanding, moved out on the Hardin pike, and then moving by the left flank until he connected with the Fourth Corps, forming my left. The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. McArthur commanding, moving out next by the Hardin and Charlotte pike, formed on the right of the Second Division. The Third Division, Col. J. B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, commanding, moving out by the Hardin pike, formed in rear of the center to act as a reserve to either flank.

The First and Second Brigades of General McArthur, which moved out by the Charlotte pike, owing to the roads diverging widely, and the stubborn resistance of the enemy's skirmishers, he having to silence one battery, did not connect with the main line until nearly 8.30. The cavalry then passed to our right and the movement began about 10 a. m., our orders being to touch to the left and guide right. Throwing out a strong skirmish line they became almost immediately engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, driving them back easily, and the line advancing and wheeling gradually, assumed a position almost parallel with the Hardin pike. Pressing forward we came to the first works of the enemy, about half a mile south of the Hardin pike, and one mile and a half from the main line of works around Nashville—a small earthwork on the top of a hill, in which were four 12-pounder brass guns, the

fort covered by another on the hill about 400 yards west, in which were two 12-pounder brass guns. Four batteries opened on the first fort, soon silencing their guns, and General McArthur directed to take two brigades and carry the works by assault. Placing the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillen, in advance, supported by the Second, Col. L. F. Hubbard commanding, the work was carried at a run. The cavalry on our right, at the same time charging directly under the guns of the rear fort on the hill, entered the first fort simultaneously with our skirmishers. The guns in the fort were all captured and about 150 prisoners. The cavalry claimed the guns as their capture, and more for their gallant charge than because they were entitled to the pieces, they were conceded to them. The First and Second Brigades of McArthur's division, obliquing to the right without stopping, carried the second fort, capturing the two guns and about 200 prisoners, the First Brigade moving directly to the top of the hill, and the Second flanking it on the left. During the assault upon these two forts the Twenty-third Corps passed in my rear by the flank to my right, and by the time the forts were taken had formed on my right. Advancing Colonel Ward's brigade, of the Third Division, to fill the gap caused by the oblique movement of Colonels McMillen's and Hubbard's brigades, in the charge of the second fort upon the hill, the line again advanced, skirmishing heavily along its whole extent. A small earth-work containing two guns on a hill in front of Colonel Hill's (Third) brigade, of McArthur's division, was carried by that brigade in gallant style, capturing the guns and many prisoners, the skirmishers from the Second Division entering at the same time from the east. On entering this work Col. S. G. Hill, Thirty fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, was unfortunately struck in the forehead by a musket-ball and died almost instantly. In consequence, the guns and prisoners were not properly taken care of and turned over, but were taken possession of by other troops, and the brigade did not get the credit which it justly deserves. At the same time Col. E. H. Wolfe's (Third) brigade, of the Second Division, crossed the Hillsborough pike and carried the earthworks on the hill immediately to the left of that pike, capturing two guns in the fort and one more a short distance from it, which the enemy were endeavoring to take away.

At the time these last two assaults were made, which were almost perpendicular to the Hillsborough pike, the Fourth Corps charged, parallel with the pike, the works in their front, thereby crowding out the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division, the enemy's works at that point making nearly a right angle with the salient angle in front of the right of the Fourth Corps and the left of my command. I therefore passed the First and Second Brigades, Second Division, by the right flank, to the right and rear of Third Brigade, same division, and directed them to form on the right of that brigade. The Fourth Corps also took possession of the guns passed over by Colonel Wolfe. In the meantime the First Division and the brigade of the Third, advancing on the right, drove the enemy across the Hillsborough pike, dislodging them from the stone walls on either side, capturing 2 pieces of artillery, a large number of prisoners, and about 1,000 muskets. Night coming on, the troops bivouacked in line of battle. During the night, a request coming from General Schofield, commanding Twenty-third Corps, for re-enforcements, I sent him the Third Division, Col. J. B. Moore commanding, just before daylight.

On the morning of the 16th, advancing my lines in the same order as on the previous day, the First on the right and the Second Division

on the left, it was discovered that the enemy had taken position at the base of a chain of hills called the Brentwood Hills, with a front nearly perpendicular to our line, and had strongly intrenched themselves by throwing up breast-works and massing artillery in every available position. Changing my front by a half wheel by brigades, the command moved slowly in echelon from the right, so as not to break connection with the Fourth Corps, and took a position directly in front of the enemy at a distance of about 600 yards, my right resting at the base of a hill on the top of which was the enemy's left, and my line, being the whole front of the two divisions, extending about one mile. The enemy opening a heavy artillery fire upon my brigade as they went into position, all the batteries of the First and Second Divisions, six in number, were brought into action at a distance of about 800 yards, and after a fierce cannonading of about two hours succeeded in quieting the enemy's guns in our front. The Twenty-third Corps was on my right in the intrenchments thrown up by them the night before, and nearly at right angles with my present line. Expecting that corps to take the initiative, as they were on the flank of the enemy, I held the command in its present position, keeping up a slow artillery fire at their lines without eliciting any reply. About 1 o'clock I received a request from General Schofield, and a few minutes later an order from you, to send another division to his assistance, he having retained the one sent at daylight that morning. Not having any reserve, and my whole line being immediately in front of the enemy and liable to be attacked and broken at any point, where even a brigade should be withdrawn, I therefore sent a staff officer to him to state the condition of my command and ascertain if he could not get along without the division. The officer reported to me that General Schofield's line was not engaged, and upon the condition being reported to him, that he said he did not need the additional force, consequently it was not sent.

About 3 p. m. General McArthur sent word that he could carry the hill on his right by assault. Major-General Thomas being present, the matter was referred to him, and I was requested to delay the movement until he could hear from General Schofield, to whom he had sent. General McArthur, not receiving any reply, and fearing that if the attack should be longer delayed the enemy would use the night to strengthen his works, directed the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding, to storm the hill, on which was the left of the enemy's line, and the Second and Third Brigades of the division to attack in front when the First should be half-way up the hill. Accordingly, Colonel McMillen formed his brigade in two lines, with the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, and Tenth Minnesota Infantry in the first, and the Seventy-second Ohio and Ninety-fifth Ohio in the second line, and gave his men orders not to cheer or fire a shot until the works should be gained. Throwing out a strong party of skirmishers, under a rapid fire from them and his artillery, he commenced the ascent. He had no sooner fully commenced his movement than the Second Brigade, Col. L. F. Hubbard commanding, eager in emulation, also took up the attack, immediately followed the Third Brigade, and, lastly, the Second Division. The enemy opened with a fierce storm of shell, canister, and musketry, sadly decimating the ranks of many regiments, but nothing save annihilation could stop the onward progress of that line. Sweeping forward, the right of the line up the hill and the left through mud and over walls, they gained the enemy's works, calling forth

the remark from one of their general officers that "powder and lead were inadequate to resist such a charge." The enemy were whipped, broken, and demoralized. Prisoners were taken by the regiment and artillery by batteries. The pursuit was continued until dark, when the troops bivouacked in line.

In this one charge the two divisions captured 27 pieces of artillery complete, over 4,000 prisoners, among whom were Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and Brigadier-Generals Jackson and Smith, 12 stand of colors, General Johnson's headquarters wagons, and many ammunition and baggage wagons. I am not able to give you the exact number, as we left the next morning in pursuit, without collecting them, leaving them to be taken care of by the reserve troops in Nashville. The Second Division claims that they captured four more guns on the left, which were afterward taken possession of by the Fourth Corps, but as they were on the Fourth Corps line, and they were undoubtedly assisted by that corps in their capture, I am not disposed to question their right to them. I only hope that there may always be the same ardent desire to capture from a disloyal enemy his means and munitions of war; it is certainly a laudable rivalry. The three guns, however, taken by Colonel Wolfe on the 15th properly belong to and should be credited to him. The sum total of the captures on both days is: 36 pieces of artillery; 5,123 prisoners, among whom were Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and Brigadier-Generals Jackson and Smith; about 6,000 stand of small-arms; 16 battle-flags; and about 30 wagons of various kinds.

Instances of individual merit were numerous. Colonel McMillen deserves to be specially mentioned for his conduct of the charge of the second day. Col. L. F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, had three horses shot under him on the 16th. Going into action with a total of 1,421 muskets in his brigade, he captured over 2,000 prisoners, 9 pieces of artillery, and 7 stand of colors, and the casualties in his brigade number 315.

For details and particulars I refer you to the reports of division and brigade commanders, herewith inclosed. Inclosed, also, is a complete list of the casualties.*

The prisoners and artillery were all sent back to Nashville to be turned over to the proper officers there. The stands of colors are in possession of the officers and men who captured them, which I will send to you with a list of the names.

On the 17th, in compliance with orders, my command, the Third Division having joined that morning, moved out on the Granny White pike about four miles, and thence south to the Franklin pike, with orders to fall in the rear of the Fourth Corps. From thence we marched, via Franklin, Columbia, Pulaski, Lawrenceburg, and Waynesborough, to Clifton, and from thence on transports to this place, without anything of importance occurring.

My division commanders deserve much credit for the able and soldierly manner with which they managed their commands and their ready and hearty co-operation in every respect. The Third Division, Col. J. B. Moore commanding, only needed as favorable an opportunity to have done equally as well as any. His troops that day upon the field were all tried soldiers, who have fought many a battle with credit and honor to themselves.

I have exceedingly to regret the loss of one gallant brigade commander, Col. S. G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, who was killed in

*Embodied in table, pp. 100–102.

the charge on the 15th. Long with the command, he has endeared himself to every member of it; brave and courteous, the service has lost a gallant officer and society a gentleman by his untimely death.

The officers of my staff, each and all, deserve special credit for their personal services, both on the field and in their respective departments. They rendered invaluable aid on the field by their activity and discrimination and their acute perception of the weak points and the proper time and moment for executing the different movements with which they were charged.

In the supply department everything moved with a prompt energy and reliability that gave an additional impulse forward to each officer and man.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 144.

Report of Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DETACH. ARMY OF THE TENN.,
Near Pulaski, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my division during the battles of the 15th and 16th instant in front of Nashville, Tenn.:

Pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding, I moved on the morning of the 15th, at 7 a. m., the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillen commanding, consisting of the Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth Ohio, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, Ninety-third Indiana, and Tenth Minnesota Infantry Regiments, and Cogswell's Independent Illinois Battery; also the Second Brigade, Col. L. F. Hubbard commanding, composed of the Eleventh Missouri, Eighth Wisconsin, Fifth and Ninth Minnesota Infantry, and Second Iowa Battery, out from the intrenchments around Nashville on the Charlotte road; also the Third Brigade, Col. S. G. Hill commanding, consisting of the Twelfth and Thirty-fifth Iowa, Thirty-third Missouri, and Seventh Minnesota Regiments, and Company I, Second Missouri Artillery, out on the Hardin road; the Third with orders to take position on the right of the Second Division, and the First and Second to swing to the left, and connecting with the Third, so as to complete the line. The two brigades on the Charlotte road waited two hours for the cavalry to take the advance, according to the instructions received the evening previous; but no move taking place on their part, and being informed that the line was awaiting my arrival. I passed through the cavalry line, deploying to the left of the road, right resting on same, until they reached Richland Creek, two miles and a half, encountering the enemy's battery and skirmishers, which were silenced by Cogswell's battery, giving the cavalry an opportunity of advancing. Finding that they were too far advanced, and not connecting with the main line, I moved them by the left flank obliquely to the rear, connecting with the Third Brigade,

as designated, the whole line moving forward. My division being on the flank, the whole swinging on our left as a pivot, our march was necessarily long and tiresome.

After crossing the Hardin road the First Brigade encountered the first redoubt of four guns on the enemy's extreme left. Moving up the Second Brigade to its support, they were immediately formed for assault, both batteries taking position about 300 yards distant. After a brisk fire the fort was silenced and the infantry dashed forward. Simultaneous with their advance the cavalry of General Hatch's division charged, and, from their advantageous position, entered the works with my skirmishers and claimed the guns as their capture, which I conceded to them, their gallantry on that occasion being conspicuous, although the fort had been rendered untenable by the fire from my batteries. I then ordered the First Brigade to charge the second hill to the rear of the fort just taken, which they gallantly did, capturing two guns and caissons and a great many prisoners. In this they were supported by the Second Brigade, their skirmishers entering simultaneously with the First Brigade. While this was going on the Third Brigade charged the redoubt commanding the Hillsborough road, and carried it in gallant style; but pressing on in connection with the Second Division, the guns, three in number, were taken into possession by the Fourth Corps, together with a number of prisoners, which might have been properly credited had not Col. S. G. Hill, commanding brigade, been unfortunately killed in the charge. For further evidence of this I refer to Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding Second Division. Immediately following this General Couch's division, which had come into position by moving around my right and rear, charged the fourth position, a strong hill to our left. Simultaneous with the charge I ordered Col. L. F. Hubbard, commanding Second Brigade, to move forward on the left of Couch's division, sweeping around the base of the hill, thereby flanking the enemy's position and rendering the charge of General Couch an easier one. This was a bold and successful movement on the part of Col. L. F. Hubbard's command, and reflects great credit on him in handling his troops so successfully, for he encountered the enemy for a short time in front of him and on his flank, yet did not falter. Our line was then formed for the night and fortified between the Hillsborough and Granny White roads, nearly parallel with the same, thus ending the first day's battle.

On the morning of the 16th, at 8 a. m., I moved the division forward by wheeling to the right on the Twenty-third Corps, forming at right angles to the position held the night previous, with the Granny White road running through between the Second and Third Brigades, and moved up at 9 a. m. to within charging distance of the enemy's main line of works, but finding no dispositions made by the corps on my right to co-operate with me, I ordered the command to construct rifle-pits to protect them from the infantry fire of the enemy's main line, my batteries in the meantime being used with good effect on their works. Continuing in this position until 3 p. m., when, again consulting with Major-General Couch, commanding division on my right, and being informed that he had no orders to advance, and fearing that if delayed until next day the night would be employed by the enemy to our disadvantage, I determined to attack, sending word to this effect to the major-general commanding corps, and no contrary orders being received I prepared for the assault. In order to do so successfully, it was necessary that the hill on the enemy's extreme left and immediately in front of the Twenty-third Corps should be taken first. I ordered

the First Brigade, Col. W. L. McMillen commanding, to move by the right flank and take position in front of and to take the hill, Major-General Couch sending forward a brigade to occupy and hold the intrenchments vacated by Col. W. L. McMillen, in case of an emergency, the Second and Third Brigades having orders to charge as soon as the First had advanced half-way up the hill, which was the salient point of the position. The First Brigade, with fixed bayonets, without a cheer or firing a shot, but with firm resolve and without doubting their success, commenced the difficult ascent, and without a halt, although exposed to a murderous fire, which none but the bravest troops could withstand, planted their colors on the very apex of the hill. At the appointed time the Second and Third Brigades—the Third commanded by Col. W. R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry—moved forward on the enemy's works. Their path lay across a cornfield, traversed by stone walls and ditches, which, together with the softness of the ground, exposed as they were to a direct fire in front, and enfiladed by batteries on the flanks, for a time held with intense interest the most experienced officers who beheld it; but onward was their motto, and their banners were planted on works defended by the choicest troops of the rebel army, calling forth the remark of the rebel officers that powder and lead were inadequate to resist such a charge. Onward still the division pressed, gathering in prisoners by the hundred and guns by batteries (a list of which is appended) until the hills in rear of the enemy's lines were secured, where the line was formed for the night, and attention turned to the many brave officers and men who had so gloriously maintained their country's honor and sealed it with their blood.

In connection with this I wish to mention the services of the agents of the Christian Commission, conspicuous among which were Mr. Carter, of Wisconsin, and others whose names I failed to obtain, who, regardless of personal danger, were everywhere present, ministering to the wounded. A cause sustained by such and similar agencies cannot fail.

Before closing the report I beg to bear testimony to the gallantry and heroic fortitude displayed by every officer and soldier of my command; their conduct throughout was par excellence.

In addition to the report already forwarded of officers recommended for promotion I would call your attention to the reports of brigade commanders, transmitted herewith, for the names of those officers recommended by them for special mention for gallantry and good conduct. My thanks are also due in an especial manner to the officers and men of the artillery of my division, serving their guns in such a manner as to call forth my highest admiration. I am also greatly indebted to the following members of my staff for valuable services throughout: Capt. William H. F. Randall, assistant adjutant-general; Capts. Duncan MacLean and John W. Gregg, aides-de-camp; Dr. S. W. Huff, surgeon-in-chief, whose duties were arduous, but not beyond his capabilities; Capt. S. Carkener, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, judge-advocate and acting aide; Capt. E. R. Applegate, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, ordnance officer; Capt. Joseph Mayer, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, temporarily on duty as aide; Lieut. P. Meagher, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, mustering officer and acting aide; Lieut. Samuel A. L. Law, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. J. A. Leonard, commissary of subsistence, for efficiency in their respective duties; Capt. J. P. Houston, acting assistant inspector-general, who was unfortunately wounded

while charging with the skirmishers the broken ranks of the enemy. He is a valuable officer. I deeply regret his temporary loss. To all of whom my thanks are due.

In addition to the above report I wish to mention the First Brigade, Third Division, Colonel Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding, consisting of the Fourteenth and Thirty-third Wisconsin and Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, for their promptness in moving forward to support my left on the first day's battle and securing many prisoners.

The following is the list of captures, which needs no comment: Prisoners of war, including Brigadier-Generals Smith and Jackson, 4,273; battle-flags, 13; guns with caissons, 24; small-arms, estimated at 4,500; besides several wagons and horses. There were expended during both days' fighting, 4,681 rounds artillery ammunition; 84,000 rounds of musketry ammunition.

My total casualties, as per report forwarded, are as follows: Killed, 68; wounded, 506, and 1 missing; making a total of killed, wounded, and missing, 575.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I wish particularly to mention in connection with this report the gallant conduct of Col. W. R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, called to take command during the first day's battle and continuing throughout. His admirable management and example stamp him as an officer of rare merit.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detachment Army of the Tennessee.

No. 145.

Report of Col. William L. McMillen, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, December 25, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent engagements near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th instant:

The following regiments and battery compose the brigade: Seventy-second Ohio Infantry Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. G. Eaton commanding; Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback commanding; One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Capt. J. M. Johnson commanding; Ninety-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Capt. Charles A. Hubbard commanding; Tenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison commanding; Cogswell's Independent Battery Illinois Light Artillery, Second Lieut. S. H. McClaury commanding.

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*But see revised table, p. 101.

On the evening of the 14th instant I received from the general commanding division instructions to have my command ready to move the following morning at 6 o'clock, with three days' rations in haversack and fifty rounds of ammunition per man. I was ready at the hour designated, but owing to delay on the part of the cavalry did not move until near 9 a. m., taking the Charlotte pike, in the rear of the Second Brigade. Reaching the vicinity of Richland Creek, just beyond which the enemy's lines were established, I was directed to deploy, with my right resting on the Charlotte pike near Douglass' house. This was done accordingly, but whilst executing the movement the rebels opened with a battery, unhorsing Col. D. C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, and severely wounding several men in the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry. I brought one section of artillery into action and silenced the guns of the enemy. Soon after this orders were received to move by the left flank, keeping my left close to the right of the Second Brigade. In this movement I described the arc of a large circle, and it was continued until we had crossed the Hardin pike, and reached the vicinity of the Hillsborough pike, where the enemy was found strongly posted on the side and summit of a high hill, with a four-gun battery in his lower and a two-gun battery in his upper work. A battery far to our right, belonging, I think, to some cavalry command, was engaging these guns when we came up. Deploying the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry as skirmishers, I advanced my battery to within 400 yards of the enemy's works and opened on them with a rapid and telling fire. Whilst the battery was thus engaged I moved up the balance of the brigade and formed it, the Seventy-second Ohio as skirmishers, the Ninety-fifth Ohio and Tenth Minnesota in the front line, and One hundred and fourteenth Illinois and Ninety-third Indiana in the rear, and made preparations to charge. The Second Brigade formed to my left and one or two regiments of Hatch's division of cavalry on my right. Upon an order from the general commanding division, we advanced upon the works and carried both quickly, capturing the 6 guns, 300 or 400 prisoners, and a lot of small-arms. In this charge I regret to state that the gallant Col. D. C. Thomas, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, was severely wounded, and a number of brave men were killed and wounded. The cavalry regiments on my right deserve credit for the dashing part they took in assaulting and capturing these works. After collecting prisoners and guns and placing them in charge of the Seventy-second Ohio to be conveyed to Nashville, my command moved on the Hillsborough pike and took a position on its east side, in the rear of the Second Brigade, where we camped for the night. Two cannon, 2 caissons, 1 army wagon filled with arms and accouterments, 7 commissioned officers, and 148 enlisted men were secured and turned over by my command as the fruits of this day's work.

Early on the morning of the 16th I moved out and occupied the temporary works constructed during the night by the Second Brigade, which had already moved forward and become engaged with the enemy. Soon afterward an order to advance and form in two lines on the right of the Second Brigade was received and executed; my first line throwing out skirmishers, who advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's works, which could be plainly seen from a hill in front of a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by General Couch, and upon which my battery went into position and did good execution in silencing those batteries of the enemy within range and in covering with a rapid fire an assault made later in the day by my brigade. Throughout the fore part of the day we remained in line, using

artillery freely, and occasionally advancing the skirmish line, which invariably met with stubborn resistance. Toward noon I commenced digging a rifle-pit to protect my first line from the enemy's fire, and also to enable it more securely to hold the ground in case of an assault, preparations for which, on the part of the enemy, I thought could be seen. In front of Couch's division, Twenty-third Army Corps, there was a very steep hill, over the crown of which the enemy's main line extended, and which formed the key point to his works, in front of our division. This hill once carried and securely held, these works, as far as we could see to our left, became untenable, and would necessarily have to be abandoned. Being a position of so much importance it was, of course, guarded by a strong body of troops, besides being so steep, it was supposed no assaulting party could live to reach the summit. We waited long hours for the division of the Twenty-third Army Corps in front of this hill to carry it, intending to advance at the same time and carry the works at its base and our left. At length General McArthur, tired with the long delay and fearful the day would pass without making any serious impression upon the enemy's lines, directed me to withdraw my brigade and "take that hill." This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I immediately withdrew my skirmishers, retired the regiments, and moved them by the right flank to a point opposite the hill to be carried; forming in two lines outside of the works occupied by and in front of Couch's division; supplied empty cartridge boxes, and posted my battery so as to command the enemy's position. The front line consisted of the following regiments, named in their order from right to left: One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Captain Johnson commanding; Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, Captain Hubbard commanding; Tenth Minnesota Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison commanding; the second line of the Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. G. Eaton commanding, and the Ninety-fifth Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback commanding. After the troops were ready the assault was delayed some time, in consequence of a failure on the part of the ordnance department to supply the battery with ammunition. Ten rounds for each gun were finally procured from Captain Reed, of the Second Iowa Battery, and about 3.30 o'clock I ordered Lieutenant McClaury, commanding Cogswell's Independent Battery, to open on the hill, and under cover of this fire advanced to the assault. Regimental commanders had been instructed to move out silently, with fixed bayonets, and, if possible, gain the enemy's works before delivering their fire. A strong skirmish line had been thrown forward, with orders to advance, firing as soon as the brigade moved. Capt. James Fernald, of my staff, was placed in charge of the skirmishers, and, as ever, performed his duty with the utmost daring and gallantry. Quickly and steadily the brigade moved down one hill and up the other to within a few feet of the enemy's parapet, where we received a volley, which on the right went over our heads, but on the left punished the Tenth Minnesota severely. Nothing daunted, this gallant regiment, together with the others composing the front line, cleared the enemy's works with a bound. The two regiments in the second line were inside almost as quickly, having pushed forward with the highest spirit and determination.

Brigadier-General Smith, 84 field, staff, and line officers, and 1,533 enlisted men were captured in this charge, together with 4 battle-flags, 8 cannon, 8 caissons, a large number of small-arms and accouterments. My loss, although not heavy considering the work performed, embraces

many gallant officers and soldiers. It mainly fell upon the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, which was exposed to a flanking fire. Two field officers, 6 line officers, wounded, and some 60 enlisted men killed and wounded in this charge alone, attest the fiery ordeal through which the regiment passed; and the fact that it reached the rebel works in its front as quickly as the regiments on its right, which were less exposed, is ample evidence of the courage and daring of both officers and men. Lieutenant-Colonel Jennison, the commanding officer, was conspicuous for his high daring, and set a noble example to his officers and men. He fell severely wounded on the enemy's works, and his loss, even if but temporary, will be severely felt by his regiment. Lieutenant-Colonels Brumback and Eaton, Captains Johnson and Hubbard, commanding regiments, acquitted themselves on this occasion, as they always do, with distinguished gallantry, setting their respective commands examples which must always insure success. In fact, all officers and men of this brigade engaged on the 15th and 16th instant displayed an eager desire to engage the enemy, and a courage tempered with a high resolve rarely, if ever, surpassed. To Lieutenant McClaury, his officers and men, I am under particular obligations for their bravery and efficiency in working their battery. Although but recently attached, they have already won the esteem and admiration of the entire command.

The following is a summary of the prisoners of war, guns, colors, &c., captured and turned over by my brigade in the recent engagements:

General officers	1	Cannon	10
Field, staff, and line officers	91	Caissons	10
Enlisted men	1,681	Wagons	1
		Small-arms (estimated)	2,500
Total	1,773	Accouterments (estimated)..sets..	2,500

To the officers of my staff—Capt. James Fernald, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, brigade picket officer; Lieut. O. H. Abel, One hundred and fourteenth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Josiah Barber, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. John C. Chittenden, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster—I am under renewed obligations for that devotion to duty and gallantry under fire which has always characterized them. They have my thanks and deserve the gratitude of the country for their intelligent discharge of every trust, however trying or dangerous. To Lieut. A. L. Whiteside, regimental quartermaster, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, I tender my thanks for valuable services rendered on both days as volunteer aide-de-camp.

I have the honor to forward herewith a list of the killed and wounded, from which it will be seen that the entire loss in this brigade was as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 10. Enlisted men—killed, 22; wounded, 86. Total, 118.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. McMILLEN,

Colonel Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Detach. Army of the Tennessee.

No. 146.

Report of Capt. Edwin C. Sanders, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TENTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, December 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part borne by the Tenth Minnesota Infantry in the battles of the 15th and 16th of this month near Nashville, Tenn.

On the morning of the 15th the regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison, moved from the earth-works near Nashville as the center of your command. In the charges which were made during the afternoon of this day it participated and contributed in no small degree toward carrying the strong works of the enemy on the left of his lines, which resulted to him in the loss of six cannon and many prisoners, together with very strong defensible positions. On the morning of the 16th the regiment took position on the left of your brigade, the left resting on the right of the Second Brigade, of General McArthur's division, within musket-range of the enemy's earth-works, and in this position remained constantly under fire until about 2 p. m., when it moved about 100 rods to the right and took position parallel to and in front of the Twenty-third Army Corps, where it remained about forty-five minutes, when it participated in the grand charge so gallantly and successfully made by your command against the salient point of the enemy's works, and did very much toward producing the glorious results of the day.

All the officers and men, during these sanguinary conflicts, were at their posts and nobly did their duty; especially did Lieut. Col. Jennison display a high order of those qualities which endear an officer to his command, and by his coolness and noble daring did very much in carrying his regiment repeatedly over the enemy's defenses, the last of which himself did not pass over, being struck down severely wounded while in the act of scaling the works. I should hardly do my duty if I failed to mention Sergeant O'Neill, the color-bearer of the regiment, who particularly distinguished himself in all the charges made, especially so in the last one, in which case he was the first to enter the enemy's works, and, with one foot upon an enemy prostrated by his own hand, waved the regimental colors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. SANDERS,
Captain, Commanding.

Col. W. L. MCMILLEN, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 147.

Reports of Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Pulaski, Tenn., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding the following details of the operations of the Second Brigade, First Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of the 15th and 16th instant, near Nashville, Tenn.:

On the evening of the 14th instant I was directed by the general commanding to hold my brigade in readiness to move promptly at 6

o'clock on the following morning. In compliance therewith I moved at the hour designated from the line of works occupied by the brigade, and formed in column of regiments near and to the left of the Charlotte pike. At 8 a. m. I moved out on the pike in column, by the flank, and about a mile from the point of starting was directed by General McArthur to move to the left across the country to the vicinity of the Hardin pike, or until I should be able to connect with the line of the Third Brigade. In executing this movement I encountered a skirmish line of the enemy, which I was required to engage and push back. This, however, involved but little delay; the connection was readily formed and my line established upon the right of the Third Brigade. The regiments were formed in the following order from right to left, viz: Ninth Minnesota Infantry, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, with the Second Iowa Battery in reserve. I advanced in order of echelon by battalion, the formation being made on the left, and with a line of skirmishers, consisting of four companies, one from each regiment, deployed in my front. A steady advance was maintained until about the hour of 12 m., no force of the enemy being encountered that the skirmishers were not enabled to press back. The line swung gradually to the left as the advance progressed, crossing the Hardin pike at an angle and in a southerly direction. About a mile from the point where the line crossed the Hardin pike the enemy began to develop himself in considerable force and to dispute our advance more stubbornly. An intrenched battery of four guns, posted on a commanding eminence to the right of the Hillsborough pike, and a section in position on a hill some 400 yards to the rear, opened upon our advancing line, to which the Second Iowa Battery, in conjunction with the other artillery of the division, returned a spirited fire. A position for the artillery at close range was obtained, and some very effective practice upon the part of our batteries witnessed, which, in conjunction with the operations of the skirmishers, effectually silenced the enemy's guns. Company E, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, Captain Notestine, engaged as skirmishers, advanced to within a dozen yards of the more advanced work of the enemy, from whence they drove the gunners from their pieces. By direction of the general commanding I gained a position as near the enemy's battery as practicable, formed the brigade in two lines, the Fifth and Ninth Minnesota constituting the first and the Eleventh Missouri and Eighth Wisconsin the second line, and prepared to assault the work.

Simultaneously with the line upon my right I advanced at a double-quick, and crossing a deep ravine, moved in a manner to turn the right flank of the position. The enemy made but a feeble effort to check the assault; his infantry gave way in disorder, and his artillery fell into our possession. Captain Notestine's skirmishers, of the Eleventh Missouri, were the first to enter the work, and assisted in turning the captured guns upon the retreating enemy. I pursued as far as the Hillsborough pike, steadily driving everything in my front, and capturing many prisoners, my skirmishers the while pressing up the hill to the rear of the captured position, and entering the work of the enemy simultaneously with the troops upon my right. The enemy now made a strong effort to rally, and showed himself in some force upon my left, which at this time was wholly unsupported. His line of battle was being formed, running across my left, toward the rear, and his skirmishers showed a bold front, and were advancing. I had already deployed a line of skirmishers covering my left flank, which I now re-en-

forced and ordered forward; at the same time changed front upon the center, right wing forward, thus facing southeasterly, and crossing the Hillsborough pike at nearly a right angle. The Second Iowa Battery in the meantime had taken position to my left and rear, and was throwing shell with marked effect at a body of the enemy maneuvering in my front. The fire of the artillery, and the rapid advance of my skirmishers, two companies of which—Company D, Eighth Wisconsin, Captain Williams, and Company D, Eleventh Missouri, Captain Erwin—charged along the Hillsborough pike at a run, had a very demoralizing effect upon the enemy, who surrendered in large numbers, or retreated in utter disorder. The two companies mentioned captured about 450 prisoners, among whom were several field officers. The prisoners were turned over to Lieutenant Kelly, of General Thomas' staff. I was now directed by the general commanding to remain where I had established my line across the Hillsborough pike until support could be brought up for my left, unless an advance movement was made upon the right; in which case I should also move forward. At about 4 p. m. the troops of the Twenty-third Army Corps, that had formed line upon the right but somewhat to the rear of my position, commenced an advance, which I took up, and swinging to the right, moved across the pike and through the timber up the hill. I had advanced but about sixty rods, when I encountered the enemy in force. His line of battle was formed along the crest of the hill, in a position of some natural advantage, very favorable for defense, and from which I received, for a moment, a sharp and somewhat effective fire; but a very brief encounter with the veterans of the Second Brigade sufficed to break the enemy's line, which recoiled under our withering fire and fell back in disorder before the steady advance I maintained. In the pursuit the retreat of the enemy was rendered a rout; the killed and wounded were strewn thickly along the field, and straggling detachments surrendered at almost every step. Upward of 400 prisoners were sent to the rear. Captain McGrew, of my staff, turned over to Lieutenant Kelly 218 in one body, and numerous squads of from 10 to 20 and upward were sent under guard to the general corral. The pursuit was continued to the Granny White pike, where two pieces of artillery were captured, the enemy being so hotly pressed that he abandoned them in the road.

Finding myself far in advance of the troops on my right, and being wholly without support upon the left, I deemed it prudent to order a halt, particularly as the enemy was moving up re-enforcements toward my left, and maneuvering as if to turn my flank. I retired my line a few yards, and formed along the crest of a ridge, at the same time ordered up the Second Iowa Battery, whose effective practice checked the movements of the re-enforcing column of the enemy and served to increase the confusion of the retreat. A brigade of the Twenty-third Corps soon formed upon the right in continuation of my line, and the Third Brigade of this division closed up upon my left. It had now become quite dark, and the general commanding directed that I maintain my present position for the night. The men were directed to lay on their arms, each regiment supplied with tools and instructed to intrench its front. I deem it necessary, to complete the record of the Second Brigade in this day's work, to state that in breaking the enemy's line in the final charge of the day, I completely turned the right flank of the position in front of the Twenty-third Corps, which undoubtedly contributed in some measure to the success of its capture and the repulse of its support. At about sunrise on the morning of the 16th instant the general commanding directed me to advance my

brigade and feel for the enemy's position. I moved out in line, maintaining the formation of the previous day, my left resting on the Granny White pike. An advance of perhaps a hundred rods developed the enemy's position, and drew from his line a very galling fire. I found him posted behind a line of works running parallel to my front and crossing the Granny White pike at a right angle. I continued to advance under a severe fire until I had reached a point within 300 yards of the works, where the men could cover themselves in a measure, halted, formed the brigade in two lines as on the preceding day, preparatory to an assault, and reported progress to the general commanding, who instructed me to maintain my position until further dispositions could be made. The Second Iowa Battery, with other artillery of the command, was brought forward and placed in favorable positions for an effective fire against the enemy's line. The Second Iowa occupied a point on elevated ground to the right and rear of the brigade, where it performed most efficient service for several hours during the day, effectually silencing one of the enemy's batteries, exploding a limber, and damaging the defenses with the precision of its shots. Company H, Fifth Minnesota, Captain Morehouse, and Company F, Ninth Minnesota, Lieutenant McMillan, deployed as skirmishers, advanced to within 100 yards of the enemy's works, and, though suffering severely, stubbornly maintained their position until the final assault. For the purpose of securing for my men a better cover from sharpshooters, who kept up an annoying fire, as well as to provide for possible contingencies, I directed my first line to intrench its front.

At about 4 p. m. I received the order to assault the works in my front. The order was no sooner communicated to the command than each regiment moved forward with a determination that bespoke success. Every officer and man was at once in his place, and fully comprehending the duty of the hour, resolved upon its fearless discharge. My line of advance lay across a corn-field, through every foot of which the men were exposed to a direct fire from the line of works in front and a cross-fire on either flank. My line was no sooner in motion than it was met by a most withering volley, and as the regiments struggled on through the muddy field, softened by the recent rain, their ranks were sadly decimated by the continuous fire they encountered. A battery on my left enfiladed my line, and with fearful accuracy poured its discharges of grape through the ranks. But seemingly unmindful of the storm of missiles they were breasting, the veterans of the Second Brigade did not falter, but, pressing steadily on, gained the works and carried them, in literal execution of the order they had received. Almost simultaneously the colors of the Fifth and Ninth Minnesota Infantry were pushed over the parapet, closely followed by the flags of the Eleventh Missouri and Eighth Wisconsin. Large bodies of the enemy surrendered in the works; some, however, attempted to escape by retreating to the hills in the rear. Directing the Ninth Minnesota and Eighth Wisconsin to pursue up the hills, I swung the Fifth Minnesota and Eleventh Missouri to the left, and sweeping along the flank of the enemy, inside the works, captured many prisoners, and driving the support that was attempting to rally in protection of the battery, from whose fire I had suffered so fearfully, captured it entire. Three pieces of artillery were also taken by the Eighth Wisconsin and Ninth Minnesota, which they compelled the enemy to abandon in his hasty flight. The enemy kept up a desultory fight as he retreated in straggling bodies up the hills, but the pursuit did not cease until the heights were gained and darkness had put a period to the operations of the day.

The material results of this day's work were to be seen in the 1,200 prisoners sent to the rear—among whom was Brigadier-General Jackson, who surrendered to Lieut. J. F. Bishop, Fifth Minnesota Infantry—7 pieces of artillery, with caissons, captured, and the colors of seven rebel regiments, in possession of the brigade, making an aggregate of captures made by the brigade in the two days' operations of 1 brigadier-general, over 2,000 prisoners, 9 pieces of artillery, and 7 stand of colors. The brigade went into action with a total of 1,421 muskets, and expended 61,000 rounds of musket and 1,500 of artillery ammunition.

As the brigade acted for the greater part of the time during both days under the eye of the general commanding, it is unnecessary for me to speak particularly with reference to the conduct of the command during the trying ordeals of the 15th and 16th instant. I cannot, however, in justice to the gallant officers and men of the Second Brigade, conclude this report without recording my high appreciation of their conduct on every occasion during the two days' fighting, and returning to every officer and soldier of the brigade my thanks for the heroism they displayed, and for the promptitude with which they responded to every order given them. To regimental and battery commanders I am much indebted for efficient co-operation, especially manifested in their successful execution of the various movements incident to the operations of the command. Col. J. F. Marsh, commanding Ninth Minnesota; Lieut. Col. William B. Gere, commanding Fifth Minnesota; Lieut. Col. William B. Britton, commanding Eighth Wisconsin, and Lieut. Col. Eli Bowyer, commanding Eleventh Missouri, each handled their regiments in an admirable manner, and by examples of personal gallantry encouraged their men to deeds of glorious daring. Lieut. Col. William Markham and Maj. H. B. Strait, Ninth Minnesota; Maj. J. C. Becht, Fifth Minnesota, and Major Green, Eleventh Missouri, were prompt and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties. Capt. J. R. Reed, commanding Second Iowa Battery, performed highly important service in both days' operations.

I cannot cite in evidence of the character of the work the Second Brigade performed in the battle of Nashville anything more suggestive than the list of casualties it suffered. Three hundred and fifteen officers and men were killed and wounded in the two days' fighting. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, Eleventh Missouri, received a very severe wound in the arm, and with great reluctance was taken from the field. Major Green, while subsequently commanding the regiment, had his horse killed under him, and was himself painfully wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Gere and Major Becht, Fifth Minnesota, had each a horse killed under them in the thickest of the fight. The colors of the Fifth Minnesota were four times shot down in the final assault, and the flag of the Eleventh Missouri fell the third time, but both were still borne onward.

To my staff the thanks of myself and the command are due for very valuable service in all the operations on the field. Lieut. William H. Sargent, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade, was killed in the last day's fight. He had distinguished himself by great personal gallantry during the assault, and was urging forward in the pursuit, after the enemy's works had been carried, when he fell. Endowed in an eminent degree with those qualities that endear man to his fellow, and a bright ornament to his profession, the fall of Lieutenant Sargent adds another to the list of her brave defenders, for whose memory the country will drop a tear when the records of this war are made up. Lieut. T. P. Gere, acting

assistant adjutant-general, received a painful wound while in the very front of the line when the conflict was fiercest. Capts. J. G. McGrew and William W. Cleland, acting aides, each distinguished himself for efficiency, and were conspicuous for acts of personal daring. Lieut. J. P. Owens, acting assistant quartermaster, discharged all the duties pertaining to his department with promptness and ability.

Subjoined is a summary of the casualties suffered by the brigade in the two days' fighting:

	Officers.			Men.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
5th Minnesota Veteran Infantry	1	5	.....	13	87	1
9th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry	2	3	.....	7	46	.....
11th Missouri Veteran Infantry	.....	8	.....	4	75	.....
8th Wisconsin Veteran Infantry	1	5	.....	6	50	.....
2d Iowa Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	4	21	.....	30	259	1

Total casualties 315

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel Fifth Minnesota Veteran Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., January 17, 1865.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detach. Army of the Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to herewith transmit the colors of the Fourth Mississippi Regiment, C. S. Army, captured in the battle before Nashville, on the 16th of December, 1864.

This flag was taken in the works of the enemy in the position carried by this command, and was captured by and surrendered to the hands of First Lieut. and Adjt. Thomas P. Gere,* Fifth Minnesota Veteran Infantry, and acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 148.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Gere, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 18, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade the following report of the part taken

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

by the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the battles before Nashville on the 15th and 16th instant:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, in obedience to orders received the evening previous, my command was in line, supplied with three days' rations in their haversacks and fifty rounds of cartridges per man. Soon after I was directed to move out to the Charlotte pike and await further orders. At about 8.30 or 9 o'clock the brigade marched out on the Charlotte pike nearly a mile, the Fifth following the Ninth Minnesota, when the column struck off into an open field to the left of the pike, where the order of march was reversed, and I was directed by the colonel commanding to move by the left flank in rear of the Second Iowa Battery, with a line of skirmishers deployed on my right to protect my flank. The regiment then moved forward in the place assigned it in the column, passing in range of a masked battery of the enemy on our right, from which several shells were thrown, bursting near our ranks, but doing no damage, my flankers occasionally coming in contact with and firing upon the enemy's skirmishers on my right. After moving by the flank something more than a mile I received orders from the colonel commanding to form my regiment in line on the right and forty paces in rear of the Eleventh Missouri (the formation of the brigade being in echelon by regiments) and to deploy a strong line of skirmishers in my front, all of which was promptly obeyed. Soon the order to move forward was given, and my regiment marched steadily forward in the place assigned it in the line. We had proceeded but a short distance when we encountered the enemy's skirmishers, and driving them back, advanced nearly two miles, when the enemy opened upon our line with a battery posted upon a hill and behind earth-works about a half or three-quarters of a mile in our front. During a heavy cannonading between our own and the enemy's artillery, in obedience to orders, I moved my regiment forward on a line with the regiment on my left, and the entire line was advanced across a hollow and creek to the crest of the hill and to within about 100 rods of the enemy's battery and works, where they were found in strong line of battle. I was here directed by the colonel commanding the brigade to form my regiment on the left of the Ninth Minnesota, in the front line (the brigade here being formed in two lines), and prepare to assault the enemy's works. My regiment threw off their knapsacks, blankets, and overcoats, and fixed bayonets ready for the charge. The order to forward was soon given, and our line moved steadily on through the brush and fallen timber in our front under a heavy fire from the enemy, closely followed by the second line; and as we drew near the rebel line of battle volley after volley was poured into their wavering ranks, which soon gave way, and as they fled our forces pursued them, killing and wounding many, and capturing large numbers of prisoners. The pursuit was continued until we crossed the Hillsborough pike, when our line was halted. The enemy was soon discovered to be moving on our left flank, and I was directed to change my front to the left, which I did under a sharp fire, and moved my regiment, in obedience to orders, by the left flank across the pike, my right resting on or near the same. Our skirmishers soon became hotly engaged, and we were again ordered to advance. The enemy soon opened upon us with musketry from the crest of a hill in our front, where they were formed in strong line, and with artillery on our right; but our troops, flushed with victory, rushed forward, with bayonets fixed, at a double-quick, breaking the enemy's lines, killing and wounding large numbers, and capturing hundreds of

prisoners and small-arms. In this charge the loss in my regiment was quite severe, as we were exposed to an enfilading fire of musketry and artillery on our right flank, as well as the direct fire in front. First Lieut. Henry G. Bailly, commanding Company K, was severely and probably mortally wounded, and several non-commissioned officers and privates were killed and wounded. We pursued the enemy nearly or quite a mile, when our line was again halted, and, in obedience to orders, I bivouacked my regiment in rear of the Second Iowa Battery, it being then quite dark. During the night I constructed rifle-pits in front of my regiment and the battery, all being quiet in our front except occasional firing by the pickets.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 16th I was directed to form my regiment on the left of the Ninth Minnesota, outside the works constructed the night previous, and to deploy a line of skirmishers in my front. As soon as the line was formed the order to move forward was given, and our line was advanced, under a heavy fire, nearly a mile, and to within about 100 rods of a strong line of intrenchments, occupied by the enemy in large force. Here the line was halted and the brigade was formed in two lines, the Fifth Minnesota on the left and in the front line, the Third Brigade being on my left. Intrenching tools were sent to the regiment, and I caused temporary breast-works to be constructed to protect the men from the enemy's sharpshooters. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I received orders from the colonel commanding to be in readiness to charge the enemy's works in our front at a moment's notice; and at 4.15 p. m. the order to forward was given, which being repeated along the line, the Fifth Minnesota, with bayonets fixed, moved over the breast-works in their front into the open field which lay between them and the enemy's works, and at a double-quick rushed forward under the most terrific and withering fire of musketry and artillery it has ever been my fortune to behold or encounter. Yet, forward our line pressed, and soon the colors of the Fifth Minnesota were planted, the first in the brigade, upon the rebel intrenchments, and the enemy were driven from their fortified position. The regiment pursued, capturing hundreds of prisoners, among whom was Brigadier-General Jackson and many other officers. I think I can safely say that the Fifth Minnesota captured more prisoners in this charge than the regiment numbered. The pursuit was continued about one mile, to the foot of the Granny White Hills, where the regiment bivouacked for the night.

The glorious victory we had won had not, however, been a bloodless one. The loss in my regiment in this charge had been nearly 100 killed and wounded, which was about one-fourth my entire command. Capt. Henry Stasson, commanding Company E, a brave and faithful officer, was killed while leading his company in the charge. Capt. A. P. French, commanding Company I, was severely wounded at the head of his company. A list of the killed and wounded in the two days' engagement is herewith respectfully transmitted.*

The officers, without exception, behaved with conspicuous gallantry and performed their duty with coolness and good judgment; and the soldiers fought with that bravery and determination which knows not defeat, and are entitled to the warmest gratitude of their country. Captains Morehouse and French, and Lieutenants Bishop and Hatch, while in command of the skirmish lines in front of the regiment at intervals during the two days' engagement, performed their duty most

* Embodied in table, p. 101.

satisfactorily. Capt. T. J. Sheehan, commanding Company C, the color company, gallantly stood by the colors, and in the last charge on the 16th instant, two color-bearers having been shot, he placed the colors in the hands of a non-commissioned officer of his company, who planted them on the rebel intrenchments. My especial thanks are due to Maj. John C. Becht, who rendered me efficient aid on the field during the two days' engagement. First Lieut. Roscoe Hilton, acting regimental adjutant, a brave and gallant young officer, was always in the right place at the right time, and discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction and with credit to himself. Surgeons Kennedy and Leonard were untiring in their efforts in the care of the wounded, both upon the field and at the hospitals.

On the morning of the 17th instant the regiment was ordered to join in the pursuit of the defeated enemy, and being unable to remain in the field on account of physical disability and injuries received the day previous, I turned over the command to Major Becht, to whom I would respectfully refer the colonel commanding for any information pertaining to the regiment since that time.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. GERE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth Regt. Minnesota Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. T. P. GERE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 149.

Report of Col. Josiah F. Marsh, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Duck River, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following as my official report of the part performed by my regiment in the battles of the 15th and 16th instant in front of Nashville, Tenn.:

We arrived in Nashville, Tenn., from Saint Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 1st instant, and were immediately ordered to the front, and took a strong position on elevated ground about two miles from the city, my regiment occupying the right of the Second Brigade and resting on the Charlotte pike. Here we proceeded to intrench, and remained until the morning of the 15th instant. On the evening of the 14th instant we received orders to be in readiness to move at 6 o'clock the following morning. Ample preparations were made and at the appointed hour, and my command, fully equipped for the anticipated struggle, was in line awaiting orders to advance. By direction of the colonel commanding the Second Brigade, I took the advance and moved out on the Charlotte pike about one mile, where a line of battle was formed, and the whole brigade then moved by the left flank about one mile and a half, into an open field, where we were halted and the whole of the First Division formed in echelon by brigade from left to right, and in this order advanced steadily to the front, feeling for the enemy with a strong skirmish line, until about 11 a. m., when the fog, which up to this hour enveloped the country, was suddenly dispelled by a lively breeze from the south, unveiling the first line of the enemy's works. Our batteries were allowed to play upon him for about an hour, but being unable to

silence his guns, a charge was ordered. Our lines were soon formed, my regiment having the right of the first line of the Second Brigade, and the order to advance received by our brave boys with a shout, and on they went at double-quick under a terrible fire. Not a man faltered, however, but pressed forward, preserving a good line, and in a few minutes our colors were floating over the rebel works. We captured in this assault 4 Napoleon guns and about 50 prisoners. Our men, stimulated by their success in the first assault, were impatient and anxious to advance on the second work, which was but a short distance to the left and in front, consequently no time was allowed for the usual artillery firing, but our lines adjusted as soon as possible, and on we moved, in the face of a most destructive fire, without halting until the Stars and Stripes were planted over two more rebel guns, which, together with quite a large number of prisoners, fell into the hands of the First Brigade, which halted here to rest for the night. Here the Second Brigade was also halted and allowed to rest for a short time, and then, swinging to the left, we crossed the Hardin pike and pushed forward in the direction of a strong position occupied by the rebels, on an eminence commanding the Granny White pike. This point gained, we had reason to believe that the balance of our work would be comparatively easy. To gain this point we were compelled to charge through an open wood and across a field of about one mile in extent, every inch of which was stubbornly contested by a strong force of the enemy. My men were very much fatigued, yet there was no faltering, but all moved forward steadily, and ere the sun set the position was carried and several guns and a large number of prisoners captured. Night was now closing in around us, and, finding that we were far in advance of the balance of our division, by direction of the colonel commanding, we bivouacked for the night.

I cannot close the record of this day's work without inviting the attention of the colonel commanding to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Jules Capon, of my regiment. He had command of our skirmish line during the day and behaved nobly, and was wounded in the head while gallantly leading his company in this last charge.

On the morning of the 16th instant we discovered that the enemy had fallen back during the night and was strongly posted behind heavy works of earth, timber, and stone on a line at right angles with our own. Here was work for us again, and all appeared anxious to be at it. Our lines were soon in motion, and, wheeling to the right, were brought parallel with the rebel intrenchments, and advanced to within 300 yards of them. This movement was made in the face of a galling fire from a well-protected foe, and not without loss to us. The point was gained, however, and we were directed to cover ourselves as well as possible and wait further orders. While occupying this position I had one officer and three enlisted men severely wounded. On our arrival at this point I sent forward a company of skirmishers, under command of Lieut. A. J. McMillan, of my regiment, to cover our front and watch the movements of the enemy. His position, though a dangerous one, was nobly maintained until 4 p. m., when he joined his regiment in the final charge. The rebel sharpshooters annoyed us considerably during the day, and my men were becoming very impatient, when, at about 4 p. m., the order to charge came and was received with a shout that might be heard for miles away. The Second Brigade led off, my regiment on the right, and although the ground was very soft and the fire from the rebel works the most destructive and terrible we had ever met, yet there was no faltering, but pressing forward, the works were soon gained, and

the flag of the Ninth Minnesota the first planted thereon. During this assault my regiment captured 2 battle-flags and about 550 prisoners, including 1 colonel.

We did not tarry long here, but pushed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. We soon engaged him again, keeping up a brisk fire for half an hour, when a rebel officer and sixty men surrendered to us and were sent to the rear. Firing then ceased, and several small squads of prisoners were afterward captured by my regiment; in all, about 150 men and 3 line officers. During the pursuit we also took 3 brass field pieces, in the capture of which, however, we were assisted by the Eighth Wisconsin.

Our loss in killed and wounded, during both days' fighting, is 58, a statement of which has been transmitted.*

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of my command; all were prompt in their obedience to orders, and conducted themselves in a manner that called forth the praise of the oldest veterans. Lieutenant-Colonel Markham and Major Strait were at their posts throughout, and discharged their duties faithfully. Adjt. E. H. Couse displayed a great deal of coolness and bravery, and rendered efficient service. Surg. R. H. Bingham and Asst. Surg. J. C. Dixon were at the field hospitals, and were untiring and skillful in the discharge of their duties. Chaplain A. H. Kerr visited the battle-ground several times during the engagement, relieving the sufferings of the wounded and assisting in carrying them from the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MARSH,
Colonel Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. T. P. GERE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 150.

Report of Maj. Modesta J. Green, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI VETERAN INFANTRY,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eleventh Missouri Veteran Infantry in the late battles near Nashville, Tenn.:

On the morning of December 15 the regiment, with the brigade, left camp near Nashville, and made a reconnaissance to the right and front, skirmishing with the enemy on the Charlotte pike, then passed to the left, taking position in line of battle in front of our former position. From here we advanced in support of Captain Reed's (Second Iowa) battery until the order was received to charge the rebel fort. The charge was made in handsome style. Company E, commanded by Captain Notestine, being in the advance, in line of skirmishers, were the first to enter the fort. (Captain Notestine was afterward badly wounded and had a leg amputated.) The regiment continued to advance until the sec-

*See p. 101.

ond fort was taken by the cavalry and other troops on the right. Here we were allowed to rest a few moments, when we again moved forward. After advancing a short distance we came upon the enemy in line of battle on a hill; here another charge was made, in which the rebels were completely routed, and driven in perfect confusion a distance of three-quarters of a mile, officers and men behaving most gallantly, capturing many prisoners. Night coming on we were ordered to halt and remained in line of battle during the night, throwing up temporary earth-works.

The order to advance was given at an early hour on the morning of the 16th, and the regiment, together with the brigade to which it belongs, advanced in line of battle across an open field, but soon discovered that the enemy were strongly posted on the opposite side of the field behind formidable breast-works. After advancing about a half a mile under a heavy fire from the rebel skirmishers and sharpshooters, we came within range of the enemy's fire from their line of works and were ordered to halt and remain in line of battle. After remaining here a short time the regiment was ordered to change its position and form in rear of the Fifth Minnesota. In making this move the regiment lost several men killed and wounded, being exposed to a severe fire from the entire rebel front. It was in making this move that our gallant leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, received a severe wound in the arm while directing the movements of the regiment. We remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when the order was given to charge the rebel works. The order was no sooner given than the regiment started at a double-quick, charging through the open field for a distance of about 600 yards, under a most galling fire from the enemy. On reaching the works many prisoners were captured in the trenches, and many others either shot or captured while attempting to escape. A rebel battery of four guns was also captured here by the brigade, for which the Eleventh Missouri would respectfully claim, with the gallant brigade commander, its share of the honor. Two rebel flags were also captured by the regiment, one by Lieutenant Simmons* and the other by Corporal Parks,* color guard. In making the charge the colors of the regiment were three times shot down, having one color-bearer killed and two wounded. The flag-staff was shot into three pieces by a rebel shell. After the enemy were driven from their works we continued in pursuit for a distance of about one mile, driving them in the wildest confusion and capturing many prisoners, when we were ordered by the brigade commander to halt and join the brigade, which was forming a short distance in the rear. Here we remained until the morning of the 17th, when it was ascertained that the enemy were retreating, and we were ordered, with other troops, to follow in the pursuit.

The losses in the regiment in the two days' fighting are 4 men killed and 83 wounded, including 10 commissioned officers.

During the fight every officer and man behaved with commendable coolness and bravery. No especial mention can be made of individual acts of courage or bravery, as every officer and man behaved in the most praiseworthy manner.

M. J. GREEN,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. P. GERE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI VETERAN INFANTRY,
Eastport, Miss., January 20, 1865.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detach. Army of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the rebel flag captured by Lieut. William T. Simmons,* Eleventh Missouri Infantry, at the battle near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864:

The flag belonged to the Thirty-fourth Alabama Infantry, and was being borne off by the rebel color-bearer at the time our forces entered the rebel intrenchments. He was ordered by Lieutenant Simmons to halt and surrender; refusing to do so, he was told he would be shot if he did not, when he surrendered the flag to the above-named officer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. GREEN,
Major, Commanding Eleventh Missouri Infantry.

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HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI VETERAN INFANTRY,
Eastport, Miss., January 21, 1865.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detach. Army of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the rebel flag captured by Private G. W. Welch,* Company A, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, in the battle near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864:

The flag was being borne off the field as the enemy were retreating from their works, when the rebel color-bearer was struck by a shot from our lines, and the colors captured by the above-named man. It is not known to what regiment they belonged.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. GREEN,
Major, Commanding Eleventh Missouri Infantry.

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HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI VETERAN INFANTRY,
Eastport, Miss., January 21, 1865.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detach. Army of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the rebel flag captured by Private James W. Parks,* Company F, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, at the battle near Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864:

The flag was captured in the enemy's line of intrenchments. The rebel color-bearer having been wounded by a shot from our lines, the colors were captured by the above-named soldier. It is not known to what regiment the flag belonged.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. GREEN,
Major, Commanding Eleventh Missouri Infantry.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 151.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Britton, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGT. WISCONSIN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

SIR: The following is the part the Eighth Wisconsin took in the battles of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864:

I received orders on the night of the 14th to have my regiment in readiness to move at 6 o'clock on the following morning. At 8 a. m. the regiment moved out of camp on the Charlotte pike about one mile. I was here ordered to move left in front, to throw out one company on my right flank as skirmishers to guard against surprise. Company K, under command of Lieutenant Fellows, was detailed for this purpose. I advanced in this position about half a mile. The enemy was here discovered. I at this time sent forward Company H, under command of Lieutenant Ellsworth, to skirmish and feel the enemy in front. This company was in a short time hotly engaged. I was here ordered to file my regiment left, and passed over to the Hillsborough pike. Here I formed in line of battle, on the left of the brigade, and moved forward about three-quarters of a mile, with Company F, Lieutenant Greenman, in front skirmishing, having at this time three companies out in this position. We moved forward until we encountered the enemy and drove them 300 yards. Came to a halt to support batteries at this time engaged. Lay in line of battle here one hour under fire of rebel batteries. At about 1 p. m. was ordered to move, with still another company out as skirmishers. Company D, Captain Williams, was thrown forward, followed by the regiment. Advanced to within 300 yards of the rebel works; skirmishers moving up to the very ditch of the fort, silencing the guns. According to instructions, I here formed in the rear of the Fifth Minnesota in column of regiments; received orders to follow that regiment and assault the rebel works. The advance was sounded, and I followed the Fifth twenty paces in the rear and participated in the assault, capturing at this time several prisoners. After capturing the fort the regiment swung considerably to the left to cut off the retreat of rebels from the fort. Finding myself flanked I notified Colonel Hubbard, commanding the brigade, who ordered me at once to change my regiment at right angles with the advance line, which I did, and in a short time was prepared for the enemy. Two of my companies here joined me from skirmishing. Company B, under Sergeant Stewart, with Company D, was moved to the left of the regiment as flankers. They at once encountered a heavy force on the pike, behind stone walls. I changed front forward with the regiment and moved in line of battle to the pike. A halt was here sounded, and we lay directly across the pike about thirty minutes. Was ordered forward with my regiment left oblique. After passing the pike about 200 yards another charge was ordered. We took the double-quick and went forward splendidly, capturing quite a number of prisoners, among them a rebel major and several other officers. At this time we had flanked the rebel works. Companies B and D, on the flank, coming forward on a charge, captured fully 200 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery. We drove the rebels here about one mile. Darkness coming on we bivouacked here for the night. This day the regiment captured fully 225 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery, with a loss of only 2 killed and 9 wounded.

On the morning of the 16th the regiment was in line at daylight. About 8 a. m. was ordered to move forward on the left of the Eleventh Missouri. I formed as ordered. Before moving from this position was ordered to move to the rear and center of the brigade as a reserve or support. I moved as ordered until we met the enemy about 400 yards to the front, my left resting near the Granny White pike. We here lay down in line of battle. This was about 9 a. m. We here lay until about 3 p. m. under fire of artillery and infantry. I had several men wounded while lying in this position. At 3 p. m., the grand charge being ordered, the regiment moved forward in good style, at double-quick, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, capturing a great many prisoners, two stand of colors, carrying the enemy's last line of works, and shared with other regiments in the capture of the batteries, both on our right and left. After passing the enemy's works we pushed forward fully a mile beyond, taking in prisoners at every step. Colonel Hubbard here ordered me to halt my regiment to let the men close up. I lay here about fifteen minutes, the regiment all the while pouring in volley after volley at the retreating rebels. My skirmishers here captured three pieces of artillery in the road. I moved the regiment forward to a position on the hills, about one mile beyond this point and two miles in the rear of the works captured. It was now becoming dark; the regiment was ordered to bivouac for the night. This day the regiment lost 5 killed and 46 wounded.

I think it will not be claiming too much when I say the regiment captured in the two days' battle a full battery of artillery, two stand of colors, and at least 500 men, and as many small-arms.

The regiment behaved gallantly—all, both officers and men.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your most obedient servant,

W. B. BRITTON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Vols.

Lieut. T. P. GERE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 152.

Report of Capt. Joseph R. Reed, Second Battery Iowa Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA BATTERY,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the recent engagement in the vicinity of Nashville:

On the morning of the 15th instant the battery moved from its position at 8 a. m. and marched in the brigade, following all its movements in column and line until the enemy was discovered in a strongly intrenched position on our front. Here, by direction of General McArthur, I placed my rifle section in position 200 yards in rear and a little to the right of the brigade line. From this position I fired ten rounds from each gun, when I moved it forward and placed it in position on a slight eminence in front of the brigade, and also brought for-

ward my 12-pounders as fast as I could find positions where they could be used to advantage. I occupied this position until the brigade was moved forward, when I replenished my limber-chests and followed it, and, under direction of Colonel Hubbard, occupied a position on the left of the battery of McMillen's brigade, within 600 [yards] of the enemy's works, on which I opened a vigorous fire, which I continued until the work was carried. I immediately moved forward and placed the battery in position on the left of this work and opened fire on the summit of the next hill, up the sides of which our skirmishers were then advancing. As soon as this position was carried I moved to the front of the work and opened on the enemy's line in the woods and pike 1,000 yards to our front, paying particular attention to a hill to the right of the line, on which the enemy had placed a battery. When this hill was carried and the enemy's line broken by the charge of the brigade, a confused mass of the enemy broke from the stone wall at the pike and started to the rear across an open field. On this ground I opened all my guns with shot and shell, plowing through and exploding amongst them; a larger number of them ran back to the wall and, as I afterward learned, surrendered. I then moved to the front and reported to Colonel Hubbard, who directed me to open on a battery of the enemy which was firing on the left of our line. As our position was immediately on the enemy's flank and our fire enfiladed him, the battery was limbered up and the whole line moved to the rear after a very few moments. I continued firing until he passed beyond my range, and it being then quite dark I encamped for the night.

During the night I had thrown up a slight work on the front of my guns, and at 5 a. m. was harnessed and hitched up, and at 7 a. m. moved out of our works with the brigade. Changed front to the right and opened fire on the enemy's train, which was in sight, moving to the right and rear. The brigade moving to the front, was soon hotly engaged. By direction of General McArthur I moved one section to the front and placed it in position on a crest to the right and rear of the brigade and in front of the line of the Twenty-third Corps, immediately following it with the other four guns, which I put in position still farther to the right. From this position I kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy's line until the final charge at near 3 p. m. As soon as the line was carried I moved three guns (all for which I had any ammunition) to the front, following the brigade and opening on the enemy from every favorable position. At dark I encamped with the brigade, bringing forward during the night the balance of the battery.

During the two days I expended 1,500 rounds of ammunition. I had but a single casualty during the whole engagement, and that resulted from the accidental, premature discharge of one of the pieces.

To my lieutenants, Coons and Burk, I am indebted for prompt and efficient assistance. My non-commissioned officers and men uniformly behaved with coolness and gallantry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. REED,
Captain, Commanding Second Iowa Battery.

Lieut. T. P. GERE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 153.

Report of Col. William R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Pulaski, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, in the battles before Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864:

The Third Brigade comprised the Twelfth Iowa Veteran Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. H. Stibbs; Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Maj. William Dill commanding; Thirty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath commanding; Seventh Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George Bradley commanding; and Battery I, Second Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. S. H. Julian; the brigade commanded on the 15th, at the opening of the battle, by Col. S. G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers.

In obedience to orders from the brigadier-general commanding the division, the brigade moved from its position behind intrenchments for defense of Nashville at 7 a. m. 15th instant, and formed in line of battle, with its left resting on the Hardin pike, connecting with Second Division, the right connecting with Second Brigade of First Division, Colonel Hubbard's. Two companies were deployed forward as skirmishers, covering front of brigade. At 10 a. m. the line advanced, crossing the Hardin pike obliquely to the left, conforming to the movements of troops on our right and left. Our skirmishers, pushing rapidly toward the enemy, were soon briskly engaged, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them. About 11 a. m. we arrived in front of enemy's works, consisting on his extreme left, which was nearly in our front, of a formidable fort defended by a four-gun battery. Captain Julian's battery wheeled into position and opened on the enemy's works at from 1,200 to 1,500 yards distance. A rapid and effective fire from the battery was kept up for more than an hour. The enemy's guns poured a heavy fire into our battery, which was completely exposed in an open field, but without disabling our guns or for a moment interrupting Captain Julian's fire. Later in the day the battery was advanced to cover the charge we made. The infantry of the brigade were kept lying down during this first artillery fire, not being within musket-range of enemy. Our skirmishers got close up to enemy's works, and contributed not a little to the success which crowned the day's operations. The forts on the enemy's left being carried about 4 p. m. by the right of our division, the Third Brigade advanced, under a fierce artillery and musketry fire, and charged a formidable work on the right of the Hillsborough pike, carrying the work at the point of the bayonet most gallantly. It was at the parapet of this work that the gallant and lamented Col. S. G. Hill, commanding the brigade, lost his life. He was shot through the head, and died in a few minutes, without speaking. The service lost in Colonel Hill's death one of its bravest and best officers. The enemy's battery that was in the fort on right of Hillsborough pike was being removed, but we succeeded in capturing two guns and a battle-flag. When we had gained the first fort a terrible fire was poured into us from a second work, 200 yards to the left of Hillsborough pike. I ordered a charge on this second work, and carried it, capturing one piece of artillery, caisson, battery wagon,

horses, &c. In the two works we captured about 200 prisoners. When we had gained the second work we pressed on to the left, and got in rear of the enemy, where General Garrard's division and the right of the Fourth Army Corps were pressing them in front. We opened a deadly fire on the enemy's rear, as he broke from his works when charged by General Garrard and Fourth Corps, and could have taken a great number of prisoners, but left them to the troops that came over the works in their front. Night now closed our work, and we were ordered into line a little way east of and parallel to the Hillsborough pike.

The casualties of the brigade on the 15th were, 1 officer killed and 1 wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 35 wounded.

The battery fired about 1,000 rounds; the infantry expended very little ammunition except on the skirmish line, the heavy work having been done with the bayonet.

On the morning of the 16th the Third Brigade, on the left of Colonel Hubbard's—the left of the Third Division—was advanced, covered by skirmishers, from its position during the night toward the Granny White pike, and conforming to the movement of brigades on our right, obliqued and wheeled to the right until it confronted the enemy's strong works across the Granny White pike, at the foot of the Overton (or Brentwood) Hills. My right rested on the pike, connecting with left of Colonel Hubbard's brigade. We pushed forward, under a severe fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, until partly covered by a fence and stone wall running from the Bradford mansion to the pike. Here we halted until the grand charge in the afternoon. Captain Julian's battery was posted about 400 yards in rear of the infantry, and opened and kept up a heavy fire on the enemy's works. In our immediate front was a four-gun battery. Between 3 and 4 p. m. I observed the right of the division—the First Brigade—advancing to charge the enemy's left, and quickly Colonel Hubbard's brigade, immediately on my right, started on the charge. Seeing that Colonel Hubbard ought to be supported, I ordered the brigade to follow and charge the works in our front. Most bravely did the lines rise, and with cheers, breasting the storm of shot and shell from the four guns in our front, and the fierce musketry fire of the infantry supports of the battery, charge and carry the very strong works on the left of the [Granny] White pike. The splendid Pointe Coupée Battery of four Napoleon 12-pounders, a great number of small arms, and 300 to 400 prisoners were taken. The gallant Colonel Hubbard, who had gained the enemy's works on the right of the pike before I reached those on the left, was sweeping down toward my front, and claimed part of the guns as his capture. Although there can be no doubt that my brigade first entered the works by the front, I thought it but fair to the ever-gallant Second Brigade, which got the start of us in the general charge and pierced the enemy's line in advance of us, to divide the guns; accordingly, Colonel Hubbard took two and the Third Brigade two. We made a short halt upon gaining the enemy's works, and pressed on up the hills about one mile, pursuing the fugitives, capturing many, until, by command of the general, halted at the base of the steep part of the mountain, and put into position for the night.

In the charge, which was made across an open field about 400 yards wide, that noble and brave young officer, Adjt. S. E. Day, of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, was mortally wounded; he died in hospital on the 19th instant; Lieutenant Rutledge, of

Thirty-third Missouri, was seriously wounded; Captain McKelvy and Lieutenant Potter, of Seventh Minnesota, slightly wounded; 11 men were killed and 89 wounded.

I cannot too highly commend the gallant conduct of all the officers and men of the brigade; no troops ever behaved more gallantly. The Twelfth Iowa had not a single line officer, owing to the recent muster-out of non-veterans, yet their conduct was none the less soldierly and brave.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MARSHALL,
Colonel Seventh Minnesota,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Detach. Army of the Tennessee.

Capt. W. H. F. RANDALL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

There were captured by my command in the two days' engagement, 5 12-pounder guns—4 brass, 1 steel—(exclusive of the 2 Napoleon's conceded to Colonel Hubbard, which would have made the number 7), 5 caissons, 1 battery wagon, about 500 prisoners, and 2 battle-flags.

There was expended, by Captain Julian's battery, 2,000 rounds of 3-inch shell and solid shot; by the infantry, mostly by the skirmishers, about 7,000 rounds of rifle-musket ammunition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MARSHALL,
Colonel Seventh Minnesota,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Detach. Army of the Tennessee.

No. 154.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWELFTH IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Pulaski, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twelfth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry during the actions of 15th and 16th of December, 1864, near Nashville, Tenn.:

In accordance with instructions from your headquarters, I had my men under arms at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and at a few minutes after 8 moved outside our line of works and formed line to the right of the Hardin pike; my regiment formed the right of our brigade line; afterward being ordered to the left, I moved my regiment to the left of the pike and formed as the left center of the brigade line. We then threw forward a heavy line of skirmishers, and awaited the forming of the general line. At about 10 o'clock, the order to advance being given, our skirmishers pushed rapidly forward, and found a considerable force of the enemy, who were easily driven back. Our main line advanced steadily and without opposition, constantly changing our point of direction toward the left, until we had advanced two miles, when, coming on to the crest of a hill, we were opened on by one of the enemy's batteries, posted directly in our front and distant about 1,000 yards. Our men were then ordered to lie down, and our brigade battery brought forward and opened fire on the enemy. We were held in this position for about an hour and a half, the enemy keeping up a constant fire on our line, doing us but little damage. The First and Second Brigades of our division, to our right, having advanced their lines, swung around to the left, charged and captured the enemy's redoubts in our front. We were then moved forward, swing-

ing our line to the left, and conforming to the line on our right. After advancing about half a mile we came upon a strong redoubt of the enemy, situated to the right of the Hillsborough pike and just five miles from Nashville. Our line was pushed well forward, and shortly before 4 p. m., everything being ready, we were ordered to charge. Our men moved rapidly up the hill, but before gaining the crest the enemy moved their guns and most of their support to a fort about 300 yards in the rear, and to the right, from which they gave us a heavy raking fire as we moved onto and over the first works. On gaining the first work our brigade commander, Col. S. G. Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, was shot through the head and instantly killed. Our brigade line being in considerable disorder, I ordered the command halted and lines reformed, which order was promptly complied with, our men in the meantime keeping up a heavy fire on the enemy in our front. On gaining the crest of the first hill Colonel Marshall, of the Seventh Minnesota, and Lieutenant Reed, acting adjutant Twelfth Iowa, with about 200 men of the two regiments, being in advance, pushed rapidly forward, obliquing to the left, and captured the second work, with a large number of prisoners, three or four guns, several ammunition wagons, and a large number of small-arms. The balance of the brigade, as soon as formed, moved forward, but night coming on, we were compelled to halt. Colonel Marshall, Seventh Minnesota, being senior officer, assumed command of the brigade, and having properly reformed our lines, ordered us to bivouac for the night.

It is impossible to give an exact estimate of prisoners and property captured in this charge, as all were so anxious to pursue the enemy that prisoners and captured property were given over or taken to possession of by other commands that came up in our rear. The loss of my regiment in this day's fight was seven men wounded.

On the morning of the 16th we were called up before daylight and moved by the flank half a mile to the right, taking position on and joining the left of the Second Brigade of our division, my regiment forming the right of our brigade line. About 8 o'clock, our skirmishers having driven the enemy in front back to their works, we were ordered to move forward, and advanced on the double-quick for about half a mile, rapidly swinging our lines and changing our direction to the right until we had arrived within short musket-range of the enemy's works, when we were ordered to halt. During the advance the enemy opened on us heavily with artillery, but owing to our rapid movement and their inaccurate aim we suffered but little. After a ten minutes' rest we were ordered to close to the right and double our lines. The brigade on our right having doubled, and left an interval in the line, I moved by the flank and closed on them, forming line with the right resting on the Granny White pike. The Seventh Minnesota formed on my left, and the other regiments of the brigade, Thirty-third Missouri and Thirty-fifth Iowa, formed a second line in our rear. Our front was covered by a stone wall and a heavy rail fence, which we threw down, and formed into a slight breast-work. We were kept in this position during the greater part of the day. The enemy in the meantime kept up a troublesome musketry fire on our line, but by keeping close to our work we suffered but little damage. Company C of my regiment, detailed as sharpshooters, kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy, and during the day rendered excellent service. About 3 p. m. I was ordered to throw up an earth-work in my front, and procured tools and had my work half completed, when, at about 4 o'clock, a charge was commenced by the right of our division. I at once ordered my men to cease work and prepare for a charge, and a moment after-

ward, being told that we were ordered to advance, I gave the command forward. The ground in our front was such that we passed one-third the distance before we were fairly under fire, and after that our movement was so rapid that the enemy could give us but two or three volleys before we were at their works. The work was a heavy stone wall, with a ditch on the inner side, and the outer face strengthened with earth and rails, so that it was almost impossible to scale it. Had the enemy made a determined stand they might have inflicted very serious injury on us before losing their works, but their line having been broken on the left, and our advance being so rapid and determined, they were thrown into a panic and fled from their works in confusion, leaving their colors, guns, caissons, and hundreds of prisoners in our hands. After the work had been taken I moved my regiment rapidly forward for about half a mile, when, the charge being finished, I was ordered to the rear to pick up prisoners and captured property. In this charge, as on the previous day's, it was impossible to get a list of what we had captured. Large numbers of prisoners were taken charge of by officers of other commands. I collected about 200 prisoners and sent them under charge of my own men to Nashville. On going to the rear I found on the line of works charged by our brigade, 4 12-pounder Napoleon guns, with caissons complete, one army wagon, and about 400 or 500 stand of small-arms, all of which I collected and turned over to a proper officer, after which I moved my regiment to the front and bivouacked for the night. My loss in this day's fight was 1 man killed and 11 wounded. During the charge on this day there were four flags captured by men of my regiment, but two of them, captured by Privates Samuel H. Flint, D Company, and Michael Wivinis, I Company, were afterward thrown down by them, in order that they might continue the pursuit of the enemy. I still have in my possession two flags, one a large regimental flag, captured by Corpl. Luther Kaltenbach,* F Company, and a battery flag, captured by Private A. J. Sloan,* H Company.

I take great pleasure in mentioning Capt. S. G. Knee, H Company, acting major; Lieut. D. W. Reed, C Company, acting adjutant; and Lieut. H. C. Morehead, D Company, acting quartermaster, for their valuable services rendered on the field. Assistant Surgeon Underwood stood faithfully to his post and dressed the wounds of our men where the fire was hottest. Chaplain Humphrey rendered invaluable service in caring for our wounded on the field and in the hospital. Sergeant-Major Burch and Color-Sergeants Grannis and Clark displayed skill and courage in the performance of their duties.

I desire to call your especial attention to the fact that during the two days' fight my regiment was almost entirely unofficered, all the line officers of my regiment except four having been mustered out of service on the 1st instant, and all my companies being commanded by sergeants; during the fight all did their duty nobly, and are deserving of an especial mention; but to mention particularly deserving ones, I would have to name all, as every man of the regiment did his whole duty.

I transmit herewith a list of the casualties in my regiment during the two days' fight.†

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. STIBBS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Awarded a Medal of Honor. † Embodied in table, p. 101.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 29, 1864.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detach. Army of the Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following statement concerning two flags captured from the enemy on the 16th instant, in action near Nashville, Tenn., and which I now forward to your headquarters:

The flags were captured during the grand charge made on the enemy's line on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The large one belonged to a Mississippi regiment, I think the Forty-fourth, and was captured by Corpl. Luther Kaltenbach.* F Company, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. The color-bearer had been shot down, and as my regiment advanced Corporal Kaltenbach ran forward and picked up the flag. The small flag belonged to a battery, the name of which I have been unable to learn, and was captured by Private Andrew J. Sloan,* H Company, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. This flag had been taken from the staff by one of the enemy, who was afterward captured by Private Sloan, who took the flag from him.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. STIBBS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

No. 155.

Report of Capt. Abraham N. Snyder, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, of operations December 15-16, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Columbia, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Thirty-fifth Iowa on December 15 and 16, before Nashville:

Early upon the morning of December 15, in obedience to orders from Col. S. G. Hill, commanding Third Brigade, the regiment moved from camp in advance of the brigade, and formed line of battle on left of Hardin pike, moving forward with Company E deployed as skirmishers. At 11 o'clock the regiment was ordered to support the battery attached to the brigade, and formed on the left and to the rear of it, remaining in that position until near 2 p. m., when we were again ordered forward, and our line swinging around from the right at nearly a right angle with our former position, brought us directly in front of the enemy's fort, and between the battery attached to the brigade and the enemy's fire. Continued skirmishing was carried on until about 3.30 p. m., when we were ordered to take the fort, with instructions to hold our fire until all were in the works. With fixed bayonets the men moved forward, never halting until we had taken and passed through the first work and reached the stone wall east of it. Major Dill being unable to proceed farther, upon being notified by the adjutant, I immediately assumed command of and reformed the regiment, the command remaining in its new position until ordered to move to the right and front, where we encamped for the night in line of battle. Before daybreak (16th) the command was ordered to move to the right and follow the Thirty-third Missouri, keeping well closed up. Company H

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

was deployed as skirmishers. Some few moments later the command was moved still farther to the right and formed line of battle, moving across an open field in rear and to the left of the Bradford mansion, under a heavy artillery fire, until they reached the ravine, when they were again moved to the right and facing the enemy's works. At 4 p. m. the line moved forward; crossing the open field and passing through the enemy's work, formed on the left of the Thirty-third Missouri.

Of both officers and men I cannot speak too highly, as all were prompt and efficient at all times and under all circumstances. Captain McKelvey, Company K, and Captain Dixson, Company G, being first in the enemy's work on the 15th, deserve great credit for their courage and bearing during the charge. Lieutenant Washburn, Company A, commanded Company E as skirmishers on the 15th, until recalled before the charge, and was slightly wounded by a shell while skirmishing with the enemy. Lieut. Whiting M. Wetherill, commanding Company H, being deployed with his company to skirmish, on the 16th, and becoming detached from our front by the continued movement to the right, seeing the lines formed and charging, gallantly led his men forward and was first to enter the fort of four guns upon the right front of the Fourth Corps, pushing forward and pressing the enemy until dark, when he rejoined the regiment.

I inclose herewith list of casualties of the command.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. SNYDER,
Captain Company F, Commanding.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 156

Report of Lieut. Col. George Bradley, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, December 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Infantry in the engagements of the 15th and 16th instant:

On the morning of the 15th instant the regiment, commanded by Col. William R. Marshall, moved out from camp near Nashville, with the brigade to which it belongs, at 6 a. m. They moved out on the Hardin pike about a mile, when they formed line of battle and halted. During this halt the extreme right of the army appeared to be quite heavily engaged. Company B of my regiment, commanded by Capt. A. H. Stevens, was ordered to advance and deploy as skirmishers in front of the regiment. Soon after the whole line moved forward, crossing the Hardin pike obliquely to the left, until they arrived in front of the enemy's works, about three miles from the camp we had left. Here our line was moved somewhat to the left, which brought my regiment into an open field, where they were ordered to lie down, while the artillery in our line opened upon the enemy. The enemy were posted

*Embodied in table, p. 101.

upon a range of high hills, upon which they had erected strong fortifications, from which it was our business to dislodge them. The regiment lay in the field before referred to until the first of the fortifications on the enemy's left were charged and taken by the brigades of our division upon our right, when our brigade was moved forward to a hill opposite a fortification still occupied by the enemy, conforming our movements to those of the troops upon our right. We were shortly moved forward again to the foot of the hill upon which the fortification last named was situated, from which point we charged the enemy in his works, driving him in confusion. The regiment moved rapidly along the enemy's line to a second fortification, a little distance off, again driving the enemy, and forcing him to abandon three of his guns and caissons. From this point we poured a most galling fire upon the retreating enemy. By the death of the gallant officer commanding our brigade, Colonel Hill, of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, who was killed just as he reached the top of the hill upon which the fortification was situated, Colonel Marshall was called to the command of the brigade, and the command of the regiment devolved upon me. It was now dark, and the regiment bivouacked in its place in brigade for the night.

In this action the regiment lost seventeen men wounded, whose names appear in my report of casualties herewith furnished. Lieut. A. A. Rice, of Company B, was severely wounded while in the skirmish line. He is a gallant officer, and performed his duties up to the time he was wounded with courage and ability.

In this day's action the regiment captured over fifty prisoners, who were turned over to the provost-marshal-general, and shared with the other regiments of the brigade the capture of three guns.

On the morning of the 16th instant we again moved upon the enemy and took a position on the left of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, in the front line of the brigade, behind a fence directly in front of a strongly fortified position held by the enemy. The right of the Twelfth Iowa rested on the Granny White pike. The enemy was protected by a high and thick wall of stone, which was strengthened by earth thrown up against its front along a portion of the wall and by large rails planted firmly and slanting from the top of the wall to the ground along the remainder of it. Inside the wall cannon were planted, and deep pits dug for the protection of the men against our guns. Outside the walls, and somewhat advanced, were barricades made of rails piled closely together, with rifle-pits behind them, from which the enemy's sharpshooters continually fired upon our line. Here my regiment remained the greater part of the day, the left of the line keeping up a fire upon the enemy the most of the time. We had some men wounded while occupying this line, and two killed in advancing to it. A heavy cannonading upon the enemy was kept up the whole day by the batteries upon our right and in our rear. Toward the close of the day a charge was made upon the enemy's works, commencing upon our right, the brigades of the First Division moving rapidly, one after the other, until the whole line was in motion. My regiment moved forward with the line, in the face of a heavy fire of grape and musketry, passed over the works of the enemy, who were completely routed, capturing their guns and many prisoners. The ground over which the regiment passed was soft; a portion of the way was a corn-field, rendering the rapid movement of the line exceedingly difficult and greatly adding to the hazard of the movement. We advanced as far as a high hill beyond the line of works where we charged the enemy, and bivouacked for the night.

In the charge the regiment captured 4 of the enemy's guns and more than 200 prisoners, making with those taken the day before 250 prisoners taken by them. Major Burt, of my regiment, had charge of the brigade skirmish line during the day, and discharged his duties with his usual skill and fidelity. Our losses in this day's fight were 43, 7 killed and 36 wounded, whose names have been furnished in a previous report. The most of the losses occurred in the charge. Captain McKelvy, of Company I, and Lieutenant Potter, of Company E, were both wounded in this charge, the first slightly, the latter somewhat severely.

In conclusion, I ought not to omit to mention Corporals Sylvester, of Company I, and Dowling, of Company B, who bore the colors of the regiment in both days' fights. Cool and intrepid, they pushed steadily on through the terrific charges made upon the enemy, unswerved by the "leaden rain and iron hail" which fell thickly around them, mindful only of the honorable duty of bearing the colors erect in the van of the fight. Assistant Surgeon Mattock was constantly with us in the field, fearlessly exposing himself wherever his presence could benefit the wounded, and faithful and untiring in the discharge of all his duties. Doctor Ames was on duty at the hospital during the fight, by order of the division surgeon. Chaplain Edwards was active and zealous in his ministrations to the wounded, constantly and efficiently exerting himself in their behalf. Of the officers of the field, staff, and line of the regiment I can only say that the conduct of all was such that any distinction would be invidious. It is enough to say that all were earnest, zealous, and efficient in the discharge of every duty. Lieutenant Potter, though wounded by a shot through the arm, still pressed on with his company, and did not fall back till the works had been carried. The conduct of the men present in the two days' engagement was unexceptional; they were fearless amid the dangers of the battle, and cheerful and uncomplaining in enduring the hardships and exposures of the bivouac and the march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BRADLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 157.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Heath, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Near Pulaski, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers in the battles of 15th and 16th of December, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.:

On the morning of the 15th instant, at about 7 o'clock, the regiment moved out, pursuant to orders from Colonel Hill, commanding Third Brigade, and was formed in line north of Hardin pike and on the right of Third Brigade, connecting on the right with the Second Bri-

gade, Colonel Hubbard commanding. At 9 o'clock the line of battle advanced diagonally across the pike, and a break occurring in the skirmish line in my front, Captain Rose was sent forward with Company H to fill up the gap. This company became engaged immediately with a line of the enemy concealed behind a rail fence south of the Hardin pike. A general advance of the entire line drove the enemy from this position and back toward his main works. With but feeble resistance, the enemy's skirmishers were pushed rapidly back, until at about 1 p. m. our main line of battle had been brought to within about 1,500 yards of the left of the enemy's works, when I received orders to take position on the right of Battery I, Second Missouri Artillery, and support it upon that flank. Sharp artillery firing ensued between this battery and a four-gun battery posted on the enemy's extreme left, during which Captain Rose with his skirmishers drove the rebel sharpshooters promptly in and took position so near their battery as to seriously annoy the gunners and impede the handling of the artillery. At 1.30 I received orders to move to the left of Battery I and close a gap between it and the Thirty-fifth Iowa. This change made it necessary to send out Lieutenant Knowlton with Company B as skirmishers in front of the new position. Lieutenant Knowlton handled his line with good effect, driving in the rebel skirmishers and pressing them closely. At about 2.30 o'clock, the main work on the enemy's left being captured, with all its artillery, by troops on my right, I received orders from Major-General Smith to advance the regiment, making a half wheel to the left, so as to confront the next work toward the rebel right, and on the completion of this movement, received orders from Colonel Hill to halt and have the men lie down. (During this halt Captain Rose returned his company to its place in line of battle.) At about 4 o'clock I received orders to advance to the charge, keeping closed up on the Thirty-fifth Iowa and conforming to the movements of that regiment. The order of battle brought the regiment directly in a dense thicket, through which it was impossible to advance with regularity. The line of defenses of the enemy was such that when the Thirty-fifth Iowa entered his works on my left and 100 yards north of Hillsborough pike, I discovered a body of the enemy directly in front of my line strongly posted behind a stone wall on the pike, this wall being covered by a work south of the pike and still farther toward the rebel right. Without waiting to restore my line, I ordered a charge upon this wall pell-mell, and had little difficulty in driving the enemy, who appeared panic stricken and fired badly. The loss of the regiment in this charge was but two wounded. It being now dark, orders were issued to bivouac in line for the night parallel with Hillsborough pike and south of it.

December 16, shortly after daylight, orders were received to move forward in line of battle, keeping in line with the Seventh Minnesota, on our right, and conforming to the movement of that regiment. In this order the regiment passed across the Granny White pike and then wheeled to the right, in order to confront a line of rebel works at right angles with the pike. Orders were now received to form line fifteen paces in rear of the Twelfth Iowa, which was at the right of the brigade, and take shelter behind a stone wall. All these movements were executed under a galling fire from two rebel batteries, aided by musketry, our own batteries in our rear also firing over us, and occasionally bursting their shells immediately over or amongst us. We remained in this position until about 3.30 p. m., when we received

orders to intrench for the night. While this order was being executed there was a general movement of the lines to our right, and a charge was made upon the rebel works. This regiment, with the Twelfth Iowa and Seventh Minnesota, was ordered to move forward and carry the enemy's position in front of us. Passing over the stone wall and through a plowed field, we received a terrible direct musketry fire from a brigade of the enemy posted behind a stone wall in our front, and a very galling cross-fire of canister from a strong and well-handled battery to our left. Seeing the left flank of the enemy's infantry already turned by the First and Second Brigades, I ordered my regiment to wheel to the left and storm his works and battery in that direction. This was done in the most gallant and successful manner, the men pressing eagerly forward through the first line, and being the first regiment to display their colors inside that portion of the enemy's works. Expecting a counter movement from the enemy's reserves, I here halted the regiment momentarily to reform the line, and immediately thereafter advanced about one mile through the rebel encampment to the foot of a chain of bluffs, being joined by numbers of men, who, in their impetuosity, had entered the works in advance of their regiments. No resistance was offered by the enemy to our farther advance until we arrived at the foot of the bluffs. Here we were met by a hot but inaccurate fire from rebel stragglers on the crest of these bluffs, but succeeded in silencing them by sending out a few skirmishers. It being again near dark, farther pursuit was refused, and we received orders to bivouac in line for the night.

During this day the skirmishing was done by Company G, under command of Lieutenant Rutledge, and subsequently by Company C, Captain Campbell, who relieved Rutledge about noon. Both companies did excellent work in annoying the rebel gunners, and both joined in the final charge.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallant men and officers who thus carried strong defenses manned by the flower of Hood's army of veterans. The coolness and determination of their advance were beyond all praise. They fired but little, pushing ahead at the double-quick and saving their ammunition till they should come to close quarters.

Among the losses I regret to number Adjt. S. Edward Day, of Saint Joseph, Mo., an officer of the first ability and conspicuous gallantry. He received a mortal wound during the heat of the charge, while bravely cheering on the men to victory. Also, Lieut. Thomas Rutledge, of Saint Louis, at the head of his noble company, received a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. Beloved by all for their manly patriotism and social qualities, they were mourned sincerely by every brave comrade.

The regiment went into this day's battle with 280 men, and lost 43 killed and wounded.

Appended is a full list of casualties in the two days' battles.*

Very respectfully,

WM. H. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. HENRY HOOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 101.

No. 158.

Report of Capt. Stephen H. Julian, Battery I, Second Missouri Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

Official report of the part taken by Battery I, Second Missouri Light Artillery, in the battles fought before Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864:

On the morning of the 15th of December, 1864, I was ordered, with my battery, to follow the Third Brigade, First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, which was done, until I had marched about three miles from our camps, where the enemy was found in three different forts, with a heavy line of skirmishers to oppose our advance. I ordered my battery forward about 100 yards in advance of our line of skirmishers and came in action on a hill in an open field under the fire of the enemy's line of skirmishers and the fire from three rebel batteries—one immediately in my front, about 1,200 yards distant; one on my left, 1,500 yards; and one still farther on my left, 2,000 yards distant. In the morning Lieutenant Davis was detached as an aide-de-camp to Colonel Hill, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee. Section commanders were as follows: Lieut. Philip Lynch commanded the right section; Lieut. William J. Williams, the center section; Sergt. R. D. O. Nicholson, the left section. When I came in action I found the enemy's sharpshooters to be very annoying, as well as the firing of their artillery from the different forts on my left and center. I ordered Lieutenant Lynch, commanding the right section, to direct his fire on the fort immediately in my front, and Lieutenant Williams, who commanded the center section, to fire on a regiment of rebel infantry that was advancing to support the rebel battery in my front. The third round he fired the shells were seen exploding amidst the enemy's ranks, which sent them on double-quick into their fortifications. Sergeant Nicholson, commanding the left section, was ordered to fire on a line of sharpshooters that was posted about 300 yards to my left in a brush thicket. The third round he fired they were seen running in great disorder in the direction of their fortifications. After I had driven the enemy's sharpshooters and infantry into their works, I directed my whole battery but the sixth piece to fire on the fort immediately in my front. The sixth piece fired on the rebel battery on my left; the firing was continued for two hours, when the fort was charged in my front and captured, together with four pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. I then moved by the left flank and gained an eminence about 600 yards from the fort on the left of my first position, and came in action with my whole battery. The enemy only replied three times. After I brought my battery into position I held the fort silent for one hour, when the infantry charged and captured it. I then advanced my battery immediately in rear of the infantry about half a mile, and bivouacked for the night.

At 4 o'clock December 16, 1864, we moved forward about three-quarters of a mile and found the enemy strongly fortified. Lieutenant Lynch was detached as an acting aide-de-camp to Colonel Marshall, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, vice Colonel Hill, killed on the 15th. Lieutenant Davis commanded the right section; Lieutenant Williams, the center section; Sergeant Nicholson, the left section. I advanced my battery to within 400 yards of the enemy's works and to the left of the Granny White pike, and came in action under the fire of four rebel batteries and a

large number of sharpshooters. The fire at first appeared to be concentrated upon my battery, on account of its being in advance of the other artillery and nearest the enemy's works. This concentrated firing did not last long, as the batteries, both on my right and left, soon moved up and came in position and attracted the attention of the rebel batteries from my battery. I kept up a continuous fire until 3 p. m., when order was given for the infantry to charge the rebel works, which was done with success and honor to the Army of the Tennessee.

Ammunition expended on the 15th and 16th was 2,200 rounds.

Casualties: Private William Lee, wounded in left ankle; Privates William J. Simmons and Robert W. Williams, powder burnt.

In conclusion, let me say that the officers and men of my command behaved with gallantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. JULIAN,
Captain Battery I, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

No. 159.

Report of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp near Columbia, December 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the late battles before Nashville:

On the morning of the 15th instant, at an early hour, the division was moved outside of the works, and formed in line of battle in the following order: On the right, near the Hardin pike, Colonel Wolfe's brigade, composed of the Fifty-second Indiana, Forty-ninth Illinois, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York, and Battery G, Second Illinois; in the center, Col. D. Moore's brigade, composed of the Twenty-first Missouri, Eighty-ninth Indiana, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, and the Ninth Indiana Battery; and on the left, Colonel Gilbert's brigade, composed of the Twenty-seventh Iowa, Thirty-second Iowa, Tenth Kansas, Fifty-eighth Illinois, and Third Indiana Battery. My instructions required me to keep closed on the Fourth Corps, on my left, and regulate my advance by the right. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown from the division, as follows: In front of Wolfe, a portion of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam commanding; in front of Moore, a portion of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, Major Chapman commanding; and in front of Gilbert, the Tenth Kansas and Company B. Twenty-seventh Iowa, Capt. W. C. Jones, Tenth Kansas, commanding. The general movement of the day was a grand wheel to the left, and as the division was in the center of the line it was necessary to use the utmost exertion to preserve its proper relation to the two grand wings. After advancing some distance, the skirmish line clearing away all opposition, the line halted in easy cannon-range of the rebel forts. The skirmish line was well advanced, and the Second Illinois and Ninth Indiana Batteries immediately brought into action, under the direction of Captain Lowell,

chief of division artillery. These batteries were much exposed to the enemy's guns from the forts, but they maintained their fire, were used with much skill, and by silencing in a great degree the enemy's guns, contributed largely toward the final capture of the forts. The movement of the division being controlled by that of the line on its right, it was not until McArthur's left brigade, under Hill, advanced, that I ordered the charge which was promptly made on the double-quick. In the front of my center there was an angle in the enemy's works, so that when the Fourth Corps charged the works in their front, and I the forts in my front, our lines crossed. To prevent confusion I directed Moore and Gilbert in reserve, and after the fort in front of Wolfe was carried by him, brought them up in line on Wolfe's right. In the general movement of the day the skirmish line was thrown out of position and to the right. At the time of the charge the skirmish line, which originally was in front of my two right brigades, was in front of McArthur's left.

With a view to a clear understanding of the position at the time of the assault, it would be well to state that the rebels had a continuous line of works facing toward Nashville, and extending from toward the Franklin pike over to the Granny White pike. Near the Granny White pike and east of it there was a small redoubt forming an angle with the continuous line, then there was a series of detached works, extending back toward the hills and in the direction of the Hardin pike. The first of these forts was just west of the Granny White pike, and some 600 to 1,000 yards from the small redoubt at the angle. The Fourth Corps passed over the line of works, its right near the angle; Wolfe passed over the redoubt at the angle; and Hill's brigade, McArthur's division, passed over the fort west of Granny White pike. The skirmishers of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois and One hundred and seventeenth Illinois were in front of Hill, and the One hundred and twenty-second captured the battery flag, but the three guns captured in that fort rightfully belong to Hill's brigade. Wolfe's brigade captured in the redoubt two guns, one disabled, and a third gun some distance in the rear of the redoubt, which the enemy had attempted to carry off.

On the morning of the 16th, at 8 a. m., the division was advanced in line in the direction of the Franklin pike—Gilbert on the right, Moore in the center, and Wolfe on the left. It was soon found necessary to change front forward on the right brigade, in order to face the enemy's line. This was done under heavy artillery fire; and to form connection with McArthur's line, Wolfe was brought up in line in my center and Gilbert moved to the right. A fortified hill in front of my left was carried by the skirmish line and the artillery brought into action. An effective and continuous artillery fire was kept up, and the skirmish line advanced close up to the enemy's works. The Fourth Corps was formed on my left. Noticing, about 4 p. m., a heavy musketry fire on the right of the corps, and believing that the critical point in the battle had arrived, I gave the order for the whole division to charge. This order was most promptly and gallantly obeyed. Gilbert's and Wolfe's brigades moved forward as a unit, and Moore a little retired. The division charged in the face of heavy artillery and musketry fire from the enemy's works, but its advance was so determined and rapid that the enemy was completely routed and driven in confusion from his intrenchments. His works consisted of a strong stone wall capped with earth, having a ditch and abatis in front. The enemy abandoned his artillery. Gilbert passed over and captured 5 guns, with the battery

flag; Wolfe, 5; and Moore a battery of 4 guns a little to the left of that portion of the enemy's works carried by his brigade. This battery was captured by the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, by moving off by the left flank after passing over the enemy's works. In addition to the above-enumerated guns, six more were captured by Moore's brigade. They were on a road just behind the first hills and were taken from the enemy as he was endeavoring to run them off. In the hills quite a number of wagons, limbers, and caissons were captured. During the assault all the artillery of the division, under the direction of the chief of artillery, was massed on the hill where my line had been formed, and was served with great rapidity and effect.

I inclose the report of the chief of artillery, that the major-general commanding the corps may be informed more in detail of the valuable service rendered by that arm in the late battle.*

On this day 20 guns and about 850 prisoners were captured, including Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson and other officers. On both days the first thought of myself and officers was to defeat and pursue the enemy, and I have to regret that proper care was not taken to secure receipt for the three guns on the 15th nor the twenty on the 16th, nor even for the prisoners which were captured; many of these were even taken to the provost-marshal in Nashville and left there without stating to what command they belonged. With the exception of the four guns on the extreme left on the 16th, I was an eye-witness to the fact of the different brigades passing over the batteries reported as captured by them; I also saw the battery on the left during the charge, but passed forward and out of sight of it before the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois captured it. The Fourth Corps, on my left, did not advance until I had carried the enemy's works, and I was, on this account, compelled to hold the Twenty-first Missouri in reserve, in rear of my left brigade, to provide against any attack on my flank; this flank, from the course of the enemy's works, was exposed to and in the charge suffered from a cross-fire.

It is with a feeling of just pride and pleasure that I refer to the good conduct and gallant bearing of the division throughout the two days' engagement. Under the many trying circumstances which surround a battle-field, both officers and men yielded a prompt and cheerful obedience to all orders, and in the assaults they displayed a determination and zeal which gained for them a complete and great victory. Among the many who did nobly I would ask the especial notice of the major-general commanding the corps to Col. James I. Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. Edward H. Wolfe, commanding Third Brigade. These officers, for their efficiency as brigade commanders, and their soldierly bearing on the battle-field, I would respectfully recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general.

To the officers on the division staff I feel under many obligations for their useful assistance to me. Lieut. James B. Comstock, Twenty-first Missouri, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William B. Dugger, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, provost-marshal; Lieut. Richard Rees, Twenty-first Missouri, acting inspector-general, and Lieut. Sargeant McKnight, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, acting aide-de-camp, were with me during both days, and by the intelligent and soldierly manner in which they discharged their duties, contributed materially toward the success of the division.

* See Lowell's report, p. 497.

For the detailed action of brigades and regiments and special mention of regimental officers I have the honor to refer you to the reports of the brigade commanders herewith inclosed.

My loss, I am pleased to report, is small, only 4 officers and 160 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

No. 160.

Report of Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to report the following as the part taken by the First Brigade in the battle of the 15th and 16th instant, before Nashville, Tenn.:

On the morning of the 15th instant, agreeable to orders, the brigade marched out in front of our works and formed line of battle in the center of the division, the Third Brigade on my right, and the Second Brigade on my left. About 10 a. m. we advanced in line with the division, having thrown a strong line of skirmishers to the front. We advanced steadily, our skirmishers soon coming in contact with those of the enemy, and driving them steadily backward until our line reached a large house, about a mile from the place of starting. Artillery was moved forward and put in position on the right of my brigade. The One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry was posted on the right of and supporting the artillery. This regiment, with the Eighty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, formed the front line, while the Twenty-first Missouri was placed a short distance in the rear as a reserve. A heavy artillery fire was opened from the Ninth Indiana Battery and the Second Illinois, Battery G, upon the enemy in our front, the men being ordered to lie down in the ravine. Late in the afternoon we again advanced in line with the division, our skirmishers going up close to the enemy, and the artillery continued to play with effect upon the enemy until about 5 p. m., when the enemy fled, the skirmishers of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois capturing one battle-flag. The enemy having fled from their position, we were ordered to go into camp for the night.

In the morning of the 16th we advanced with the division, our skirmishers soon coming in contact with those of the enemy. We moved forward by order, and took position on the left of the division near some works which the enemy had abandoned. The Ninth Indiana Battery being near the center of my brigade, was moved forward to a house on the crest of the hill, from which position they opened a terrific cannonade upon the enemy's lines, which was continued for several hours. The officers and men of that battery displayed the greatest coolness and courage during the conflict, although often subjected to the most terrific fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries. I would here

call your especial attention to Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee, who was in command of the Ninth Battery, as a most worthy, brave, and efficient officer. About 4 p. m. a charge was ordered, and to bring my brigade into proper position it was necessary to describe a half wheel to the right. This was quickly done—the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois on the right, the Eighty-ninth Indiana in the center, and the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois on the left, and the Twenty-first Missouri in reserve. When the command was given to charge, the men, with a cheer which rent the heavens, precipitated themselves upon the enemy's batteries and intrenchments, receiving a heavy fire of shot and shell from the front and at the same time a heavy cross-fire from the enemy's works on my left. As the brigade neared the line of works the firing for a few moments was very heavy, but the enemy soon broke and fled in wild confusion, leaving behind him his batteries and many of his men in our hands. Colonel Kinney, of the One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, following the retreating enemy, captured prisoners at every step, and finally overtook and captured one 10-pounder Parrott gun, one Rodman, two Napoleons, and two 12-pounder howitzers. The Eighty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and twenty-second Illinois charged to the left after crossing the breast-works, following the stream of fugitives, overtaking and capturing many prisoners, also two Napoleon guns, with horses and equipments complete. Two guns (Napoleons) of the battery which was firing upon our lines from the front were captured by the brigade in the first part of the charge. The brigade captured near the foot of the hill one major-general (E. Johnson). He was captured by Private John Wagner, Company H, and Private H. Daugherty, Company C, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, and William Cully, Company H, Eighty-ninth Indiana. He was taken to the rear by the two men last named and delivered to Captain Whitaker, of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois. These men also captured at the same time General Johnson's private papers and headquarters records, as well as the headquarters wagons and ambulances. The brigade captured in this charge, 1 Parrott gun, 1 Rodman, 6 Napoleons, and 2 howitzers, 13 wagons, 3 ambulances, 15 caissons and limbers, and near 400 prisoners, among whom were the major-general above named and Colonel Voorhies, of the Forty-eighth Tennessee, also a large number of other officers.

Col. Thomas J. Kinney, commanding One hundred and nineteenth Illinois, is a brave and gallant officer, and well deserves the confidence of all. His officers and men acquitted themselves with great credit. Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven, commanding Eighty-ninth Indiana, is cool, courageous, and prompt, and, in common with all his officers and men, displayed the greatest gallantry during the engagement. Lieut. Col. James F. Drish, commanding the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, with commendable energy and unflinching courage, led his gallant regiment on to the charge in a style unsurpassed, creditable alike to him and them. Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, commanding Twenty-first Missouri, did not participate in the charge, his regiment being held in reserve. To speak of individual instances of personal bravery would require too much time, or do injustice by naming some and leaving others unnoticed; suffice it to say, all did their duty fearlessly, nobly, and well.

I cannot say precisely how many prisoners were captured by my brigade, for the reason that they were sent back in squads as fast as captured and delivered to the first officer who could be found in charge of

prisoners. But of the capture of the artillery, wagons, &c., and also Major-General Johnson, I have positive proof. The number of prisoners will not fall far short of 400.

I would call your especial attention to the officers of my personal staff. Lieut. Samuel D. Sawyer, acting assistant adjutant-general, who charged with the command and had his horse killed under him, but was immediately remounted, and rendered me most important service in directing the movements of the troops. I would recommend him as a brave and gallant officer and one worthy of promotion. Lieut. John J. Chubb also charged forward with the command with great coolness and courage. He is a gallant and efficient officer, deserving of promotion. Lieutenant Converse was so unwell as to be unable to participate in the charge. The horses of nearly all my staff officers were killed during the engagement, the horse of Lieutenant Converse having been killed the first day.

The engagement resulted in the total rout of the enemy, and a complete and glorious victory for Union and liberty.

To the officers and men of my command I tender my profound thanks; I am proud of them and their achievements. To the commanding general I tender my acknowledgments; I am proud to be commanded by him.

I inclose a list of casualties in the First Brigade during the engagement.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MOORE,

Colonel Twenty-first Missouri,

Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Detach. Army of the Tennessee.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 161.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,

In the Field, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

SIR: I herewith forward report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th instant.

We moved out of our works a little after daylight on the morning of the 15th instant and formed line of battle on the left of the Hardin pike, my regiment on the right of the brigade and joining the Third Brigade. After waiting until about 9 a. m., all things being ready, we moved to the front in line, steadily advancing and swinging to the left until near noon, when we came to a stand in a ravine in support of the Second Illinois Battery. Remained there some two or three hours, when orders were received to move forward. In connection with the Third Brigade, we moved forward over the hill and down into the next hollow, and there halted again, waiting for all things to be prepared for a grand charge upon the enemy's works. While in this position we experienced a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's guns, which were

* Embodied in table, p. 101.

planted on a hill some half a mile off. At about 4 p. m., as all things seemed ready for the charge—the Fourth Army Corps had massed their forces at right angles with our line and charged the works of the enemy in our front, thereby completely cutting us off from a direct charge—we moved by right flank until we cleared the Fourth Corps, then to the front again, but we were all too late in the charge, as the fort had been taken by the skirmish line of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteers before the Fourth Corps reached it. Dark then came on, and we went into camp on the ground we occupied.

On the morning of the 16th we were again in line soon after daylight, and moved forward in the same position occupied the day previous. We had advanced not over half a mile when the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire upon us from works erected by them on a hill in our front. We steadily advanced our skirmish line and moved forward the line of the brigade, and carried the position with great ease. Our brigade, taking position on this ground, awaited further developments and for the time to come when we should make the grand charge upon the rebel breast-works, which were some 1,000 yards in front. There were several batteries manned upon this elevation which kept a continual fire upon the enemy's works during the afternoon, which called forth a brisk reply from his guns and occasioned our men at times to lay very close to the ground. At about 3 p. m. the order was given to charge the works, and well and bravely was it done. They were carried with perfect ease, the charge being almost simultaneous along the whole line from right to center and then taken up by the left of our line. After taking the works we advanced through the timber to an open field, and across that to the foot of the mountain, the enemy fleeing before us as fast as possible. Here we captured two Napoleon guns and many prisoners. I then reformed my regiment and moved by the right flank along the road some distance, and then again by the left flank, in line of battle, up a ravine, and here I captured one 10-pounder Parrott gun, one Rodman, and two more Napoleons.

Having become detached from the rest of the brigade I halted my regiment and waited for orders, which were received. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois and Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers came and passed in my rear, and formed in line on my right, closing up the interval between my regiment and the Third Brigade. We then prepared for camp, it being then dark. Orders were received at 8 o'clock to move out and form line in the open field at the foot of the mountain, which was done, and then we went into camp for the night. Was up next morning at daylight and found the enemy had entirely left and were in rapid retreat.

The captures made by my regiment were 6 pieces of artillery, 15 caissons and limbers, 16 wagons, 3 two-horse wagons, which I suppose were used for ambulances, 1 ambulance, together with their contents of supplies, small-arms, and fixed ammunition for artillery and small-arms. In prisoners, I am not able to say how many we did capture, as they were sent to the rear as fast as taken, except some ten or twelve sent to headquarters on the morning of the 17th instant. Major-General Johnson was taken by Company C of my regiment, and sent to the rear and delivered to Captain Whitaker by Private Daugherty, of Company C, and a private in the Eighty-ninth Indiana—name unknown. It is proper to say here that I did not, nor did the men, know who he was until he was delivered to Captain Whitaker, when he told him in presence of my men that his name was Johnson and he was a major-general, but that he had told him (Daugherty) that he was

a colonel. I make this explanation, as I am informed nearly every regiment in the command claim to have captured him. I also captured Colonel Voorhies, of the Forty-eighth Tennessee, one surgeon, and several line officers, all of whom were duly delivered to the provost-marshal of the division, or otherwise disposed of by orders. The four last guns captured were the battery of Captain Beauregard, son of General Beauregard, as I was informed by a member of the battery captured near it.

I shall not attempt to particularize in regard to the acts or conduct of the officers and men of my command, only to say that they did their whole duty, with perhaps a very few exceptions. I must, however, speak in favorable terms of Lieut. and Adjt. H. S. Buck, who was on hand at all times and rendered me all assistance in his power in keeping my regiment in order. He is cool, brave, and active, and deserves promotion.

The casualties in my regiment were very few. I lost none killed and had but 8 men wounded, a list of which is herewith forwarded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOMAS J. KINNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. D. SAWYER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 162.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-first and detachment Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers in the battle of Nashville, Tenn.

About 7 a. m. on the 15th instant the command moved from its intrenched position and formed in rear of the brigade as a reserve. An advance soon commenced. After marching about one mile and a half came under the enemy's artillery fire; remained in position until about 3 p. m.; again advanced. About 4 p. m. the general advance was made, the command executing the movements of the brigade; the enemy retired and the command went into camp. On the following morning, about 7 o'clock, the command moved in the same order as on the previous day. After advancing about one mile and a half were ordered to the front to support the Ninth Indiana Battery. About fifty men engaged the enemy's skirmishers. After remaining about an hour the brigade moved up to our position and the command was again ordered in reserve. Remained until the general assault was made, then moved forward; was held and ordered to wait the advance of the reserve line on the left. In about twenty minutes advanced, and joined the brigade about one mile and a half to the front and went into camp with it.

Casualties: Davis Goodwin, private, Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, slightly wounded.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. SAMUEL D. SAWYER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Nominal list omitted.

No. 163.

Reports of Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864, and January 9, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In relation to the part taken by my brigade in the late battles with the enemy near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report:

My command was comprised as follows: The Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 477 effective force, Lieut. Col. Jed Lake commanding; the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 362 effective force, Lieut. Col. G. A. Eberhart commanding; the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 331 effective force, Maj. R. W. Healy commanding; the Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 187 effective force, Capt. W. C. Jones commanding; the Third Indiana Battery, six guns, 114 effective force, First Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn commanding.

In compliance with orders from General Garrard, commanding Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, I had my command in readiness to move at daylight on the morning of the 15th instant. About 7 a. m. I moved the brigade outside the line of intrenchments encircling the city and formed the regiments of infantry in column by division, sending out the Tenth Kansas with one company of the Twenty-seventh Iowa, Company B, as skirmishers, to cover the entire front of the brigade. Soon afterward I received orders to form in line of battle and advance, governing my movement by that of the troops upon my right, guiding, however, to the left. I immediately deployed into line in the following order: The Thirty-second Iowa on the right, the Fifty-eighth Illinois in the center, the Twenty-seventh Iowa on the left, the battery following closely in the rear, my left resting near the right of the Fourth Army Corps We had advanced but a short distance when brisk skirmishing commenced. Our skirmishers were checked only a few minutes, however, and soon drove the enemy from his sheltered skirmish line back upon his reserves, and yet steadily back to within 400 yards of a strongly intrenched position. Here they were checked, but, being re-enforced, again advanced to within 200 yards of the rebel works, driving the enemy inside, and, finding good shelter behind trees and stumps, held this position until the main line was ready to charge, all the while doing excellent service in sharp-shooting the gunners of a rebel battery in their immediate front. The approach of my command toward the rebel works was necessarily very slow, as it was nearest the pivot upon which the whole right wing of the army swung around upon the enemy's left flank. Heavy cannonading from the enemy occurred at times during the advance, but owing to the thick timber in front he failed to get range so as to do me material damage. About 4 p. m., the main line having arrived close upon the left of the enemy's works, my skirmishers were relieved and reported to the command, when I received orders to move by the right flank to the rear of the First and in support of the Third Brigade, now ready to charge the works. I immediately executed the order in quick time, but had little more than reached the position assigned me when I heard the shouts of victory and saw several hundred prisoners passed

to the rear. I was soon afterward ordered to move half a mile to the right and form my command upon the right of the First Brigade, when, as it was now dark, I was ordered to rest for the night.

My casualties on this day did not exceed twenty, nearly all of which were in the Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and I cannot close the report of the day without justly complimenting this regiment and Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for excellent performance of skirmish duty.

On the morning of the 16th, just after daylight, I received orders to form my command in line of battle, my right resting near the left of the First Division, my brigade constituting the right of the Second Division. I at once formed as directed, in the following order, sending out five companies of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Kittel, as skirmishers: The Thirty-second Iowa on the right, the Twenty-seventh Iowa the right center, the Fifty-eighth Illinois left center, and the Tenth Kansas on the left, which last-named regiment was soon afterward posted as a reserve, and so held throughout the day; the Third Indiana Battery again followed the movements of the command. About 7.30 o'clock, conforming to the movement of the line upon my right, I moved the brigade forward nearly the distance of half a mile through an open corn-field, partially wheeling to the right. Having reached the Granny White pike I moved some 500 or 600 yards by the right flank upon the pike, when I again moved forward, still advancing my left faster than my right, over another open corn-field, where the enemy opened upon us a severe fire from a battery within their line of works, some 1,000 yards distant. The command moved in quick time, but with much coolness, until I had passed a little ravine, crossed a brook, and reached the brow of a hill in front, sheltered by trees, where I ordered the command to halt. I had occupied this position but a few minutes when I heard heavy musketry and saw a sudden changing of troops upon my right. Fearing that it might possibly be the line giving way I immediately ordered my command to recross the brook and then halt, whilst I rode up on an adjacent hill in order to discern the precise nature of the movements upon the right. Perceiving that the First Division was contracting in order to double its lines, I hastened back, and, under brisk artillery fire, moved the command by the right flank, breaking considerably to the rear, following a little ravine which, fortunately, ran nearly parallel to the enemy's line of works, until my right again rested near the First Division. I now ordered the command to lie down, where it remained for several hours, almost entirely safe from the missiles of the enemy, although the firing was severe and we lay within 400 or 500 [yards] of his line of works. At some distance to our right the enemy's fortified line ascended a hill. From this point his sharpshooters, having full view of my line, made frequent attempts to reach it. One of their bullets passed very close to two of my staff officers, and killed a horse belonging to Major Hutchison, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. In the meantime my battery, which had failed on the previous day to get into action on account of the impossibility of procuring a suitable position, had followed the movements of the brigade until the infantry advanced from the Granny White pike. It was at this time that the enemy opened a heavy fire from a covered position. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Ginn into position at double-quick, on a rise of ground in the open corn-field, from which position he opened a rapid fire upon the enemy, which was continued until his ammunition (canister excepted) was wholly exhausted. About 1

p. m., having received a fresh supply of ammunition, Lieutenant Ginn was ordered some 400 yards to the left, where he expended some sixty rounds of ammunition. He was then ordered by Captain Lowell, chief of artillery Second Division, some 100 yards to the right, where he expended sixty additional rounds upon a rebel battery immediately in his front. Thence Lieutenant Ginn was ordered by Major-General Smith to the left of my brigade. From this position he continued fire with three guns upon the battery in my front, and the other three upon a battery in front of the Third Brigade, until the final charge was made. Throughout the day the battery did good service, and, although most of the time in an exposed position, its firing was rapid, accurate, and effective, expending 923 rounds of ammunition during the action.

A few minutes before 4 p. m., everything being in readiness, General Garrard's order was received to charge the enemy's works. The order was instantly given to my command and as instantly obeyed. From right to left my entire infantry command sprang to their feet, raised the crest of the little hill in front, gave a wild hurrah, and pressed directly forward. Notwithstanding a severe fire of musketry, grape, and canister, which, but for the fact that it was delivered too high, must have terribly torn my ranks, the whole line pressed eagerly on. As we passed the skirmish line, Captain Kittel, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with admirable skill, collected his skirmishers on the run and joined in the charge. The rebels were seen to leave their rifle-pits and rush back over the works, and when within fifty paces of their line, a last volley of musketry, grape, and canister was poured upon my line, but it also passed almost harmless through the air over our heads. In a few minutes more the whole command had reached and passed the enemy's intrenchments, killing and capturing some of the artillerists at the guns, whilst the main line of the rebels ran in every direction. Five cannon were passed by my brigade, but, by my direction, were left without a guard, and the whole command ordered forward in pursuit of the enemy. Prisoners were taken singly and in squads numbering as high as thirty, most of whom were simply disarmed and ordered to the rear, which seemed very much in accordance with their desire. The command pressed on to the foot of and some distance up the base of the mountain, where I was ordered to halt. From the heights above, Captain Harris, Thirty-sixth Mississippi, hung out the white flag, and, with a few men yet with him, came down and were passed to the rear. Regimental commanders report not less than 150 prisoners taken in the pursuit. William May,* a private of Captain Benson's company (H), Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, as we approached the works, dashed forward and captured the battery guidon, which is now in my hands. Several of the official papers of the battery were also captured, showing it to have been A. Bouanchaud's. I am thus explicit in relation to the capture of the five guns, as I have been informed that they were claimed by some other command, which drew off the guns long after my brave men had captured and passed them in pursuit of the enemy.

The Tenth Kansas occupied the crest of the mountain as picket, and my command bivouacked for the night at its base, whence on the morning of the 17th it set out with the division in pursuit of the whipped, demoralized, and routed enemy.

Regimental commanders report excellent conduct on the part of both officers and men of their respective commands, which, as far as my observation extended, I do most heartily indorse and confirm.

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eberhart, commanding Thirty-second Iowa, in his official report, compliments Theodore De Tar, captain Company D, severely wounded, and Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, acting regimental adjutant, for brave conduct; also, Color-Sergt. A. J. Ellis and Corporal Bell, both of Company G, for bravery in action.

The greatest gallantry was displayed on the part of my staff officers—Lieutenants Donnan, McLean, and Eisenhart. Fearless of danger, they were in the thickest of the fight, from beginning to end, rendering great assistance throughout the entire two days.

My casualties throughout the battles are comparatively very light, numbering sixty-three, many of which are but slight wounds, as will be seen by a list of the same herewith inclosed.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. GILBERT,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Iowa, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Eastport, Miss., January 9, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In relation to the reconnaissance made to-day by my command toward Iuka, I have the honor to report:

In compliance with orders from General Garrard, commanding Second Division, I moved the infantry and one section of the battery of my command at 7 a. m. January 9, 1865, out on the Iuka road. I proceeded some four miles without molestation, when my advance was fired upon by the pickets or scouts of the enemy. After exchanging a few shots they fled, turning off on the Bear Creek road, some mile and a half this side of Iuka. I advanced without further trouble, entering the village about 10 a. m., capturing one prisoner, who claimed to be a commissary sergeant of Roddey's command; that he was on duty at Corinth and came to Iuka on a visit. Some of the citizens report Forrest's command in camp a few miles west from Iuka, and Hood at Corinth, but the greater number claim that Hood has gone south from Corinth. Stewart's infantry was the last to pass through Iuka on last Thursday. The opinion seems to prevail that a part, at least, of Forrest's command is on the opposite or south side of Bear Creek. I think there is no doubt that Hood's command is moving south from Corinth as speedily as possible. After allowing the men time to make coffee, I returned, without the slightest interference, to camp, arriving about 3 p. m.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. GILBERT,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Iowa, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 101.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

Statement of William May, private Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, to James I. Gilbert, colonel Twenty-seventh Iowa, commanding Second Brigade, in relation to trophies captured in the battle near Nashville, Tenn.:

On the 16th of December, when the Second Brigade, Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, was ordered to charge the enemy's works, as my regiment, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which was on the right of the brigade, approached the earth-works, I saw this rebel battery flag with the guns, and ran ahead of the regiment, over the works, and took it out of a rebel's hands. In a valise close by I found some brass buttons, manufactured at Montgomery, Ala., with letter B, German text; also a captain's artillery shoulder-strap, and some papers, invoices of ordnance stores, &c., showing the battery to have been A. Bouanchaud's. The flag is about four feet square, of crimson bunting, with yellow fringe, with a diagonal cross, blue, upon which are thirteen silken white stars.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES I. GILBERT,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Iowa, Commanding Brigade.

No. 164.

Report of Maj. Robert W. Healy, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Spring Hill, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the part taken by my regiment in the late battle before Nashville, viz:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, every preparation being made for battle, I moved the regiment out of our works, in pursuance of an order of the colonel commanding brigade, and formed line of battle with our brigade immediately in front of Fort Gilbert, facing the enemy, the Thirty-second Iowa being on my right and the Twenty-seventh Iowa on my left. Our line thus formed laid still in its position till about 11 a. m., when we moved forward, guided by the line on our right, and kept advancing very slowly, being near the pivot around which all the line to our right wheeled, toward the left till about 2 p. m., when, the First Division becoming heavily engaged, we halted immediately in front of and about 300 yards distant from the enemy's first line of works. In this position we laid during the artillery duel which ensued, till about 4 p. m., when the whole line simultaneously advanced, capturing the enemy's first line of fortifications. Darkness ensuing, we camped on the ground lately held by the enemy.

In this day's operations the regiment suffered no casualties, though occasionally exposed to the enemy's shell.

On the following morning, December 16, about 8 a. m., we again pushed forward in line of battle, five companies of my regiment being deployed as skirmishers to cover our brigade, and, after marching probably a mile and a half, approached within 400 yards of the enemy's

second and most formidable line of works, and under a severe artillery fire reformed our line of battle, the men lying down behind a ridge on the ground, which protected them from shot and shell. At this time my skirmishers hotly pressed those of the enemy and captured their rifle-pits in front of ours and the Third Brigade on our left, and with the assistance of one company, with which I re-enforced them, by order of Colonel Gilbert, held them all day and gave material aid in silencing the enemy's guns in our front. A fierce cannonading took place all along the line, during which the men lay close, till 3.15 p. m., when the First Division of our corps having carried by assault the fortified hill which covered the enemy's left flank, the order to charge was passed along the line. The men immediately pressed forward at a double-quick on the charge, and, notwithstanding a deadly fire of grape, canister, and musketry, carried the works, driving the enemy in confusion beyond the hills in the rear. This charge was final and decisive, closing the battle along the whole line and yielding to our arms another great victory.

In this day's engagement my regiment lost but two men wounded.

Behind that portion of the works over which the regiment passed there stood three pieces of artillery, for the capture of which, I believe, credit is due the Second Brigade, and my officers and men particularly. Many prisoners were captured for the Second Brigade by my men and sent to the rear, probably to be claimed by less fortunate brigades. It may not be out of place to remark here that prisoners and at least one battle-flag of the enemy, which properly belonged to the Second Brigade, were carried away by the Third, which came up after we had halted and uncourteously formed in our front.

In behalf of the officers of the regiment, I must say that each one did his duty bravely and nobly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. HEALY,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 165.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jed Lake, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Spring Hill, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry in the battle near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th instant, and the charge on mountain heights, south of Nashville, on the 16th instant, and the list of casualties.

On the 15th instant, at 7 a. m., I received orders from Colonel Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, to send out one company to report to the commanding officer of the Tenth Kansas as skirmishers. I ordered Capt. S. W. Hemenway, commanding Company B, to comply with the order. At 8 a. m. I received orders to move the regiment outside of the intrenchments and form in column by division on the First Division, right in front. About 9 a. m. I was ordered to deploy column and move forward. My regiment was on the left of the brigade, our left resting on the right of the Fourth Army Corps. The skirmishing

commenced in our front and was pretty sharp for about two hours, our men gradually driving the enemy's skirmishers and the regiment following them in line of battle. From 2 to 4 p. m. the cannonading was very severe on our right and left, but my regiment was shielded by the woods and hills so that the enemy's artillery was not directed at it. At about 4 p. m. Company B joined us, having been relieved as skirmishers. I received orders from Colonel Gilbert, commanding brigade, to wheel my regiment to the right and in the rear of the right of the Fourth Corps. At the same time the charge commenced on the enemy's works. We followed close in the rear of the Fourth Corps till the works were carried, then moved by the flank to the right and encamped for the night. No casualties.

On the 16th instant, at daylight, we formed in line of battle. My position was the left center of the brigade. About sunrise, by orders from Colonel Gilbert, we made a half wheel to the right and moved forward across an open field into the Granny White pike, and thence across another field, under fire of the enemy's guns, in all about a mile. We were then moved by the right flank about half a mile into a ravine, in a corn-field, where we were ordered to lie down. Here the fire of the artillery was very heavy, the missiles from the enemy's battery and our own passing directly over my regiment. One man of Company I was hit on the hip by a spent musket-ball while in this position. About 4 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Gilbert to prepare for the charge. At the command "Forward, double-quick, march!" every man went forward with a will. In passing between a house in our front and the outbuildings, both flanks were thrown back and crowded on the center, but, on reaching the open field about 200 yards in front of the enemy's works, immediately deployed and went over the parapet in good style. The enemy were doing their best to escape, and we followed them through the woods and across an open field and to the foot and up the side of the mountain, until men from the top hung out the white flag in token of surrender.

Every man and officer behaved with great gallantry, and it would be unjust to the others to particularize.

List of casualties.*

JED LAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 166.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: Of the part taken by the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry in the battle of the 15th and 16th instant, I have the honor to report as follows:

At 6 a. m. on the 15th, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I formed the regiment on the right of the brigade, with my left resting on the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry. The regiment advanced in line of battle for more than a mile, slowly wheeling to the left, conforming to the movement of the line on our right. From 11 a.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 12 men wounded.

m. until 4 p. m. we lay under artillery fire from a battery 1,000 yards in our front. When the works were carried by the forces in front we moved forward about one mile and a half, when we were ordered to go into camp for the night. The regiment was not brought into close action, and suffered no loss.

On the morning of the 16th we were again on the right of the brigade, our right resting on the left of the First Division. The advance was ordered about 7 a. m., the line wheeling to the right to confront the enemy's works. When within about 1,200 yards we came in full view of the enemy, drawing upon us a brisk fire from their battery, under which the men moved forward with commendable coolness. The First Division contracting in order to form two lines we were thrown by the flank to the right about half a mile. At this point we lay under fire of the enemy's artillery for about five hours. At 3.30 p. m. the right of the First Division carried the left of the enemy's works; we then moved forward at a double-quick over an open field, under a severe fire from artillery and musketry, and in a few minutes gained the intrenchments, capturing about 50 prisoners and 5 pieces of artillery. Some of the artillerists were killed as they were leaving the guns. Private William May, of Company H, dashed forward and captured the battery guidon. The regiment moved forward in pursuit, gathering a few prisoners, until we reached the base of the mountain, when we received orders to halt. At dark, the battle being over, we were ordered into camp near the mountain.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the conduct of the officers and men under the heavy fire during the charge; every one moved forward with a determination to carry the works.

Where all behaved so creditably it is a delicate matter to make particular mention of persons, but I presume no exceptions will be taken when I speak of Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, acting regimental adjutant, who was, as usual, conspicuous for his brave and gallant conduct in the action, and was among the first over the rebel works. Also, Capt. Theodore De Tar, commanding Company D, who, after pursuing the enemy to the mountain, was wounded in the right ankle, making an amputation necessary. This will cause the loss to the regiment of an officer who has always been esteemed for his excellent qualities as an officer and a gentleman. First Sergt. Daniel W. Albaugh, Company C, who was killed almost instantly by a minie-ball, was one of our best non-commissioned officers, and was much loved by his company as an officer and comrade. They mourn his loss deeply. My thanks are due Maj. Jonathan Hutchison for his assistance during the action.

I cannot refrain from mentioning Color-Sergt. A. J. Ellis, of Company G, who carried the standard. Although once thrown to the ground by a glancing shot he refused to give the standard to any one else, but made his way forward and was one of the first over the works. Corporal Bell, of Company G, who bore the regimental colors, was noticed for his bravery in action.

I send herewith a list of casualties* in the regiment, which is light, only because the artillery was aimed too high, and the infantry intimidated by our rapid firing as we advanced.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. EBERHART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 101.

No. 167.

Report of Capt. William C. Jones, Tenth Kansas Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH KANSAS VETERAN INFANTRY,
December 20, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864.

On the evening of the 14th instant I received orders from brigade headquarters to move the following morning at 6 o'clock, with three days' rations in haversacks and one blanket to the man. The command was immediately put in readiness to move, in compliance therewith. At a few minutes after 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant I received orders from Lieut. W. G. Donnan, acting assistant adjutant-general, to move my command to the skirmish line and relieve the three companies then on that duty. I at once moved to the front and relieved them as directed, placing thirty men on the right, under Lieut. George W. May, and fifty more of Company B on the left, under command of Lieut. J. E. Thorpe, holding in reserve Company A, numbering seventy-seven men, twenty of Company B, and eight of Company C, all under the command of Capt. George D. Brooke. At 9 a. m. I received orders from Lieutenant Eisenhart, aide-de-camp, to advance my line as soon as the skirmishers of the brigade on my right came into line. I ordered my line forward, moving to the front without opposition for about 100 yards, when we came within range of the enemy's skirmishers, which for a moment checked the advance of my line; but soon the enemy found shelter behind fences and logs, and [we] quickly dislodged the enemy's skirmishers from their intrenched position. My line then advanced, driving them back to their reserve and to within 400 yards of their main works, where we were again checked. I accordingly ordered the line re-enforced by thirty men, under command of Lieut. John Bryan, which, being thus strengthened, advanced, driving the rebel skirmishers into their line of intrenchments, which, being reached, his main line opened with canister, grape, and musketry upon us. I then ordered the line re-enforced by seventy-five men of Company A, under command of Lieut. R. W. Wood. As soon as the line was strengthened the men found shelter behind trees and stumps, about 200 yards from the enemy's line of works, so that they had perfect range upon that portion of his works in my front, completely silencing his battery which had given me so much trouble. I held this position until 4 p. m., when the main line came up. I then drew off my skirmishers and joined my brigade, which I found about three-quarters of a mile to my left. My loss was 19 wounded.

Surg. H. D. Tuttle was ordered by the brigade surgeon in the morning to go to the front with a train of ambulances.

On the morning of the 16th I was ordered by Lieut. William G. Donnan, acting assistant adjutant-general, to form my command fifty paces in rear of the brigade. When the advance was ordered I moved the Tenth Kansas, in obedience to the above instructions, until the brigade was halted under the shelter of a hill from the enemy's artillery. I then moved my command to within ten yards of the rear of the brigade, where we lay under fire of the enemy's guns until 4 o'clock, when the charge was ordered, when the men sprang to their feet and advanced

on a double-quick until the enemy's parapets were scaled, following the routed foe to the foot of the mountains, about three-quarters of a mile in rear of his works. My loss was 5 men wounded.

Lieut. F. A. Smalley deserves great credit for his services and encouragement to the men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. JONES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 168.

Report of Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn, Third Battery Indiana Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INDIANA BATTERY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battles with the enemy, December 15 and 16, near Nashville, Tenn.:

At 6 a. m. December 15 I was ordered by Col. James I. Gilbert, commanding brigade, to move with my command outside of the earthworks and take a position in line of battle with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee. I kept my position and advanced with the brigade, but took no part in the action of the day for want of a suitable position. I bivouacked in line of battle, with the brigade, at 7 p. m., some two miles outside of the line of defensive works encircling the city.

On the morning of the 16th of December my command began to advance with the line and Second Brigade, Second Division, about 8 a. m. After advancing about a mile the enemy began to shell me from a covered position at a distance of over a mile. I immediately moved my battery into position at a double-quick, by order of Colonel Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade, and opened fire upon the enemy's battery, from an open field, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and continued firing rapidly until my ammunition (excepting canister) was entirely exhausted. About 1 p. m., having received a fresh supply of ammunition, I received orders from Brigadier-General Garrard, commanding Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, to move my battery about 400 yards farther to the left and immediately on the left of the Ninth Indiana Battery, where we expended about sixty rounds of ammunition. I was next ordered by Captain Lowell, chief of artillery Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, to take a position about 100 yards to the right of my last position and immediately on the right of Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, where we expended about sixty rounds of ammunition upon the rebel battery directly in our front. From thence we were ordered by Major-General Smith to a position on the left of the Second Brigade, Second Division, and opened fire with three guns upon the battery just to the left of the Granny White pike, and with the remaining three upon the rebel battery in front of the Third Brigade, Second Division, and continued our fire, from a very much exposed position, until about 3.30 p. m., when the final charge by our infantry was made which resulted in the silencing of the rebel batteries.

The only casualty I have to report is the wounding of a non-commissioned officer very slightly.

The total number of rounds fired by my battery during the day is 923 shell, case, and solid shot.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. GINN,

First Lieutenant, Third Indiana Battery, Commanding Company.

Lieut. W. G. DONNAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 169.

Report of Col. Edward H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to the orders of the general commanding division, I have the honor to transmit the following report as to the part taken by this brigade in the engagements with the enemy near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th instant:

My brigade was in readiness to move on the morning of the 15th at 6 o'clock, as ordered the evening previous, and at 8 a. m. I moved by the flank outside of my works in front of Nashville, massing the brigade for the moment on the left of the Hardin pike. A portion of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam commanding, was deployed as skirmishers, covering my front and connecting on the left with skirmishers of First Brigade, Second Division, and on the right with skirmishers of First Division, my brigade occupying the extreme right of the Second Division. Soon afterward I deployed my column and advanced, connecting on the right and left as above indicated, holding one regiment (the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers) in reserve, as ordered by the general commanding. My instructions, in advancing, were to keep well closed up to the left, and also to regulate my movements by that of the command on my right, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any serious gap in the line in that direction. The peculiar position of our lines on that day rendered it very difficult to comply with these instructions, and necessarily caused my advance to be slow and tedious. Soon after advancing my skirmishers became engaged, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them. At no time, however, during the day was my command engaged with the enemy, although my line was frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy, and the brigade on this day sustained a loss of 35 men, including 1 officer, a report of which will be inclosed herewith. Before the close of the day a movement on the part of the Fourth Corps, which charged the enemy's works, somewhat changed my position in the command, and, as I thought at the time, cut off the First and Second Brigades of this division, and to prevent the same thing, so far as my brigade was concerned, I advanced the brigade on the double-quick, as ordered by the general commanding, and did not halt until within the enemy's work in my front, which they abandoned

without any resistance, except to our skirmishers. Three pieces of artillery here fell into our hands, which I understand are claimed in the captures of the Fourth Corps. These guns undoubtedly were captured by this division, and if not by my brigade in reality were captured by the skirmishers in my front, which at that time consisted of the Tenth Kansas Infantry, belonging to the Second Brigade of this division. Owing to our constant oblique movement to the left during the day, it was impossible to keep our respective skirmishers in their proper front. The result was, when a charge was made by General McArthur's division, on the right, and which resulted so victoriously, the skirmishers of my own brigade were in front of that division and participated in the engagement. The commanding officer of the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, from whose regiment all my skirmishers on this day were deployed, states in his report that two of his companies then on the skirmish line captured 3 pieces of artillery and 40 prisoners, and delivered them over to that command as it came up. In the evening the position of my brigade was so changed, as before mentioned, as to throw me upon the extreme left of the division, closing up with the right of the Fourth Corps, and in this position I was ordered to encamp for the night.

On the morning of the 16th, at 7 o'clock, I was again ordered to advance, and, after advancing about a mile, was ordered to take position in the center of the division, where my brigade remained in line in front of the enemy's works until 3 p. m. During this time the enemy were constantly shelling my line, but the position of the ground in front was sufficient to protect the men, and but little loss was sustained. My orders during the afternoon were to again regulate my movements by that of the command on my right. At about 3.30 p. m. that portion of the command commenced its final advance upon the enemy's works. It required but a moment to put my brigade in motion, and the whole command, with a shout peculiar to this corps, advanced rapidly upon the works in front, carrying them with but momentary resistance and sustaining but slight loss. The enemy, surprised at the charge, and witnessing the courage and determination of the troops, fled in every direction, while many threw down their arms and surrendered at once. So completely surprised were the enemy in my front by the assault that they had time to deliver but two or three volleys, and these so poorly directed that but little execution was done. In this assault my brigade captured 5 pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, including 8 commissioned officers, among whom was the rebel Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, who was captured and escorted to the rear by Private J. William Howell, Company B, Forty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

It is impossible, owing to the excitement and confusion at the time, to give any accurate statement as to the number of prisoners that actually fell into the hands of this brigade. Prisoners were sent to the rear indiscriminately, some with guards and others without, and, in addition to this, many were captured immediately at the works, and left without any guard, and a great many of them must certainly have fallen into the hands of other troops. It is, however, no exaggeration on my part to claim that at least 300 prisoners were captured by my brigade alone, and had I taken the precaution to have secured for the command all the prisoners that actually fell into my hands, I am satisfied it would exceed that number.

After advancing perhaps a mile in rear of the enemy's works, and there being no enemy in sight, I encamped for the night as ordered.

The exceeding small loss sustained by my brigade, compared to the victory gained, I consider unparalleled in the history of the war. My total loss during the two days' fight foots up 52, viz, 5 killed, 46 wounded, and 1 missing, a full and complete list of which, giving name, rank, date, &c., I inclose herewith.*

Inasmuch as all the batteries of this division were placed under the immediate control of Captain Lowell, G Battery, Second Illinois, acting as chief of artillery, during the two days, I have not referred to the action of my battery during either day, though I have personal knowledge of the valuable services rendered and the crushing execution done by this battery. The battery was engaged constantly during the two days, and the conduct of the officers and men at all times was such as to merit approval. Corpl. Samuel J. Churchill, of this battery, commanding one gun detachment, is highly commended for distinguished bravery displayed on the first day. At a time when two of the enemy's batteries opened upon his guns, compelling for a short time the men of his detachment to seek the protection of the ground, this young soldier stood manfully up to his work, and for some minutes worked his gun alone.

It has been customary heretofore to mention in reports of this character individual cases of meritorious conduct on the part of officers and soldiers, but this I now find it difficult to do, simply because to mention one would render it necessary to mention all. Every officer of my command and every enlisted man, with but few exceptions, performed their duties nobly, and all officers, realizing the importance of the hour, vied with each other in the gallant discharge of duty.

Of my commanding officers—Colonel Pease, of the Forty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Main, of the Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers; and Captain Gandolfo, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers—I cannot speak too highly. The manner in which they commanded their respective regiments during these movements, as well as elsewhere, has only demonstrated their ability as excellent officers and their courage and bravery as soldiers.

To the officers of my staff—Lieutenant Cobine, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Rupe, acting assistant inspector-general; and Lieutenant Kobbe, of the One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp—I am largely indebted for valuable services rendered upon this occasion, and commend them for the zeal and courage they have displayed in the discharge of their duties throughout the campaign thus far.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 101.

No. 170.

Report of Col. Phineas Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, on the morning of the 15th instant I moved my command outside the breast-works at Nashville, Tenn., and took position in line on the left of the Hardin pike. At 8 o'clock moved forward with right on the pike and on the right of the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers. Advanced steadily, with slight skirmishing in front, and after passing through first skirt of timber moved in an oblique direction to the left. In the meantime had thrown out one company as skirmishers (Company A), which soon became engaged with the enemy's line of skirmishers. The regiment was then advanced to the open field to the right of the brick house, near which Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, took position, where the regiment was ordered to lie down in a sheltered position. About 1 o'clock was ordered forward on right of brigade, and advancing through an open field to within 300 yards of one of the enemy's batteries were exposed to a raking artillery fire of grape and canister shot, also of musketry. At this point was ordered to halt, and in a few moments moved by the left flank under brow of the hill opposite rebel fort, which fort in a short time was necessarily evacuated by the enemy. Moved from this point in right oblique direction across the Hillsborough pike, capturing one prisoner, of Trueheart's (Alabama) battery, and took position for the night a short distance on right of Granny White pike.

On morning of 16th moved at 8 o'clock across an open field to Granny White pike, where received orders to move in rear of and cover right of First Brigade, then advanced across a small creek to the foot of a hill, whence, in a short time, moved by the right flank, under cover of the hill, and joined on left of Second Brigade. Remained in this position several hours exposed to severe cannonading from the enemy. Soon after 3 o'clock received orders to advance, and together with the entire division charged the enemy's works, capturing Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson (General Johnson was captured by Private J. William Howell, Company B) and Major Trueheart, and sent to the rear, in charge of Lieutenant Spiro, thirty-five prisoners. Many other prisoners were turned back by the regiment and were picked up and credited to other brigades. It being now nearly dark took position in line for the night.

Inclosed is a list of casualties in my regiment during the action.*

I do not feel justified in particularizing where all did so well, for it would be giving the name of each and every officer in the regiment who participated in the engagement. It gives me pleasure to state that every officer performed his duty nobly and manifested great bravery. The enlisted men, with two or three exceptions, behaved well, with courage. To my field and staff officers—Lieut. Col. William P. Moore, Maj. Jacob E. Gauen, and Adjt. F. J. Burrows—I am particularly indebted for their untiring efforts, promptly obeying all orders given thereby rendering great assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. PEASE,
Colonel, Commanding Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. J. D. COBINE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Embodied in table, p. 101.

No. 171.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan Merriam, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 117TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December:

Early in the morning of the 15th the Third Brigade, having been massed in front of our works, with the right resting on the Hardin pike, I was ordered by the colonel commanding brigade to move forward, deploy skirmishers, and support them with the regiment; also to conform the movements of the skirmish line with that of the First Brigade, on the left, with which it was to connect. Acting under these instructions the command was moved forward until a dense canebrake had been passed and an advance of nearly a mile had been gained, when an order reached me from the brigade commander to halt the regiment until the rest of the brigade could come up, but to continue the advance of the skirmish line. After the rest of the brigade had come up I moved (by order of the colonel commanding brigade) to the left to connect with the troops of the First Brigade. Meanwhile the skirmishers had become engaged with the enemy. From this time the regiment held the left of the brigade and advanced with the general line, but the several movements of the brigade to the left threw the skirmishers (who did not conform to the movements of the brigade, but moved forward in a nearly direct line) in the front of General McArthur's division. When the final movement was made upon the enemy's works, the skirmishers charged gallantly and captured 3 Rodman guns and over 40 prisoners. Lieutenant Potter, commanding Company B of the skirmishers, turned one of the guns upon the enemy, but could not fire it for lack of fuses. When the next advance was made the guns and prisoners were left in the hands of the troops who were coming up behind the skirmish line.

I will here mention that the Companies A and B and their officers—Capt. H. W. Wood and Second Lieut. G. W. Brown, of the first, and First Lieut. G. W. Potter, commanding the latter company—composing the skirmish line, behaved with great gallantry during the entire day.

In the action of the 16th the regiment did not become engaged until the general charge was ordered at 4 p. m. In this movement the regiment was on the left of the brigade and was exposed to a severe fire from a rebel battery, from which it suffered considerably, but did not falter. In this charge the regiment captured (as reported by the officer in charge of prisoners) 100 prisoners, also 2 guns. Private Wilbur F. Moore,* Company C, captured one battery flag, and was far in advance of the line when he did so. There were other instances of individual bravery and coolness, but when all behaved so gallantly I refrain from particular mention.

Inclosed is the surgeon's list of casualties.†

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MERRIAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. D. COBINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

† Embodied in table, p. 101.

No. 172.

Report of Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VETERAN VOLS.,
In the Field, Tenn., December 23, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteers in the battle fought between Generals Thomas' and Hood's forces on the 15th and 16th instant, near Nashville, Tenn.:

On the morning of the 15th instant I was ordered to move my regiment in front of the fortifications near the Hardin pike, and formed on the left of the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Soon after this formation was completed a general advance was made in line of battle, obliquing to the left until we had gained a distance of about a mile, arriving at a point near the Hillsborough pike, where we found the enemy in force behind strong works. Here the colonel commanding the brigade ordered a halt. Two sections of the Ninth Indiana Battery at once took position some 200 yards in rear of the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, and opened fire on a rebel battery in our front behind strong works near the Hillsborough pike, which was the cause of the regiment receiving a terrible shelling from the rebel battery in its return fire, nearly all of their shells dropping short of our battery and falling in our ranks, killing 1 and severely wounding 6 others. This was a loss to the regiment that it would not have sustained had it not been for our battery. At about 2 p. m. the whole line was again advanced toward the rebel works, my regiment advancing within 200 yards of them, where we received a galling fire of canister and musketry, having one officer and several men wounded. The Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, on my right, having obliqued to the right, under cover of the woods, leaving my regiment without support, compelled me to order a halt, which I did in a ravine near the rebel works, where I soon received orders to move by the left flank to a point of more safety near the Hillsborough pike, where the brigade was formed and a charge made in concert with the Fourth Army Corps, capturing a battery. This about closed the operations of the first day's fight. The regiment soon after went into camp for the night. During the day's fight the regiment sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 1 officer and 10 men wounded.

On the morning of the 16th instant a general advance in line of battle was again ordered, the Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers taking the center, the Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers on the right, and the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers on the left. In this order the whole line moved forward across the Granny White pike, a distance of about a mile, where we found the rebels posted in a strong position. After some maneuvering the command was halted, where we remained but little exposed to their fire until 3 o'clock, when a charge on the enemy's work was ordered, the regiment occupying the same position in the line that it had in the earlier part of the day. The regiment moved forward in line under a severe fire from a rebel battery in our immediate front and musketry from their works. Yet the whole line pressed forward with a determination that it was plain to be seen that neither rebel batteries nor musketry could withstand the bravery and determination of our officers and men, who had now reached the enemy's works, where prisoners were picked up in squads of six to ten

in each, which I ordered to be taken to the rear and turned over to any officer that might be found in charge of the same, without counting them, therefore I am unable to give the number captured by my regiment. The command, without halting at the rebel works, continued to move forward, capturing prisoners, until we reached near the crest of the hill in rear of their works, when the command was halted and went into camp for the night.

The following is a list of the casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. S. MAIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-second Regt. Indiana Vet. Vol. Infty.

Lieut. J. D. COBINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 173.

Report of Capt. John B. Gandolfo, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. 178TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to report the following part taken by my command in the actions of the 15th and 16th instant, near Nashville, Tenn.:

In the engagement of the 15th the One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry acted as reserve for the Third Brigade, Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee. While passing by the flank in the front of the enemy's works, Private William H. Weber, Company E, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, was killed by a musket-ball in the head; Second Lieut. H. Hackenberg, Company H, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, was slightly contused in the leg by a spent ball, and Private James Malone, Company F, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, was wounded by a musket-ball in the left hand. At the close of the day's engagement the regiment charged with the brigade, when the enemy was driven from their works.

On the second day's engagement, December 16, the One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers acted as reserve for the Third Brigade, Second Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, and, after being under artillery fire all day, charged with the brigade, when the enemy's works were carried, there being Corpl. William Ramage, Company A, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, wounded in the right arm by a piece of shell.

The conduct of the officers and men was excellent, displaying courage and steadiness, which, together with the rapidity of movements, brought them from the reserve to be among the foremost at the enemy's position when carried.

Casualties: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer and 2 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. GANDOLFO,
Captain, Commanding 178th New York Volunteers.

Lieut. JAMES D. COBINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 101.

No. 174.

Report of Capt. John W. Lowell, Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, SECOND ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn., December 24, 1864.

SIR: As acting chief of artillery of the Second Division, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of this command during the actions of the 15th and 16th instant near Nashville, Tenn.:

I was in command of my battery until 2 p. m. of the 15th, when the general commanding ordered me to act as chief of artillery of the division. At this time Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, was stationed near the brick house, to the left and front of the Third Brigade, in a much exposed position, but its six guns working with rapidity and effect upon the batteries of the enemy, one of which was in front of the left of the division. The Ninth Indiana Battery had two Rodman guns directly in rear of the Third Brigade, and seemed to be doing effective work for long range. The Third Indiana Battery, being in rear of the Second Brigade (which was to the left of the point where the Fourth Corps intersected our line at right angles), was not readily found by me, and did not get within the range of the enemy's works until the final charge was made and the works carried. Following the movements of its brigade again it was not inside the enemy's works in sufficient time to shell the retreating enemy, and consequently did not fire a shot during the day. I wish to call the attention of the general commanding to this fact, not to blame any one, but to suggest that had it not been for the notion of batteries adhering to and operating with brigades, this excellent battery might have been doing great damage to the rebels instead of remaining perfectly idle. At about 3.30 p. m., the infantry having been moved to a more advanced position, I secured a more advantageous position for Batteries Ninth Indiana and G, Second Illinois, massing their ten guns in the open field, in front of and from 800 to 1,000 yards from the rebel batteries, which were soon effectually silenced. As soon as the division entered the enemy's works, the batteries followed, and encamped with their brigades about 1,000 yards in rear of the captured works. During the progress of this afternoon's fight I went up to our skirmish line to ascertain, by the aid of my field-glass, the exact position of the enemy's lines and batteries. I passed around to the left where the Fourth Corps intersected with the Second Division. I saw the position of both lines, and was witness to the charge by part of the Second Division. I know what parts of the rebel works were in their front, and what they first entered, and in behalf of the batteries I claim their share of the rightful honor belonging to the Second Division of capturing three of the enemy's cannon.

On the morning of the 16th, by my direction, Battery G, Second Illinois, drew out to the road one caisson and one gun, which the enemy had attempted to drag off the field, the other two guns being left where they were captured, being near the pike. As the division advanced to the enemy's second line of works, Battery Third Indiana, being with the Second Brigade on the right of the line, was first brought into action. Up to 12 m. it held its first position to the right and rear of the Second Brigade, doing excellent work, silencing one battery and

assisting to silence two others. Battery Ninth Indiana came next into position to the left of Third Battery; G, Second Illinois, came last into battery, securing a good position near the white house, within 800 yards of one of the rebel batteries. Later in the day the whole of the sixteen guns of the division were (by order of the general commanding) massed at this point, and held nearly the same position until the close of the action.

It has never before been my fortune to witness so accurate and effective artillery firing as was exhibited by our batteries from this point. The enemy had four batteries, with an aggregate of seventeen guns, bearing upon our three batteries, and yet so terribly effective was our fire that the rebel cannoneers could not be induced to work their guns, and three of their four batteries remained silent most of the day. Captain Edwards, commissary of subsistence, Second Division, informs me that the rebel Major-General Johnson, who was captured near the five-gun battery, directly in our front, said that our artillery firing was the most scientific he ever witnessed. A sergeant of this same rebel battery (who was captured) told me that his battery lost that day twenty-seven men killed and wounded by our shells; his battery also lost twenty-three artillery horses from same cause. In the final charge our batteries did everything in their power to keep the rebel batteries silent, in which they, to a great extent, succeeded, thereby saving the lives of many of the brave officers and men of our division. I saw this charge, and am witness to the fact that the First and Third Brigades captured 15 pieces of the enemy's artillery, and if, as I am informed by undoubted authority, the Second Brigade captured 4 guns, it makes a total of 19 pieces of cannon captured from the enemy by our division as a part of the share of the Second Division in the glorious results of this day.

On the evening of the 16th and morning of the 17th, by my direction, Batteries Ninth Indiana and G, Second Illinois, drew out and parked 11 guns and 7 caissons, captured by the First and Third Brigades, but I found 4 of the guns captured by the First Brigade in the possession of the guards from the Fourth Corps, who refused to surrender them to me.

I respectfully submit to the general commanding that the conduct of both officers and men of the three batteries of the division was most excellent, and I earnestly bespeak for them his favorable mention. When all did so well, I will not attempt to designate single individuals.

I wish to call particular attention to the fact that during both days' battle there was a great lack in the supply of ammunition. On the 16th from two to four guns were almost constantly idle on this account, and such was the case when the final charge was made, when every gun should have been used to keep silent the batteries of the enemy. There was a great fault committed by some one, but whom I am unable to say.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. LOWELL,

Captain Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery,

Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Div., Detach. Army of the Tenn.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 175.

Report of Col. Jonathan B. Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Third Division, of operations December 15–16 and December 20–31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of December 15 and 16, at Nashville, Tenn.:

At 8 a. m. of the 15th, by order of the major-general commanding, I placed the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry in the trenches on the Charlotte pike, with the first section of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, the Fortieth Missouri Infantry, with the second section of the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, in the works on the Hardin pike. I then moved out on the Hardin pike with three regiments of the First Brigade, Fourteenth and Thirty-third Wisconsin and Seventy-second Illinois, Col. L. M. Ward commanding; two regiments of the Second Brigade, Ninety-fifth and Eighty-first Illinois, Col. L. Blanden commanding, and Company A, Second Missouri Light Artillery, of six guns, First Lieut. J. Zepp commanding. I formed these brigades in column by regiments, and moved forward as reserve and to support the First and Second Divisions, which were both advancing in line upon the enemy's works. At 1 p. m., by order of the major-general commanding, I ordered Col. L. M. Ward, with his brigade, to the right to support General McArthur, who, with his division, was then charging one of the enemy's forts. At about 4 p. m. Colonel Ward reported back to me, and I immediately moved my entire command forward in line, and filled up a large gap in McArthur's lines between Hubbard's and Hill's brigades, caused by Hill's brigade moving to the left. In my front I found the enemy strongly posted behind a stone fence on the Hillsborough pike, but unable or unwilling to stand for a moment against our advancing lines. In this charge my command captured between 200 and 300 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery. Night found my entire command on the front line, driving the enemy, and about one mile beyond the Hillsborough pike, my battery, six guns, playing upon their retreating and broken ranks. Darkness put a stop to the battle. My command lay upon their arms upon their line, which I judged to be in the center, and between the First and Second Divisions, until 4 a. m. of the 16th, when, by order of the major-general commanding, I moved back to the Hillsborough pike, and to the right upon it about one mile and a half upon our extreme right to support General Cox's division, of the Twenty-third Corps. Here I remained during the day guarding the right flank.

The First Brigade had wounded: Private Lyman Fairclo, Company C, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, gunshot wound in leg, slight; Private John R. Edwards, Company F, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, gunshot wound in head, slight; Private George Welch, Company F, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, gunshot wound in foot, slight. The Second Brigade had wounded: Sergeant Kennedy, Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, cannon shot, compelling amputation of the thigh. Company A, Second Missouri Light Artillery, lost, killed by a shell, Private Simon Okley. None missing from my command. I can only account for the small loss in my command as one of the rebel

prisoners did. Said he: "How could we fight? You got on our end" (*i. e.*, flank). Company A, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, broke through their line and charged them down their flank, perfectly enfilading their line at the stone fence.

All the regiments of my command behaved splendidly. In the charge on the Hillsborough pike all moved in line as on parade.

Col. L. M. Ward, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, commanding First Brigade, and Col. L. Blanden, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois, commanding Second Brigade, both deserve especial notice; each handled his brigade with skill and judgment. I desire also to mention favorably the following members of my staff: Capt. J. H. Wetmore, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. M. Bush, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp and picket officer; Capt. W. L. Scott, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. William McNeil, Eighty-first Illinois, ordnance officer; and Maj. L. Dyer, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, surgeon-in-chief. Each of these officers were at all times during the two days' battle at their proper places, doing their duty bravely, gallantly.

For further particulars I refer you to the reports of my brigade commanders, which are herewith respectfully forwarded.

J. B. MOORE,
Colonel Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry,
Comdg. Third Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Detach. Army of the Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

Movements and operations of Third Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, from the 20th to the 31st of December, 1864.

December 21, in camp near Spring Hill, Tenn., were ordered to move at dark; moved out of camp, but received orders to countermarch and return to camp. December 22, marched to Duck River, and camped near river-bank. December 23, in camp near Duck River; at night, in pursuance to orders from major-general commanding corps, the Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers and the Seventy-second Illinois were ordered to proceed, under command of Lieut. Col. F. S. Lovell, to Columbia and take possession of the town and do provost duty and prevent marauding and pillaging. In compliance with said order Colonel Lovell moved to Columbia, took possession of the town and established an efficient provost guard, effectually preventing all irregularities. December 24, marched the infantry of the command across Duck River at 1.30 p. m.; the artillery and train were unable to cross on account of the Fourth Corps train occupying the bridge. The infantry marched four miles and a half from Columbia on the Pulaski pike, and went into camp. The regiments on duty at Columbia were relieved at 4 p. m. by a brigade of the Twenty-third Corps and immediately moved to rejoin the division. December 25, in camp all day awaiting the arrival of batteries and supply train. December 26, moved at 9 a. m.; after marching five miles, the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, in compliance to orders received from the major-general commanding corps, were sent back to report to Captain Drew, assistant quartermaster, at Columbia. December 27, moved at 9 a. m., and camped at night near Pulaski. December 28, Seventy-second Illinois rejoined division to-day; battery and train came up; division did not move to-day. December 29, moved at 9 a. m.; marched about eight

miles; camped six miles west of Pulaski. December 30, moved at 7 a. m.; passed through Lawrenceburg at 1.30 p. m.; camped at sundown five miles west of Lawrenceburg. December 31, marched at 8 a. m.; marched ten miles, and camped at 1.30 p. m.

The march for the whole ten days was very disagreeable and arduous, the weather being very inclement, and despite much suffering caused by shoes being worn out and the necessary exposure of a campaign at this season of the year, the sanitary condition of the division is very good.

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. L. SCOTT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General,
Third Division, Detachment Army of the Tenn.

No. 176.

Report of Col. Lyman M. Ward, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent battle near Nashville:

On the morning of the 15th instant left camp, on the right of the line of fortifications at Nashville, and moved out with the division on the Hardin pike. About 1.30 p. m. I was directed to report with my command to Brigadier-General McArthur, as support to an assaulting column, which I did at once, but was unable to reach the position assigned me until just after the fort assaulted had been carried. By order of General McArthur I moved my brigade up to the works just carried, to hold them against any attempt the enemy might make to recapture them. I remained in this position until about 4 o'clock, when I rejoined the Third Division by direction of General McArthur and was immediately ordered to advance upon a large force of the enemy strongly posted behind a stone wall on the Hillsborough pike. My command advanced in good order across an intervening open field. The enemy was apparently much demoralized, making but feeble resistance to our advance, and breaking and retreating in confusion before our line had reached his position. My brigade captured 280 prisoners in this affair.

In this connection I would make special mention of Company A, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry (deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade), by whose bravery and rapid movement the number of prisoners captured was greatly augmented. The Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell commanding, on the right, kept a good line while advancing over the worst of ground, and behaved handsomely, as did the Fourteenth Wisconsin and Seventy-second Illinois Infantry.

From this time until the close of the battle, on the evening of the 16th, the operations of my brigade are identical with those of the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. WARD,
Colonel Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. WETMORE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 177.

Report of Col. Leander Blanden, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, December 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Second Brigade of the Third Division, Detachment Army of the Tennessee, consisting of the Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers and the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, took in the battle of December 15 and 16, at Nashville, Tenn.:

Awoke the men without reveille at 4 a. m., and moved out of camp at 6 a. m. Left the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry on the Charlotte pike as a reserve and to support a battery. Arrived on the Hardin pike 8 a. m., and immediately formed in column by regiment in rear of the First Brigade, in which manner we moved forward. About one mile from this point the command deployed and moved forward about three-quarters of a mile. At 3 p. m. the command changed direction to the left, and in crossing the Hillsborough pike, and for about one-eighth of a mile afterward, the command was under a severe fire from a four-gun battery situated to the left, distant about half a mile, and enfilading the entire line. Here the command was formed on the left of the Third Division battery, where it remained until after dark, when the command was formed in column by regiments in rear of the First Brigade. During the night the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers threw up breast-works in front of the battery. At 5 a. m. December 16 the command moved in rear of the battery to the right on the Hillsborough pike, and during the day was held in reserve to the Twenty-third Corps, and situated on its extreme left. At 4 p. m. the command moved forward into and occupied the works left by the Twenty-third Corps, when it moved forward, where the command remained during the night.

The list of casualties in the command was extremely light, viz: Killed, none. Wounded, Sergt. John Kennedy, Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, knee carried away by a cannon-ball or unexploded shell; primary amputation of the thigh. Missing, none.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their coolness, steadiness, and courage while under the severe artillery [fire] at the Hillsborough pike.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. BLANDEN,
Colonel Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Col. J. B. MOORE, *Comdg. 3d Div., Detach. Army of the Tennessee.*

No. 178.

Report of Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Detachment (District of the Etowah), of operations November 29, 1864–January 13, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, January 27, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the recent campaign which resulted in the defeat of the enemy before Nashville and his retreat to Alabama:

In obedience to the orders of Major-General Thomas, my command—consisting of the Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-eighth

Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Sixth Indiana (dismounted) Cavalry; Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops; detachments of the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Seventeenth Army Corps, organized into a provisional division and commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft; and the Eighteenth Ohio and Twentieth Indiana Batteries; amounting in the aggregate to about 5,200 men—moved from Chattanooga, by railroad, on the 29th day of November, and proceeded to Cowan, Tenn., where I took my command from the cars the next morning at 8 o'clock and placed it in position. At 6 p. m. of the same day I received an order, by telegraph, from the major-general commanding to proceed as rapidly as possible with my command and report to him at Nashville, arriving at that place at 5 p. m. on the 1st day of December. By an accident to one of the trains the command of Colonel Johnson, of the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, was detained until the morning of the 2d of December, when the train conveying his troops was attacked by the cavalry of the enemy five miles south of Nashville. I herewith submit Colonel Johnson's report of his encounter with the enemy.

On the 2d day of December I moved my command, by order of the major-general commanding, into position, and occupied and fortified the ridge between the Murfreesborough and Nolensville pikes, and crossing the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad on Rains' farm.

December 3, by order of Major-General Thomas, I withdrew my command from the position occupied the day previous and placed it on a line indicated near the city of Nashville, on the north side of Brown's Creek, extending from the Nolensville pike across the Murfreesborough pike, the left resting near the house of Major Lewis, a short distance from the Lebanon pike. This position was strongly fortified by my troops, and held until they were withdrawn to participate in the action on the 15th of December.

December 5 and 7, by order of Major-General Thomas, I directed a small brigade of colored troops, under the command of Col. T. J. Morgan, of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, and the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers and Sixth Indiana (dismounted) Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Biddle, to reconnoiter the position of the enemy in my front. This force on both days drove the enemy from the left of the works constructed by my command on Rains' farm, which he had taken possession of after my troops abandoned them. These reconnaissances were conducted by the officers in command with prudence, energy, and ability, and were successful in developing the enemy's position. A detailed account of the result will be found in the report of Colonel Morgan, herewith forwarded.

December 11, in compliance with the order of Major-General Thomas, I directed Brigadier-General Cruft to reconnoiter the enemy's position. This reconnaissance, made by a brigade under the command of Col. J. G. Mitchell, owing to the whole surface of the country being covered with ice, rendering it almost impossible for men or animals to move over uneven ground, and on account of the steep slopes to be ascended in approaching the position of the enemy, was a difficult duty, but it was accomplished and the position of the enemy developed.

December 13, in obedience to the orders of Major-General Thomas, a brigade of General Cruft's troops, under the command of Col. A. G. Malloy, reconnoitered in front of my position, and felt the enemy's right. The ground being still covered with smooth ice rendered the movement tedious and hazardous, but under all the disadvantages was

skillfully executed, the enemy forced into his works, and the object of the reconnaissance accomplished. The movement was made under the immediate direction of General Cruft.

December 15, the weather having moderated, and the ground thawed sufficiently to enable men and animals to stand up, in obedience to the orders of Major-General Thomas, the Provisional Division of troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Cruft, moved at 4 a. m., and relieved the troops of the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps, occupying their exterior line of works and picketing the front of this line from the Acklen place to Fort Negley, and commanding the approaches to the city by the Granny White, Franklin, and Nolensville turnpikes. Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller reported his command to me at 4 a. m., and occupied the works from Fort Negley to the Lebanon pike, commanding the approaches to the city by the Murfreesborough, Chicken, and Lebanon turnpikes. Brig. Gen. J. L. Donaldson reported his command at 6 o'clock, and occupied the works from the right of General Cruft's command to the Tennessee River, commanding the approach to the city by the Hardin and Hillsborough turnpikes. Having thus disposed the troops as directed for the protection of the city—fully commanding all its approaches—and rendering the public property and supplies secure against sudden attack from either flank I moved out at 6.30 a. m., in obedience to the orders of Major-General Thomas—with the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and One hundredth Regiments of Colored Troops, under the command of Colonel Thompson, of the Twelfth Colored; the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Forty-fourth, and a detachment of the Eighteenth Regiment Colored Troops, under command of Col. T. J. Morgan, of the Fourteenth Colored; the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, and the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of Lieut. Col. C. H. Grosvenor; and the Twentieth Indiana and Eighteenth Ohio Batteries—to attack the enemy's right, employ his forces at that point, and as far as possible by my movements to mislead him as to the real point of attack. The fog was very dense, and delayed somewhat movements on the entire line. A few minutes before 8, when the fog had partially cleared away and all my dispositions had been made for attack, Brig. Gen. W. D. Whipple, chief of staff of the Department of the Cumberland, instructed me, by order of Major-General Thomas, as to the time of attack. At 8 o'clock, the time designated, the attack was made by the troops of Colonel Morgan and Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, Colonel Morgan commanding, advancing from the Murfreesborough turnpike toward Riddle's Hill, rapidly driving in the pickets of the enemy and assaulting his line of works between the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and the Murfreesborough turnpike. In this assault the troops behaved well, carrying a portion of the enemy's works, but as they were exposed to a destructive fire, the enemy rapidly re-enforcing that part of his line, and as my object was to deceive the enemy as to the purposes of the major-general commanding, I withdrew this force, and immediately reformed it for an attack on a force occupying an earth-work east of and within short musket range of the Rains house. This attack was made at 11 a. m., and resulted in my troops getting possession of the Rains house, and other adjacent brick outbuildings, which were loop-holed and held until the next morning. While these attacks were being made by the troops under Colonel Morgan, Colonel Thompson's command moved across Brown's Creek, between the Nolensville and Murfreesborough turnpikes, and attacked and carried the left of the front line of works

of the enemy resting on the Nolensville pike. This portion of the enemy's line was held by Colonel Thompson's command until the morning of the 16th.

During the operations of my command against the enemy's right, General Cruft, holding the exterior line protecting the city, and watching vigilantly all the movements, saw an opportunity to use his artillery on a flying column of the enemy's troops, and promptly ordered the Twenty-fourth [Twenty-fifth?] Indiana Battery, Captain Sturm, to open, which he did with effect, scattering and demoralizing the force.

Darkness closed the operations of the day; all the orders I received from Major-General Thomas had been executed—his plans successful, and victory crowned our efforts. Throughout the day, and until the action closed at dark, my command behaved nobly, making the several assaults ordered with cool, steady bravery, retiring only when ordered to do so. A portion of the command suffered severely; but no troops, behaving as gallantly as they did in assaulting fortified positions, could have suffered less, or borne their losses more heroically.

December 16, at 6 a. m., in obedience to the orders of Major-General Thomas, my command moved on the enemy's works, and found that he had evacuated the right of his line in my front during the night. Rushing out my troops on the Nolensville pike, rapidly driving his cavalry, I took up a position between the Nolensville pike and the left of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, my right resting on the railroad, my left refused near the Nolensville pike, and covering the entire left of our line, engaging and putting to flight a portion of the enemy's cavalry. General Cruft, as I advanced with the troops under my immediate command, uncovering the approaches to the city by way of the Murfreesborough and Nolensville turnpikes, promptly pushed forward a brigade of his troops, under the command of Col. John G. Mitchell, and occupied Riddle Hill, protecting our rear against any attempt of the enemy to use his cavalry to annoy us or interfere with our ammunition or ambulance train. At 1 p. m., in obedience to an order from Major-General Thomas, my command formed a junction with the command of General Wood, and my troops united with General Wood's in assaulting the enemy, who was strongly posted and fortified on Overton's Hill. In this assault, although unsuccessful, the troops engaged—two brigades of General Wood's, and Colonel Thompson's brigade of colored troops, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor's brigade from my command—exhibited courage and steadiness that challenged the admiration of all who witnessed the charge. The concentrated fire of musketry and canister from the enemy's works forced them back, with severe loss. They were immediately reformed to renew the assault, which would have been promptly made, but a division of General Wood's troops, as I was informed, on the right of the Franklin pike, taking advantage of the withdrawal by the enemy of a portion of his troops in their front to re-enforce Overton Hill, made a charge, which caused the entire line of the enemy to give way and retreat rapidly and in disorder. My troops, in conjunction with General Wood's, immediately pursued, rapidly, taking a number of prisoners. The pursuit was continued until after dark, when our exhausted troops bivouacked for the night near Brentwood.

December 17, my command, in obedience to orders, continued the pursuit, covering and protecting the left of our line, moving from Brentwood, on the Wilson pike, to a point four miles south of Brentwood, and crossing from that point by a southwest road to Franklin, where it

bivouacked for the night, not being able to cross the Harpeth River, which was much swollen by the heavy rain of the night and day previous, and the bridges destroyed by the enemy.

December 18, my command moved across the river and proceeded about three miles beyond Franklin, on the road to Spring Hill, when, in obedience to orders, I returned with my troops to Franklin and marched to Murfreesborough, to proceed by rail to Decatur. Moving General Cruft's troops from Nashville by the Murfreesborough pike, the whole command was concentrated at Murfreesborough on the evening of the 20th. At Murfreesborough I received dispatches from Col. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster of the department, informing me that the transportation necessary to move my command by rail to Decatur was on the way from Chattanooga, and transports conveying supplies would meet me at such point as I might designate. These orders and dispositions of Colonel Mackay were all perfect, but the severe cold weather, the injuries to the road, and the criminal negligence, incompetency, and indifference of a portion of the railroad employés, occasioned serious delays.

On the morning of the 22d of December my command moved from Murfreesborough, reaching the mouth of Limestone River on the evening of the 26th, where I found Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, with his command, with four gun-boats, one armed transport (the Stone River), and five transports, with rations and forage forwarded from Chattanooga for my command.

December 27, having constructed the trestles and secured the plank necessary to bridge a lagoon, on the south side of the Tennessee River, the night previous, I moved a portion of my command, with the transports, convoyed by the gun-boats, down the river to a point three miles above Decatur, where a landing was effected, the lagoon rapidly bridged, the troops crossed, and pushed out in the direction of Decatur. The enemy attempted to check the crossing of the troops with artillery, which he posted within half a mile of where we were crossing the lagoon, but my advance having crossed before this artillery opened was rapidly pushed out and drove it off. At 3 p. m. the whole of my infantry had crossed, and at 7 p. m. was in possession of Decatur.

December 28, my artillery and cavalry was crossed; the command rationed and moved out three miles on the road to Courtland. The cavalry—the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Palmer, and detachments of the Second Tennessee, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, amounting in the aggregate to about 650 effective men, Col. William J. Palmer, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, commanding—moved from Decatur at 8 p. m., and pushed rapidly forward, encountering the enemy six miles from the river, on the Courtland road, and at once attacked and routed him, capturing his artillery—a section of six-pounder brass guns.

December 29, my command moved at daylight, the cavalry in advance, and went into camp at 5 o'clock within four miles of Courtland. The infantry met no opposition. The cavalry skirmished most of the day in advance of the infantry, driving the enemy rapidly toward Courtland. At Pond Spring, three miles northeast of Courtland, he made a stand, but was immediately charged and routed by my cavalry. The report of Colonel Palmer, commanding the cavalry, herewith forwarded, gives a full account of this affair.

December 30, my infantry moved to Courtland, and went into camp on the south side of the town on Big Nance Creek, the cavalry pushing on as far as Leighton, thirteen miles west of Courtland. At 5 p. m.

I received a dispatch from Colonel Palmer, written at Leighton, asking my permission to pursue, capture, and destroy Hood's pontoon train. I immediately gave him permission to exercise his own judgment in the matter. He decided to pursue, and in the most splendid manner not only accomplished all he proposed—the destruction of the pontoon train—but pursued, captured, and destroyed a supply train of 110 wagons. Colonel Palmer's command, in this enterprising and daring expedition, captured and destroyed upward of 300 wagons, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, a large number of mules and oxen, and captured and turned over 2 pieces of artillery, 200 prisoners, including 13 commissioned officers, and 170 serviceable mules. To support the movement of Colonel Palmer I advanced two brigades of infantry, under command of Colonel Thompson, to Town Creek, seven miles west of Courtland, and one brigade, under command of Colonel Salm, to Leighton. General Cruft's division, with the artillery, remained at Courtland.

January 3, having learned that Colonel Palmer had been successful, and receiving an order from Major-General Thomas to return with my command to Chattanooga, I moved with my infantry and artillery for Decatur, reaching that place on the evening of the 5th of January.

January 4, at 1 a. m., I moved with the artillery and sick of the command on board the transports for Chattanooga, leaving Brig. Gen. Cruft to return with the infantry by rail. General Cruft was delayed several days on his return by an order from Major-General Thomas directing him to pursue the rebel General Lyon. This portion of the campaign, owing to the heavy rains swelling all the streams out of their banks and rendering the roads almost wholly impassable, was very arduous, but was skillfully and satisfactorily conducted by General Cruft, resulting in the capture of a part of Lyon's men, and driving all who escaped out of the country utterly demoralized. The report of General Cruft, herewith forwarded, gives a detailed history of his operations in pursuit of General Lyon. January 13 General Cruft returned to Chattanooga with his command.

The following table will show the casualties of my command during the entire campaign:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
14th U. S. Colored Infantry	.....	4	.....	41	.....	20	.....	65	Organized as the First Colored Brigade, Col. T. J. Morgan commanding.
44th U. S. Colored Infantry	1	2	.....	27	2	49	3	78	
16th U. S. Colored Infantry	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	
18th U. S. Colored Infantry	.....	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	9	
17th U. S. Colored Infantry	2	14	4	64	.....	.....	6	78	
12th U. S. Colored Infantry	3	10	3	99	.....	.....	6	109	Organized as the Second Colored Brigade, Col. C. R. Thompson commanding.
13th U. S. Colored Infantry	4	51	4	161	.....	1	8	213	
100th U. S. Colored Infantry	.....	12	5	116	.....	.....	5	128	
18th Ohio Infantry	2	9	2	38	.....	9	4	56	Included in the Provisional Division, Army of the Cumberland, Brigadier-General Cruft commanding.
68th Indiana Infantry	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8	
Provisional Division, Army of the Cumberland	1	19	3	74	.....	33	4	126	
20th Indiana Battery	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	2	6	Captain Osborne.
Total	13	124	23	640	2	115	38	879	

The larger portion of these losses, amounting in the aggregate to fully 25 per cent. of the men under my command who were taken into action, it will be observed fell upon the colored troops. The severe loss of this part of my troops was in their brilliant charge on the enemy's works on Overton Hill on Friday afternoon. I was unable to discover that color made any difference in the fighting of my troops. All, white and black, nobly did their duty as soldiers, and evinced cheerfulness and resolution such as I have never seen excelled in any campaign of the war in which I have borne a part.

In closing this brief report of the operations of my command during the campaign, I feel that justice compels me to mention several officers who distinguished themselves by their energy, courage, and unremitting efforts to secure success.

Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft performed herculean labor in organizing, arming, and equipping the detachments of recuits, drafted men, and furloughed soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee to the number of 14,000—10,000 of whom took part in the campaign, in the battles before Nashville and in guarding the railroad defenses south of the Tennessee River. Six thousand of these men were commanded by the general in person in the field from the commencement until the close of the campaign. The general deserves the thanks of the country for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed this duty.

Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding post of Nashville, displayed energy, efficiency, and promptness in placing his troops in position to hold a portion of the exterior line protecting the city of Nashville.

I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Donaldson, chief quartermaster of the department, for his efficient and energetic efforts to fit out my command on its arrival at Nashville, and for the assistance he rendered with the armed men of his department in protecting the city of Nashville pending the engagement. My thanks are due Col. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for his promptness in furnishing transportation to convey my command from Murfreesborough to Decatur, and forwarding supplies for my troops, by transports, to the mouth of Limestone River.

Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, commanded a provisional brigade of my troops, and exhibited high qualities as a soldier. I respectfully recommend him for promotion.

Col. T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, behaved gallantly. I respectfully recommend him for promotion.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Grosvenor, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, behaved nobly in leading a charge on the rebel works, on the Rains place.

The following officers of my staff accompanied me on the campaign and discharged all the duties that devolved upon them in a most satisfactory manner: Col. C. S. Cotter, First Ohio Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Maj. S. B. Moe, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. Mills, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, inspector; Capt. M. Davis, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. B. Steedman, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. G. McAdams, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence. Col. H. B. Banning, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, served me ably as provost-marshal; Capt. A. R. Keller, assistant quartermaster, reported to me, and rendered me efficient service as quartermaster for my command.

I am deeply indebted to Maj. S. B. Moe, my assistant adjutant-general, for his efficient and gallant services on the field, as well as for the valuable aid which his large experience as a railroad man enabled him to render me in pushing through the trains conveying my troops from Chattanooga to Nashville, and from Murfreesborough to Decatur.

Captain Osborne, Twentieth Indiana Battery, and Captain Aleshire, Eighteenth Ohio Battery, deserve praise for the effective and gallant manner in which they handled their respective batteries.

I am pleased to mention Mr. Stevens, superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Mr. Talmadge, master of transportation at Chattanooga, and Mr. Bryant, assistant superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga road, as most honorable exceptions among the railroad men who have been censured by me for neglect of duty. These gentlemen did everything in their power to aid me in getting over the railroad with my command. I respectfully commend them for their efforts.

I respectfully recommend Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for promotion for distinguished, gallant, and successful services in pursuing, capturing, and destroying the pontoon and supply train of the enemy.

I fully concur in all that General Cruft has said in his report in commendation of the officers of his command.

Mr. James R. Hood, of Chattanooga, accompanied me throughout the campaign, and rendered me efficient and valuable services as a volunteer aide.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, *Chief of Staff.*]

No. 179.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of operations November 29, 1864–January 13, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20, 1865.

The following report of the recent campaign is respectfully submitted:

I had been ordered by Major-General Thomas to organize the troops belonging to Major-General Sherman's field command within this department and report them to Major-General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah. On the 29th day of November, 1864, while on the above duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., an order was received from Major-General Steedman to move that day by rail all available force. A portion of the garrison at Tunnel Hill was withdrawn, and, with the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers from this post, was added to my command. The following statement exhibits the number of officers and men comprising the command on leaving Chattanooga, and the formation of battalions and brigades, temporarily made, to wit:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Total.
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.				
Col. J. G. MITCHELL, commanding.				
First Battalion, Lieut. Col. F. W. Lister	8	526	534	
Second Battalion, Lieut. Col. William O'Brien	4	256	260	
				794
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.				
Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON, commanding.				
First Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel McManus	8	399	407	
Second Battalion, Major Hoskins	6	304	310	
				717

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Total.
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS—Continued.				
Lieutenant-Colonel BANNING, commanding.				
Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Henderson	9	316	325	
Third Battalion, Fourteenth Army Corps, Major Roatch	8	311	319	
				644
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.				
Col. A. G. MALLOY, commanding.				
Field and staff	3	.....	3	
Twentieth Illinois Battalion, Capt. C. C. Cox	1	126	127	
Thirtieth Illinois Battalion, Capt. J. Kemnitzer	1	208	209	
Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, Capt. C. H. Haskin	1	186	187	
Third Battalion, Twentieth Army Corps, Captain Hulbert	6	290	296	
Total	55	2,922	2,977	822

November 30, 1864, reached Cowan Station at 8 a. m., disembarked the command, and bivouacked.

December 1, shipped the command by rail during the night, and left Cowan about daylight. Reached Nashville at 5 p. m. and went into camp in the eastern suburbs of the city. December 2, moved to the hill near Rains' house and built a strong line of fortifications, and a redoubt for the Twentieth Indiana Battery (Captain Osborne commanding), which was upon service with my command this day. December 3, in compliance with orders from Major-General Steedman, abandoned the works built the day previous, and fell back to a line indicated nearer the city. In the new position the right rested at Judge Trimble's house, and the line extending northward across the Murfreesborough pike, the left rested near Major Lewis' house. A substantial line of earth-works, with a protecting line of palisades, and an abatis of brush in front, was speedily constructed. During the day the Eighteenth Ohio Battery (Captain Aleshire commanding) was assigned to me for duty. A strong redoubt was built for the artillery at a point where the line crossed the Murfreesborough turnpike. My command occupied this line until the general assault upon the enemy. The position was materially strengthened from day to day by the construction and raising of a dam across Brown's Creek, at the bridge below, on the Lebanon turnpike. The creek ran nearly parallel to the line of works and about 200 yards in front of the abatis. It became—as the depth of water increased—a material impediment in the way of an assault. My command performed about 4,500 days' work in the construction of this dam. Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor principally superintended its construction, in obedience to orders from district headquarters. Major Roatch, commanding battalion Fourteenth Army Corps, was seriously wounded while superintending a fatigue party at the dam, and the services of this meritorious officer were thereby lost to his command during the residue of the campaign.

December 11. My command was increased on and after the 6th instant by the assignment of recruits arriving from the rear, amounting in the aggregate to 2,327 enlisted men, who were properly armed and distributed to their respective battalions and brigades. The Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Espy commanding, was also added. These re-enforcements brought the effective strength of

the division up to 5,249. This day orders were received directing a reconnaissance in force upon the enemy occupying our old line of works, near Rains' house. Col. J. G. Mitchell, commanding the brigade of detachments from Fourteenth Army Corps, was assigned to that duty. He moved his brigade on the Murfreesborough turnpike for about half a mile, then made a detour to the right, where he formed his lines behind a small ridge and sent his skirmishers to the front; drove in the skirmishers of the enemy, advanced upon his works, and thoroughly reconnoitered his position. The casualties of Colonel Mitchell's command were trifling, having none killed and but 3 or 4 slightly wounded.

December 12, the command was put in shape to move at 6 a. m. on the following morning. December 13, in obedience to orders another reconnaissance was made on the enemy's line near Rains' house. This duty was assigned to Col. A. G. Malloy, commanding brigade of detachment of Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. Colonel Malloy, with 1,200 men of his command, advanced upon the enemy's line at the point indicated. Some sharp skirmishing ensued, but the objects of the reconnaissance were attained. Colonel Malloy's casualties were as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 6; missing, 1; making a total of 8 enlisted men.

December 14, the effective force of the division was 5,359, as shown by the following statement:

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Division headquarters	6	20	26
First Brigade, Colonel Harrison	26	1,033	1,059
Second Brigade, Colonel Mitchell	24	1,104	1,128
Third Brigade, Colonel Grosvenor	39	852	891
Second Brigade (Army of the Tennessee), Colonel Malloy	22	1,925	1,947
Miscellaneous Camp, Captain Eaton	4	304	308
Total	121	5,238	5,359

Orders were again received to be ready to march at 6 a. m. of the next day. Arms were issued to the portion of troops that were unarmed, and command was put in readiness to comply with the order. In the evening orders were received from Major-General Steedman to detail one of the brigades to report for duty to Colonel Morgan, commanding colored brigade, on my left. Lieut. Col. C. H. Grosvenor (who had succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Banning in command of the brigade) was ordered to report to Colonel Morgan. This order detached Colonel Grosvenor's brigade from my immediate control during the operations before Nashville, and it did not again rejoin its command until it reached Murfreesborough, marching by way of Franklin, Tenn.

December 15, according to directions from the major-general commanding, the division moved at 4 a. m., and, abandoning its line of defenses, relieved a portion of the troops of the Fourth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Wood commanding, and Twenty-third Army Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, and held their exterior line of works, picketing also the front from the Acklen place to a point north of Fort Negley, and commanding the approaches to the city by the Granny White, Franklin, Nolensville, and Murfreesborough turnpikes. Details were furnished to support the batteries of artillery in the lines and to garrison Fort Morton, and Redoubt Casino. The brigade of Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor (temporarily reporting to Colonel Morgan) was engaged during the day in the assault on the enemy's works near

Rains' house, and was the only portion of the division in the fight. It suffered considerably in killed and wounded, and behaved creditably. The Twenty-fourth [Twenty-fifth?] Indiana Battery (Captain Sturm), in position on the right of the line, near the Acklen place, was ordered by me, near night-fall, to fire upon a retreating line of rebels which came in sight, passing parallel to my right, from left of the Fourth Corps. The fire was opened with good effect (though at long range) and the rebel line was dispersed in great confusion. Captain Sturm and his officers and artillerists deserve great credit for the precision with which they worked their guns and the good results that followed.

December 16, the command remained in position as of yesterday. The brigade commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor was engaged on the left during the day and contributed its share in the work achieved by Major-General Steedman in that quarter. The assault made upon the enemy's lines and works in the afternoon of this day was under the immediate sight and direction of Major-General Steedman, and the brigade will, without doubt, receive due credit from him. All accounts that reach me speak well of the conduct of the troops in this action. During the afternoon Colonel Mitchell's brigade was moved rapidly out from the works and occupied the hills beyond Rains' house, in compliance with orders, pushing a strong line of skirmishers to Riddle's Hill beyond. The brigade held this position firmly and in shape to repel any attack on the part of the enemy's cavalry to turn the left of the general line, and protected all approaches from the east during the residue of the time this command remained at Nashville.

Monday, December 19, received orders to march to Murfreesborough; moved the command at 6.30 a. m., leaving behind those sick and unable to march, in all, say, 500. Reached La Vergne, fifteen miles, and encamped at night-fall. Tuesday, December 20, marched to Murfreesborough and encamped. Wednesday, December 21, shipped the command on cars, without rations, and started on the morning of 22d for Stevenson. Remained on cars four days. Sunday, December 25, reached Limestone Creek, eight miles beyond Huntsville, and bivouacked. Monday, December 26, marched to bayou near mouth of Limestone Creek, say ten miles, and bivouacked: sent back by train those sick and unable to march, say 400 men.

Tuesday, December 27, waded bayou at 4 a. m., and marched down on north side of Tennessee, nearly opposite mouth of Flint River, and awaited orders. The enemy shelled the transports sent to convey my command over, but no casualties resulted therefrom. Signaled General Steedman information of the enemy's strength, &c., at Decatur, obtained from Colonel Prosser and one of my staff officers. Crossed the river and lagoon beyond, and halted to receive rations from the transports at 4 p. m., as directed by Major-General Steedman. Soon received orders from him to move up to support Colonel Thompson's division, which had been advanced toward Decatur and had been engaged during the afternoon in skirmishing with the enemy. The command was brought up as rapidly as possible and formed in line on Colonel Thompson's right. The enemy opened fire with two pieces of artillery. Some of the shots fell near my line, but without damage. An advance was ordered, and both divisions moved rapidly on the town. The enemy ran away before we reached it, taking his two pieces of artillery, and our troops occupied the place. Marched back to the woodland near Decatur, and encamped for the night.

Wednesday, December 28, marched at 5 p. m., on Courtland road, to Moseley's farm, say three miles west of Decatur, and bivouacked.

Thursday, December 29, marched thirteen miles and a half, to Swope's place, and bivouacked. Friday, December 30, marched at 7 a. m. to Courtland, four miles, and encamped. Remained at Courtland five days.

Wednesday, January 4, 1865, left Courtland at 2 p. m.; marched back to Swope's, and bivouacked. Thursday, January 5, marched at dawn of day; made thirteen miles and a half, and encamped at Moseley's. Here orders were received from Major-General Steedman, advising of his departure, by transports, with the artillery, and turning over the entire infantry command to me. Friday, January 6, crossed the Tennessee at the Decatur pontoon, and sent forward one division to Huntsville, which arrived about dark, the transportation doubling back for the other. It was designed to remain at Huntsville until 1 p. m. of the next day to bring up the residue of the command and to await transportation and the completion of the Paint Rock bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy. At an interview with Brigadier-General Wood, commanding Fourth Corps, then at Huntsville, he requested me strongly to press forward a brigade to Larkinsville, apprehending that the rebel General Lyon might be in the vicinity. Colonel Mitchell's brigade was sent forthwith (at 11.30 p. m.), with instructions to get over Paint Rock Creek in some manner, and reach Larkinsville by march, patrol the country thoroughly, and engage Lyon, if he could be found. Colonel Mitchell used every possible effort to carry out his instructions. He reached Larkinsville on the morning of the 7th, and made an extensive patrol of the surrounding country, and reported that he could hear nothing of Lyon. Saturday, January 7, General Wood advised, at an interview during the morning, that I should personally go to Larkinsville, with all the troops for which transportation could be had. The condition of the troops and the orders of General Steedman, &c., were explained to General Wood. In the emergency, however, I followed his advice. There could be but one train made up at Huntsville; on this Colonel Harrison's brigade was loaded at 12 m. and the train run to Paint Rock Station. Here the railway managers kept the troops until, say, 2 a. m., waiting on westward bound trains, and for repairs of the bridge. A telegraphic instrument was put in operation and communication had with Brigadier-General Wood and Major-General Steedman. Here an order from General Wood reached me by telegraph, based upon instructions from the department commander "to stop the return of Major-General Steedman's troops." The telegraphic message directed me to "disembark the forces that are on the cars immediately, scour the country thoroughly, and find out, if possible, where Lyon is, and get in pursuit of him; he must be found, and either captured or driven across the Tennessee River. General Thomas' orders on this subject are emphatic, and he says you must not go on your way until this work is finished." Here intelligence was received that all the troops on trains following me—Colonels Thompson's, Morgan's, and Salm's brigades—had been stopped and unloaded at Brownsborough, by orders from Brigadier-General Wood; that a portion of these were ordered to New Market by his direction; and that the arrangements for shipping Colonel Malloy's troops had not been carried out. The men were out of rations, the weather now cold, rainy, and disagreeable, and the roads well-nigh impassable for infantry. On reaching Larkinsville a telegraphic message was sent to Colonel Krzyzanowski, commanding at Stevenson, asking a supply of rations; he promptly promised them. Owing to delays on the railways, however, they did not reach the troops in time. The garrison at Larkinsville

consisted of Company M, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, Captain Givens commanding, numbering probably sixty men, and a sort of amateur gathering of mounted men, who styled themselves "Alabama Scouts," under Captain Sparks, say thirty or forty in number. At 7 a. m. all the cavalry and the anomalous scouts were sent to patrol the roads in the direction of Winchester, New Nashville, Robinson's farm, &c., with instructions to keep a strong vedette post at Colonel Province's. Infantry patrols were sent out to watch the approaches leading through the coves, in the direction of Bellefonte, Scottsborough, and Larkinsville. The intelligence which reached my headquarters from all these parties, and from citizens during the day, showed that no enemy was in the vicinity, except the "bushwhacking gangs" of Russell, Hayes, Mead, and Wilson, which constantly infest the mountains in the vicinity. Lyon could not be heard of. At 2.55 p. m. a dispatch was received from Colonel Krzyzanowski reciting a dispatch from Major-General Milroy, as follows:

> General Lyon crossed the mountain last night, going toward Bellefonte. Has 500 men; many of them dressed in Federal overcoats. He has one howitzer.

Colonel Harrison's brigade was immediately loaded on the only train at Larkinsville and started before 4 p. m. to Bellefonte, with instructions to patrol the road from there west to Scottsborough and place a battalion at Bellefonte landing; engage Lyon, if possible, and pursue him at all hazards. He was directed to inform the officer commanding at Scottsborough of the intelligence received; to direct him to make stalwart resistance, and to re-enforce him if he heard firing at Scottsborough. The garrison at Scottsborough consisted of two lieutenants (whose names have been mislaid), and, say, fifty-four colored soldiers of the One hundred and tenth (unorganized) U. S. Colored Volunteers, supposed to be in a substantial earth-work at the place. At about 5.30 p. m. train arrived from the west, the last one bringing Colonel Malloy's brigade. This was immediately sent forward to Scottsborough by rail, at, say, 8 p. m., as soon as the road was clear, with proper instructions. Shortly after Colonel Malloy left, a few single discharges of artillery were heard at long intervals in what citizens said was the direction of Bellefonte. It seemed possible that Harrison had fallen in with Lyon, or that the gun-boats were shelling his river detachment; however, as Colonel Malloy was rapidly nearing Scottsborough and the firing soon ceased, it seemed to demand no special attention. The commanding officer at Scottsborough erred in leaving the earth-works and betaking himself and command to the brick depot building; he made, however, from the latter place a sturdy resistance to the attack of the skirmishers and held out well (as the enemy's prisoners admit), and forced Lyon to dismount and form line of battle, bring up his artillery and use it, thus consuming considerable time. In the meanwhile the two sections preceding Colonel Malloy dashed past the troops on the trains, firing on the enemy, confusing him, and stopping his attack on the garrison. In this confusion and cessation of fire the garrison escaped and came to Colonel Malloy, who was unloading and forming his lines at the water-tank in the edge of the town. A re-enforcement from Colonel Harrison, at Bellefonte, arrived at this time on the east of the place, and the enemy ran away rapidly. Colonel Malloy sent back one of his sections, with one of the lieutenants of the colored troops, to report, reaching headquarters about midnight. This lieutenant was badly stampeded; his statements were miserably incongruous, childish, and improbable; a complete physical terror seemed to possess him, and nothing he stated could be relied on. Colonel

Mitchell's brigade was immediately ordered from Larkinsville, in the direction of the river, to try and intercept Lyon at Perry's house, the junction of the Larkin's Ferry and Gunter's Landing roads. Colonel Mitchell moved at about 2 a. m. Colonel Thompson, arriving from west with his brigade, was sent forward to join Colonel Malloy and press on in pursuit. Colonel Salm's brigade, arriving in the night, was rationed, and soon after day left to follow up Colonel Mitchell by a line more to the right. At daylight the troops were disposed as follows: Colonel Malloy and Colonel Thompson in direct pursuit of Lyon and close on him; Colonel Harrison to his left, pressing down the river and feeling into Bellefonte, Sublett's, McGinn's, and Larkin's Landings, and preventing retreat up the river; Colonels Mitchell and Salm trying to cut him off, by shorter lines to the river, at Roman's and Law's Landings, and to strike the Gunter's Landing road below him. Colonel Mitchell pushed his column rapidly forward. Soon after dawn of day he came upon a detachment of the enemy attempting to burn the bridge across Santa Creek, while the main portion of his forces had swum the creek some three miles below and were passing the junction of the roads at Perry's, say four miles down the Gunter's Landing road. Colonel Mitchell drove off the enemy, extinguished the fire on the bridge, and pushed on after him. He was only about an hour behind him at Perry's Cross-Roads. Colonel Malloy was compelled to delay his pursuit at the creek below for some three hours to construct a crossing for his men. The streams were all flooded, the mud deep, the rain pouring down, and the men (except Colonels Mitchell's and Salm's commands) without rations. I accompanied Colonel Mitchell's column; Colonel Malloy joined this during the afternoon. Pursuit was made vigorously till near night-fall, when the troops were so exhausted that they were bivouacked as an act of humanity. I rode back to Larkinsville, and during [the] evening informed Brigadier-General Wood and Major-General Steedman by telegraph of the condition of affairs, and tried to get at Colonel Morgan's command, to send it from Woodville to strike the Tennessee at mouth of Paint Rock. It was impossible to reach Colonel Morgan, the telegraphic station having been removed from Brownsborough. He came up during the night with his own regiment and Colonel Shafter's. Colonel Morgan was unloaded at Larkinsville to get rations and rest, and Colonel Shafter sent on to Scottsborough to protect that place from guerrillas, who were reported to have been firing at the small guard there during the afternoon. Efforts were again made to have rations at Gunter's Landing by transport, and a message was received from Major-General Steedman announcing their shipment.

Tuesday, January 10, Colonels Mitchell, Malloy, Salm, and Thompson were in motion at 4.30 a. m., continuing the pursuit. I reached the column of Colonel Mitchell soon after dawn of day. Colonel Thompson's command was thrown off to the left to Law's Landing. About eight miles from Guntersville the head of Colonel Mitchell's column struck quite a force of the enemy; probably 100 were in sight. Two battalions were thrown into line, and with the small cavalry force (which was taken from Larkinsville) was pushed for them. They broke to small squads and ran away to the hills and woods on each side and down the road in great confusion; but few shots were fired. The gunboats on the river were at this time shelling the woods on the north side, near Gunter's Landing, and below. The enemy could be seen running about in small detachments in almost every direction and without any order, but, being well mounted, kept beyond musket-range. The column was pressed steadily toward Gunter's Landing, with patrol

parties in every direction on the flanks, and the enemy chased in toward the river. They all, however, that were on the left of the road crossed it in advance of the column, and with those on the right, left rapidly by the roads running down the river. Some were driven into the river-bank, but being mounted could swim the lagoons in the bottom that could not be waded by infantry; here they encountered the gun-boats; a few abandoned their horses, and they were captured by the boats. General Lyon had reached Claysville, opposite Gunter's Landing, the evening before, with the greater portion of his command and the piece of artillery. Citizens reported that he had abandoned his command during the night, and had crossed the river by a scow with the piece of artillery and a portion of his staff. It is probable that about 200 of his command crossed during the night at Law's Landing, and at a point about one mile and a half above Claysville, in canoes and by swimming their horses. The rest of his command at Claysville was collected at the head of the island above on the 11th, attempting to cross, and was alarmed by the coming down of a gun-boat and dispersed; a portion of the command, under Colonel Chenoweth, left Claysville about 12 m. in direction of Deposit. My advance reached Claysville at 2 p. m. Colonel Salm, leaving his men who were barefooted, was sent on immediately toward Deposit, with instructions to make that point or the creek and beyond, if possible, by daylight. He marched his command vigorously, pursuing the enemy retreating as squads, and making the points ordered. The ambulance wagon and artillery harness which General Lyon had with him were captured, as well as those wounded at Scottsborough, viz, 1 captain and 3 soldiers. Patrol parties were sent from Colonels Mitchell's, Malloy's, and Thompson's commands to scour the woods along the river and to watch the various ferrying places in the vicinity. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien's battalion of the Fourteenth Corps detachment was placed opposite Gunter's Landing. The few cattle and sheep the country afforded were collected by the commissary and distributed to the command. The gun-boats on the river had no co-operation with me. I was able to get on board but one of them, the U. S. Grant, I think. The commanding officer was informed of the nature of my dispositions and all the intelligence that had been obtained. By some mistake one of the gun-boats (as Colonel Thompson reported) threw some shells into his camp at Law's Landing, fortunately without hurting anybody. The rebels were much alarmed by the shells of the gun-boats, but there were no casualties from them that could be heard of. Being satisfied that none of the rebel squads had gone up the river Colonel Harrison was ordered to march to the railway, at the nearest point, and load his command for Chattanooga.

Wednesday, January 11, no rations arriving by river, Colonel Malloy's and Colonel Thompson's commands were ordered back to the railway at Larkinsville, by different routes, with instructions to subsist on the country. Colonel Mitchell remained at Claysville, patrolling the country in the vicinity. Colonel Salm pushed his march toward mouth of Paint Rock Creek. On arriving at Honey Comb Creek it was found to be impassable. The few mounted men of the Eleventh Indiana with the command swam the creek and patrolled the country to Paint Rock during the day. It was impossible, however, to catch the small parties of rebels to be seen without a cavalry force. The high waters and impossibility of procuring rations rendered it out of the question to push forward infantry farther. The pursuit was abandoned, therefore, toward night-fall, confirming the experience of all time that troops of the line cannot run down cavalry.

Thursday, January 12, orders were issued to Colonel Salm to march to the railway at Woodville by Honey Comb Valley, and to Colonel Mitchell to make the same point by the mountain road from Claysville. They reached Woodville at dark, obtained rations sent there for them, and were shipped in the night to their former camps at Bridgeport and Chattanooga. One captain (Murray) and 2 soldiers were captured, in addition to those mentioned heretofore, making a total of 2 captains and 5 soldiers. Friday, January 14, the residue of the troops along the railway were rationed, provided with transportation, and returned to the places indicated in Major-General Steedman's orders.

The total casualties of the division in battle on the entire campaign cannot be given with exact accuracy as to names and regiments at this time. It was impossible to prepare correct lists of the recruits received during the last few days at Nashville before starting upon the march, and in some instances, in the haste of arming and equipping the men, this important matter was improperly neglected. It is probable that a number of worthy men have fallen in battle and by disease of whom there is no record. The following statement is made up from the reports of commanding officers, to wit:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Colonel Malloy's brigade	.....	4	4	.....	7	7	.....	6	6	17
Colonel Grosvenor's brigade	3	25	28	5	108	113	.....	33	33	174
Colonel Mitchell's brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	7
Total	3	29	32	5	119	124	.....	42	42	198

Among the officers killed was Capt. E. Grosvenor and First Lieut. Samuel W. Thomas, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers. They fell gallantly leading their commands on the 15th of December, in the assault upon the enemy's works; they held high characters in the service for manly and soldierly qualities. A lieutenant of Second Battalion, Fourteenth Corps, was also killed, whose name and regiment have not yet been obtained. Among the officers wounded were Captains Benedict, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, Henderson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, Brown, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and J. B. Emery, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers.

The number of men who were left at Nashville by direction of the surgeon and from various points sent to hospitals in rear was large, owing to the material of the command reached 1,100 during the campaign. Those left at Nashville were reported at 500; the number sent back by trains from Limestone Creek reached 400, and those from Decatur, by transports, say 200. Several officers were sent back also from these points (and among them some of the best officers in the command), suffering from disease and former wounds. In addition to these a few men were left upon the march at houses, sick and unable to be moved. These were as well cared for as possible, and measures have since been taken to bring them up. The number of deaths from disease among the men since leaving Chattanooga is reported at eleven.

In closing this sketch of the late campaign it is due to the officers and troops of my command to bear unequivocal testimony to the patience, cheerfulness, and pluck with which they endured the fatigues

of forty-six days continued field service in midwinter. The command was hastily thrown together; it consisted of detachments from more than 200 regiments; it was rapidly armed, and from its very composition could be but illy provided with the ordinary appliances which render field service endurable. About one-fourth of the command consisted of soldiers recently from hospital, scarcely convalescent, another fourth of soldiers returned from furlough, and the remaining half of raw recruits of every nationality, without drill or experience of any kind, but earnest and worthy men. The officers as a class were good, and perhaps superior to the average of the army, but they were separated from their regular commands, without their personal baggage, camp furniture, servants, change of clothing, stationery, &c., and many of them without money or time to procure any supply of these necessities. The command left without ambulances or wagons. The medical department had not adequate supplies. Measles, small-pox, and camp disorders were constantly appearing among the new men, and often at points beyond the reach of hospitals. The weather was bitter cold at times, and during the coldest days there was much suffering by transportation on the railway. In spite of all such difficulties, however, the division performed its share of military and fatigue duty during the campaign; it built its share of defenses at Nashville, and not only held them but participated to some extent in the general assault; it moved by rail 451 miles and marched 155 miles, wading streams and laboring through mud and rain; it was from necessity out of rations sometimes for days. These sufferings are incident to a soldier's life, but they are much lessened by experience and thorough organization, neither of which this division had. It is simple justice to both the soldiers and officers of this provisional division that the services they have rendered should be thoroughly understood, and that their individual reputations shall not suffer in their commands with charges of idleness or shirking during their absence.

The officers necessarily were compelled to become responsible for arms, equipments, ordnance stores, clothing, &c., and to issue them irregularly in the exigency to men of all regiments, and many who did not know their assignments. A liberal course of settlement should be adopted by the supervising authorities of the various departments with regard to these officers.

Hereto are appended the reports of Colonels Harrison, Mitchell, Malloy, and Grosvenor, commanding brigades of this division, also that of Colonel Salm (covering his services in pursuit of Lyon), marked, respectively, A, B, C, D, and E.* Reports from the other brigade commanders of the part taken by their brigades in the "tramp" after Lyon have not been as yet received.

It affords me pleasure to say of Colonels Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, Mitchell, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers, who commanded, each, one of the brigades of the division, that throughout the campaign they performed their duties and handled their commands in a creditable and soldierly manner. They are brigade commanders of much experience and reputation in the army, and deserve well for long and faithful services and for their management of their respective commands on the recent campaign. Col. Felix Prince Salm, commanding Sixty-eighth New York, who served with me in command of a temporary brigade (after leaving Decatur), is an officer of experience

* See pp. 519, 524, 532, 526, 801.

in European armies, and is commended for the zeal, energy, and good sense which he brings to the service of the Government. Lieutenant-Colonels Banning, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio, and Grosvenor, of Eighteenth Ohio, each commanded for a short while a brigade of the division; they are good officers, and rendered the country service which should be remembered. Colonels Thompson, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanded brigades of colored soldiers for a short while with me. Their troops were disciplined and behaved uniformly well. These officers are entitled to the consideration of the Government for their personal efforts on the late campaign, and for the good results flowing from their labors in demonstration of the problem that colored men can be made soldiers. It is impossible to note all the deserving officers in command of battalions or companies of the division. The reports of the brigade commanders contain general and special notices of these officers, and the attention of the major-general commanding is directed particularly to them. The cheerful manner in which Captain Givens (Company M, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry), commanding garrison at Larkinsville, responded to all orders from my headquarters, and the valuable service which his command rendered from thorough knowledge of the surrounding country, is entitled to creditable mention.

My staff consisted of the following officers, viz: Capt. John A. Wright, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. G. W. Marshall, assistant quartermaster; Capt. A. C. Ford (Thirty-first Indiana), acting commissary of subsistence; Capt. A. Vallendar (One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. L. S. Windle (One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), ordnance officer; Surg. J. D. Cotton (Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry), medical director; First Lieut. I. N. Leonard (Ninth Indiana Volunteers), acting aide-de-camp. Each of these officers merits my thanks for the satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties, and they are all worthy of higher positions than they hold.

With my regards to the major-general commanding district, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Etowah.

No. 180.

Report of Col. Benjamin Harrison, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations November 29, 1864–January 12, 1865.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 12, 1865.

In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the time of its leaving Chattanooga (November 29) to the present date:

The organization of the brigade, begun about the 20th of November, had been but partially perfected when orders were received on the 29th of November to take the field. The brigade consisted of three battalions,

designated, respectively, the First, Second, and Third, each composed, as far as possible, of the officers and men belonging to the corresponding divisions of the Twentieth Army Corps—the First Battalion, with an effective force of 290, was commanded by Captain Hulbert, —— Regiment ——; the Second Battalion, with an effective force of 301, was in command of Major Hoskins, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers; the Third Battalion was in command of Lieutenant-Colonel McManus, One hundred and second Illinois Volunteers, with an effective force of 406 men; making an aggregate effective force of 1,000 men in the brigade. Quite a large proportion of the men thus designated as effective were, in fact, quite unfit for duty in the field—many were still suffering from wounds received in the Georgia campaign; others were fresh from the hospitals and only partly convalescent from attacks of sickness; while a still larger number were raw recruits, utterly uninstructed and not inured to hardship. The recruits represented almost every European nationality, and very many of them were unable to speak or understand the simplest words of our language.

On the 29th of November, 1864, at 5 p. m., my brigade was placed upon the cars at Chattanooga, and shortly after started in the direction of Nashville. (Before starting, however, my First Battalion, Captain Hulbert, was detached and ordered to report to Colonel Malloy, commanding brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps.) At 10 a. m. the following day we arrived at Cowan Station, where the troops were unloaded and placed in position. At 7 p. m. of the same day orders were received from Brigadier-General Cruft, commanding Provisional Division, Army of the Cumberland, to put the troops again upon the cars, which was accomplished by 10 p. m.

At daylight the following day, December 1, the trains were again started in the direction of Nashville, at which place we arrived about dusk without incident. The troops were unloaded and put in bivouac for the night, and the following morning, December 2, were moved and put in position on a hill near the house of Mr. Rains, my brigade holding the right of the line. This position was intrenched and held until the following day, December 3, when we were ordered to retire our line, and were placed in position at right angles with the Murfreesborough turnpike, facing eastward, my brigade in two lines, still holding the right, which rested upon the premises of Judge J. Trimble. A short line of earth-works was here constructed, protected by abatis and picket work, the Third Battalion occupying the works and the Second being in reserve, except one company, which was placed in rear of J. Trimble's house, to cover our right flank. My command continued to occupy this position, without material change or any important incident, till the 9th day of December, when Captain Hulbert (First Battalion) was ordered to report to me for duty, and was placed in position, on the right of Judge Trimble's house, in a line of works, refused to cover the right flank.

On the evening of the 14th of December orders were received to have the command ready to march at 4 a. m. the following morning, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man and three days' rations. At the hour named the brigade was in motion, and was conducted to the right and ordered to relieve Kimball's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, by placing a strong skirmish line in the works occupied by that division. This was accomplished shortly after daylight, the right of my line resting on a hill about 300 yards to the right of the Granny White pike, and the left extending well toward Fort Casino. The troops were kept in this position, under arms, during this and the fol-

lowing day while the battle of Nashville was progressing in their front. No demonstration was made upon the line held by us, nor were any of my troops engaged, though the artillery in my line opened somewhat effectively.

On the morning of the 19th the brigade was, in obedience to orders from General Cruft, withdrawn from this position and put in march for Murfreesborough. The weather and roads were of the very worst description, the mud being shoe-top deep, and the rain pouring in torrents upon the knapsacks and blankets gave them an additional weight, which greatly burdened the men, and not a few were left along the roadside, there not being a single ambulance for the entire command. We were encamped about dark at La Vergne, having made a distance of sixteen miles. The next day at 10 o'clock the command was comfortably encamped at Murfreesborough, on a portion of the old battle-field of Stone's River. At 8 a. m. of the following day (December 21) orders were received to put the men upon the cars, and by 10 a. m. the brigade was loaded in box-cars, about sixty men inside and twenty on top of each car. Soon after the cars were loaded the weather turned suddenly and severely cold, accompanied by a piercing wind. Those on top soon found the cold unbearable, and many became so benumbed with cold that it was with great difficulty they could be got off the cars. Added to this cause of suffering and complaint the men were without rations, and none could be procured until we could reach Stevenson. I had great difficulty in keeping the men to their duty, but most of them endured their suffering with as much fortitude as could have been expected. Rations were issued at Stevenson on the evening of the 23d, and, without unloading, the train proceeded on the road toward Huntsville.

December 25 we arrived at Limestone Creek, fifteen miles from Decatur, where the troops were unloaded, and on the morning of the 26th we took up the march for the Tennessee River at the mouth of the creek. On the march this day the troops were compelled to wade a creek three feet deep, and on the following morning were called upon to wade a bayou much deeper and forty-five yards wide. This unusual exposure was endured by the men with even greater cheerfulness than could have been expected, as it was a severe trial of the physical constitution and of the patriotism of the men to require them to wade such streams in midwinter.

On the morning of the 27th of December the Provisional Division had arrived at a point on the north bank of the Tennessee River about two miles above Decatur. About this time the transports bearing the colored troops and the gun-boats came down and landed in fine style on the south bank opposite. After the disembarkation of those troops my brigade was ferried over by the transports and landed on the south side. Soon after landing the enemy opened with a section of artillery and dropped some shells near us, but without damage. When the whole command had crossed we were moved over the mouth of a bayou which completely surrounded the place of landing and put in position on a ridge beyond. Very soon after and while preparing to issue rations received an order to move my brigade forward and form on the right of Colonel Sahn's brigade, which was advancing toward Decatur. This order was promptly executed, and having deployed a skirmish line my command advanced in line of battle through a very dense wood and underbrush toward Decatur. While forming the enemy burst a few shells over my lines, but, as it appeared afterward, the enemy on our advance immediately withdrew the artillery and evacuated the place. We moved from Decatur

on the eve of the 28th after dark and marched out two miles on the Courtland road, when we encamped. This march, though short, was very trying. The weather was severely cold, the road difficult and muddy, and at our encampment no sufficient amount of wood could be found to make the men comfortable. On the 29th the command marched twelve miles and encamped at Swope's farm.

On the 30th we moved into Courtland and went into camp, and remained there until the evening of January 4, when we took up the return march and arrived at Decatur on the morning of the 6th. Having crossed the river on the pontoon bridge we immediately embarked on the cars for Chattanooga. At midnight same day we were unloaded and put in camp about two miles out from Huntsville, and remained there until noon of the following day, when we were again placed upon the cars and ran as far as Larkinsville, when we were again unloaded, and remained until the evening of the 8th. At 4 p. m. of this day I received verbal orders from Brigadier-General Croft to proceed with my brigade to Bellefonte Station, ten miles above Larkinsville, to intercept a force of rebel cavalry under General Lyon, reported to be moving in that direction to cross the Tennessee River. I at once put my command on the cars and proceeded toward Bellefonte. In passing I stopped the train at Scottsborough and informed the lieutenant commanding there that the enemy, 800 strong, with one piece of artillery, was moving toward the railroad, and that if he was attacked I would re-enforce him. I arrived at Bellefonte Station just at dusk. The troops were immediately unloaded, and a detachment of fifteen mounted men from the Eleventh Indiana and First Alabama Cavalry (which accompanied me) was sent north on the Winchester road (which crosses the railroad at this point), under the command of Lieut. S. G. Willets, of my staff, to ascertain the direction in which the enemy was moving. Infantry scouts were also dispatched to the town of Bellefonte, one mile and a half south of the railroad, and about one mile from the river, and a patrol started back on the railroad toward Scottsborough to gather the earliest information of the presence of the enemy. While awaiting the report of these parties the troops were put in position near the stockade, one battalion occupying the work. About 12 p. m., and before any report had been received from my scouts, some scattering musketry was heard in the direction of Scottsborough, five miles west on the railroad. The troops were kept in readiness to move whenever the locality of the enemy might be discovered. While thus waiting a train going east stopped at Bellefonte Station, and reported to the sergeant of the guard that Scottsborough had been attacked, and that the lieutenant commanding there desired a re-enforcement of fifty to seventy-five men. I at once sent an order to Captain Titus, who had already started with a patrol of fifty men in that direction, to push rapidly forward, and if possible to throw himself in to the relief of the garrison, and hold the enemy in check until I could re-enforce with the brigade. Shortly afterward another train passed up the road, and they (hailed by me) reported that there was no attack on Scottsborough, that only a few guerrillas had placed some obstructions on the track, and that most of the firing had been done by the guard on the train. This led me to believe that the movement on Scottsborough was only a feint and that the real crossing could yet be attempted at Bellefonte. In a few minutes the musketry firing was renewed at Scottsborough, and was soon followed by five discharges of artillery, after which all firing ceased. The fight certainly did not last more than half an hour. I was now satisfied that the real attack

had been made at Scottsborough, and concluded that the garrison of colored troops (fifty-five in number) had been overcome. I felt satisfied that the enemy would not delay long at Scottsborough, but would probably push on at once for some of the ferries on the river. My cavalry returned about this time and brought with them two citizens residing in Maynard's Cove (and one notorious guerrilla), who had seen Lyon's command nine miles from and going toward Scottsborough one hour and a half before sunset, and who estimated his force at 800 cavalry and one light piece of artillery, and that his men said that they intended to attack Scottsborough. I at once started the cavalry through the town of Bellefonte, with directions to keep the road running from that point toward Huntsville parallel to the river, and to feel in to the river at the Bellefonte and McGinn ferries, to ascertain whether the enemy were attempting either of those crossings. At 2 a. m. [9th] I started with my entire force (leaving a garrison of fifty convalescents in the stockade) to follow the road taken by the cavalry. This part of the night was very dark and the mud and water deep, so that our progress was very slow. I halted at daylight at Snodgrass' farm, on Dry Creek, and gave the men time to breakfast while a bridge was built over the stream. Having definitely learned that the enemy had moved southwest from Scottsborough, I concluded that he would not strike the river above Larkin's Landing, but I continued my march parallel to the river toward that landing, feeling in with my cavalry frequently, so as to be certain that the enemy did not slip between me and the river.

About 12 m. this day I received an order from General Cruft directing me to have my command at daylight of the 9th at the Bellefonte Ferry, and stating that Colonel Malloy's brigade would be at Sublett's Landing, two miles and a half below. As I had already ascertained that the enemy had moved farther down the river (a fact not known to the general when the order was written), I deemed it my duty to disregard it and push on down the river. My march was miserably slow, and at 4.30 p. m. I found myself at Squire Hodges' farm, on Rosebury Creek. As my men had been out of rations all day and very much exhausted, I halted for the night and pressed some teams to send back to Scottsborough for rations. In the morning Rosebury Creek was so swollen by rains as to render it impossible to cross with infantry, and having learned that two brigades had already reached Larkin's Landing I did not deem it best to push on by the circuitous route I would be obliged to follow, but concluded to remain where I would be in position to intercept the enemy should he attempt to push his way back into the mountains. Accordingly I lay in camp during the 10th day of January awaiting orders from General Cruft and keeping my cavalry out watching for straggling parties of the enemy. On the morning of the 11th received orders to move my command to the nearest railroad station, and if I could procure transportation to come on to Chattanooga and report to General Steedman. Having succeeded in getting a train from Mr. Bryant, military superintendent railroad, I left Scottsborough about 2 p. m. the 11th instant, and, taking up my small garrison at Bellefonte, arrived at Chattanooga at 3 a. m. the 12th instant, and reported to General Steedman, as ordered.

In concluding I must say that the campaign, though not characterized by much fighting, was one of unusual severity and hardship, and considering the character of the men composing the command, certainly much more was accomplished and endured by it than could in reason have been expected. My officers were utterly without baggage and often without blankets, and several times without rations. They dis-

charged their duties faithfully and cheerfully. The officers of my staff, who, with me, shared all the privations spoken of above, are entitled to my thanks and this public acknowledgment for their energy and intelligence. Two battalion commanders and ten line officers and two of my staff were returned sick during the campaign, while 240 enlisted men were sent back exhausted and sick.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. A. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 181.

Reports of Col. John G. Mitchell, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations November 29, 1864–January 13, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Near Nashville, Tenn., [December —, 1864].

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions received from General Croft, I have the honor to report the result of a reconnaissance toward Rains' house:

The command was in motion in fifteen minutes from the time the order was received. The skirmish line was promptly moved into the woods on this side of the said house; the outhouses were held by a small guard of the enemy, who were promptly driven back upon the main house and into the principal line of their works. The line was advanced to and held Rains' house, but was unable to drive the enemy from their works, which are about 100 yards from the house. My line could not be extended to the left because every man who understood skirmishing was already on the line. I therefore withdrew. My belief is that the line was not held in great force, but was occupied by a greater number of men than would be intended for a mere lookout.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MITCHELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Courtland, Ala., January 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign just ended:

November 29, pursuant to orders, left Chattanooga on railway. November 30, arrived at Cowan, Tenn., bivouacked, and at dark received orders to re-embark on the cars and proceed to Nashville.

December 2, moved down the Nolensville road one mile, and, with my entire command, prepared a line of intrenchments on a commanding eminence between the Nolensville road and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. December 3, abandoned the position of yesterday and

retired to a range of low hills nearer Nashville; threw up a line of works, with my right resting on the Murfreesborough road, extending to the left toward the Lebanon road. December 4 to 10, remained quietly in camp, drilling and performing ordinary camp duties. December 11, received orders at 11 a. m. to make a reconnaissance toward Rains' house, to the right and front of the Murfreesborough road. In fifteen minutes from the reception of the order the command was moving. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the almost impassable condition of the roads and fields the reconnaissance was accomplished with entire satisfaction and the object fully attained. December 11 to 15, remained in camp. December 15, at 3 a. m. moved into the works to the right of Franklin road. December 16, moved with command after dark and occupied the line of fortifications erected on the 2d instant. December 19, marched to La Vergne, and bivouacked. December 20, marched to vicinity of Murfreesborough. December 21 to 26, on the cars en route between Murfreesborough and Limestone Creek, Ala. December 26, disembarked and marched through Mooresville toward Tennessee River. December 27, reached river, crossed, formed line of battle at dark, and moved to Decatur. December 28, resumed march toward Courtland. December 30, reached Courtland and moved into camp.

It would be doing injustice to the officers and men under me to fail to notice the uniform zeal and earnestness displayed in the performance of every duty assigned them in this most severe campaign. The command, composed in large part of disabled officers and men just recruited or drafted into the service, was most difficult to maneuver in the outstart. It affords me great satisfaction to say that I have never known duties more faithfully performed or dangers and hardships more uncomplainingly borne than during the present campaign, which has required all the fortitude and endurance heretofore displayed in the history of this struggle.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MITCHELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., January 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the supplemental report of the operations of this brigade during the latter part of the campaign just ended:

Pursuant to orders this command left camp at Courtland, Ala., on the 6th of January, and arrived at Decatur on the morning of the 7th instant, where it was embarked on the cars for Huntsville, at which point it arrived at 9 p. m. of the same day. Owing to the destruction of the railroad bridge across Paint Rock River the brigade could not proceed, and was ordered into camp two miles from Huntsville, on the Meridian road. At 2 a. m., two hours after going into camp, I received an order to re-embark my command on the cars and proceed to Larkinsville to the relief of the garrison, which was threatened by the enemy. Arrived at Paint Rock River just at dawn of day of the 8th instant,

crossed the whole command on rafts, and reached Larkinsville at 12 m. of that day. Scouting parties were immediately sent to all parts of the surrounding country to gain information, but nothing of importance gathered. On the morning of the 9th instant my command marched, at 4 o'clock, to the intersection of the Scottsborough and Larkinsville roads. Here my scouts brought the information that the enemy had passed down the Bellefonte road eight hours before, taking the direction of Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River. I moved the command as speedily as possible, on a country road, in the direction of Guntersville. The advance guard came upon small detachments of the enemy in the act of burning the bridge across Santa. The skirmishers fired on the enemy and rushed upon the bridge, throwing off a large pile of burning timbers. But little injury was done to the bridge, and the command was delayed a few minutes in crossing. But for the prompt action of the skirmishers we must have been delayed some hours in the pursuit. Command bivouacked at Pendergrass' house during the night. On 9th instant moved to Claysville. On the 10th the advance in sight of small parties of enemy during most of the morning. The Third Battalion, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, was moved down to the landing at Guntersville. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien captured a small amount of stores and an ambulance, &c., which was turned over to the quartermaster's department. 11th, remained in camp at Claysville. Third Battalion still at Gunter's Landing. 12th, marched at daylight for Woodville, twenty-two miles distant, without rations except for breakfast. Arrived at Woodville at 6 p. m., drew rations for two days, and immediately embarked on the cars for Chattanooga, where we arrived on the evening of the 13th instant.

General Lyon's cavalry was actually broken up through the persistent pursuit to which he was subjected, and although but few of them were captured they were completely disorganized and fled in small squads, escaping as they best could through the mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MITCHELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 182.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grosvenor, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 15–20, 1864.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stevenson, Ala., December 23, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade during the recent campaign in front of Nashville:

On the evening of December 14 I received your orders to report with my command "in trim for fighting" to Col. Thomas J. Morgan, on the Murfreesborough turnpike, the next morning at daylight. I at once communicated in writing with that officer, and by his direction met him at his headquarters and was advised of plans, and received definite orders at 5 a. m. December 15. My command was as follows: Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. J. Espy commanding; Eighteenth

Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Ebenezer Grosvenor commanding, and the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Army Corps, Capt. D. H. Henderson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, commanding. I moved on the left of Colonel Morgan's brigade, and formed in rear of, and in support of, his line of battle, on the Murfreesborough road, left in front, resting at the picket-line. Shortly afterward I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Espy with the Sixty-eighth Indiana to protect the left flank and guard against a sudden movement of the enemy to turn Colonel Morgan's left, should any be attempted, and I pushed that regiment well out to the left of Rains' house to such a distance as to insure the safety of the skirmishers of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, then pressing rapidly forward. By order of Colonel Morgan I followed the movements of his line of battle, pushing my two remaining regiments well up to the enemy's works near Rains' house, and protected them under the slope of the hill. The skirmish line of Colonel Morgan's command now met with strong resistance, and his first line of battle being checked in its movements by the fire of the enemy posted behind his line of intrenchments, Colonel Morgan ordered me to assault with the Eighteenth Ohio and the Second Battalion the works in my front. He at the same time indicated, by pointing to certain trees in the woods, the earth-work I was to strike and carry if possible. I communicated the order to my command and went forward myself to assist in the execution. Before arriving at the works we had to pass over a corn-field completely covered and enfiladed by the enemy's work. Two picket fences also stood right in our path, and these we had to remove. This accomplished, Captain Grosvenor moved rapidly with his command, by the right flank, at double-quick across the field, striking the salient of the enemy's work. The regiment charged gallantly over the palisade defense in front of the angle of the work, and succeeded in gaining with near 100 men the interior of the work. The testimony of all the men and officers in sight shows that Captain Grosvenor led the head of his regiment full upon the enemy's work, discharged his pistol in the very face of the enemy, and while springing over the embankment he fell forward dead, shot by two balls. Lieut. Samuel W. Thomas fell instantly killed while removing the palisades so as to admit his men. His body lay within ten feet of the works. In the meantime I led the Second Battalion in person to the assault of the right and southern angle of the work. In this I was ably assisted by Captains Henderson, Brown, and other officers of the battalion, and all that could be was done to bring the line to an assault of the work. But the troops were mostly new conscripts, convalescents, and bounty jumpers, and on this occasion, with but few honorable exceptions, behaved in the most cowardly and disgraceful manner. The enemy, seeing the men hesitating and wavering, fired a heavy volley and stampeded the whole line. In vain the officers tried to rally the men; in vain the old soldiers rushed forward themselves; the line broke, and nearly all the men fled from the field. This great misfortune left the enemy free to converge his whole fire upon the Eighteenth Ohio, which he did, and finally drove it, stubbornly fighting its way, off the ground. Captain Benedict, second in rank in the Eighteenth, was wounded soon after the death of Captain Grosvenor, and, being temporarily disabled, was succeeded in command by Lieut. Charles Grant. Capt. D. H. Henderson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, Second Battalion, while heroically endeavoring to rally his disordered men, was severely wounded, and after the retreat left the field.

I withdrew my command by order of Colonel Morgan and reformed my lines, my right resting at the orphan asylum, and again advanced, throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers. Later, the enemy opened heavily with a battery against Colonel Thompson, on the west of the railroad, and I deployed the Sixty-eighth Indiana, supported by the Eighteenth Ohio, and pressed back the enemy's skirmishers on the flank of his battery. My skirmishers of the Sixty-eighth Indiana advanced skillfully and rapidly, opened so effective a fire upon the enemy's flank as to totally silence the fire of his battery for the balance of the day.

Friday, December 16, I moved at 7 a. m., the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Troops, Major Joy commanding, being added to my command. We moved over the battle-field of the day before and found our dead all stripped of their clothing and left exposed upon the open field. After crossing the Nolensville road we came in sight of the enemy, strongly posted on the Overton Hill, near the Franklin road, and at about noon joined the left of the Fourth Army Corps, in line facing south in front of the position. Here we remained until about 4 p. m., the enemy annoying our position by a constant fire upon us. We then formed to assault Overton Hill. I formed my brigade on the left of that of Colonel Thompson, as follows: Eighteenth U. S. Colored Troops and Second Battalion, Captain Brown commanding, in the first line; Eighteenth Ohio and Sixty-eighth Indiana in the second line. We advanced through a small thicket and crossed rapidly over a wide, open cornfield under a sharp fire of grape and canister. While crossing this field the brigade of Colonel Thompson (or several regiments of it) moved by left oblique so rapidly as to throw a portion of my command into confusion, and finally crossed my front and came out on my left. The inexperience of the men of the Second Battalion, the wounding of the brave Captain Brown, commanding, as also the absence of the next officer in rank, Captain Riggs, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, threw that organization in such confusion that it could not be rallied, and I saw it no more during the campaign until I arrived at Murfreesborough. The remainder of the brigade pushed promptly forward, crossed the field, and pushed their skirmishers up to the base of the hill under the enemy's works. But the first assault of the Fourth Corps had failed, my line had become too weak to accomplish much without support, and none was at hand. I halted my line in the timber, and held my ground until ordered to retire. I reformed at nearly right angles and easterly from my original position, and on the right of Colonel Thompson. Here we threw up barricades. But we again moved forward, my right closing on the left of the Fourth Corps, and the enemy fled in great confusion from the hill, and the whole line pressed forward in pursuit and encamped for the night near Brentwood.

Saturday, 17th, we moved forward, generally deployed in line of battle, on the east of the Franklin road, reaching Franklin at dark. We did no fighting. Sunday, 18th, after marching three miles south of Franklin, the command was ordered to Murfreesborough, where it arrived Tuesday, the 20th instant.

I have the honor to forward lists of killed, wounded, and missing herewith.*

We captured about 60 prisoners, a portion of whom were turned over and receipted for, and others were informally transferred to the Fourth Corps and other commands.

* Embodied in table, p. 102.

Permit me to speak briefly of the great gallantry and high qualities of Captain Grosvenor, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died so gallantly at the head of his command. He was a true, efficient, and chivalrous soldier. Always prompt in the discharge of duty, courteous, truthful, and honest in his official associations, pure in heart, simple and unostentatious in life, brave and dashing in action, the service and the country have sustained an irreparable loss.

Lieutenant Thomas, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, also killed, was a brave, gallant, and faithful soldier, and gave promise for the future.

The Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers behaved with great gallantry and true soldierly endurance throughout. Its men are well drilled, its officers brave and efficient. Lieutenant-Colonel Espy rendered me most invaluable services, both as regimental commander, staff officer, and brigade commander during my illness from the 19th till the 23d of December. I recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Espy as a first-rate soldier and worthy man.

Captain Benedict, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in each battle, and finally disabled and carried from the field. He is a most thoroughly reliable and efficient officer, and long ago deserved promotion.

Captains Henderson and Brown, of the Second Battalion, behaved well, as did also without exception all the officers of that unfortunate command on the two fields. It was not from want of gallantry on their part that their battalion failed.

The Eighteenth Ohio gives promise to sustain fully the good names of the organizations from which it was formed.

My thanks are due to Lieut. E. P. Johnson, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general on my staff, for his courage, perseverance, and faithfulness in the discharge of his duty in camp and field, as also Lieut. Joseph E. Chapman, acting commissary of subsistence and aide-de-camp, for his efficient aid on the field.

Lieut. T. A. Beaton, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, reported to me on the field each day, and, although not on duty within this department, volunteered his efficient assistance in many ways.

Surgeon Jenner, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, brigade surgeon, although without proper supplies or facilities, distinguished himself by his devotion to the sick and the wounded during the whole of the arduous campaign. I owe him especial thanks for his care and skillful attention to myself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. GROSVENOR,

Lieut. Col. Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division.*

No. 183.

Report of Capt. John M. Benedict, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH OHIO INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the two days' battle before Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

In obedience to orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, commanding Third Brigade, First Provisional Division, Army of the Cum-

berland, the regiment, commanded by Capt. E. Grosvenor, moved out at daylight and took position on the Murfreesborough turnpike near the picket-line. Soon after the fighting commenced the regiment was moved forward in the second line, over an open field, until within a short distance of the enemy's works. There we halted for a short time, and remained under cover until ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, commanding brigade, to charge and take the rebel works in our front. The regiment charged gallantly under a galling fire up to the works, and succeeded in reaching the interior of the works with near a hundred men, but finally had to fall back on account of not being properly supported on the left. The Second Battalion, Fourteenth Army Corps, started on the charge at the same time, and on the left of my regiment, but at the first volley from the enemy it broke and run from the field in confusion, leaving the enemy to concentrate his whole fire on my regiment. The regiment remained at the works ten or fifteen minutes, when it was ordered by Lieutenant Grant to fall back, which it did, fighting stubbornly as it went. Captain Grosvenor fell dead, pierced by three balls, soon after reaching the works. Lieut. Samuel W. Thomas was also killed at about the same time. When within about forty yards of the works I was struck by a spent ball on the knee, paralyzing my leg and rendering me quite helpless; Captain Grosvenor being killed and myself wounded, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Charles Grant, next in rank, who deserves great praise for the promptness displayed in bringing the regiment off and reforming it. After the regiment was reformed I was assisted to mount a horse, and commanded the regiment during the rest of the fight. Soon after reforming, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was moved to the right, and took position directly in front of Rains' house. I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor to push forward a heavy line of skirmishers to annoy and silence, if possible, a rebel battery, situated in the rear of Rains' house, on the west side of the railroad, that was shelling our troops on the right; the skirmish line moved forward, under Lieutenants Grant and Collings, who pushed it rapidly up to Rains' house; the battery was silenced, and only fired two or three more shots during the afternoon. The regiment remained on the skirmish line until dark, when it was relieved by the colored troops, when we moved back a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

December 16, the enemy fell back during the night. We marched at 7 a. m. over the battle-field of the day before; our dead that had been left on the field had been stripped of their clothing by the enemy and left exposed on the open field. We moved across the Nolensville pike and found the enemy strongly posted on Overton Hill, near the Franklin pike. My regiment took position in the second line, west of the railroad and near the foot of Overton Hill. At about 4 p. m. the order was given to assault the enemy, strongly posted on the hill. We moved forward at double-quick, through a small piece of woods with thick underbrush, and across an open corn-field, under a very heavy fire of grape and canister. When within about 100 yards of the enemy's works the line was halted, and remained under cover in a small ravine until ordered to fall back. Just as the command was halted I received a very painful wound in the mouth, which made it necessary for me to leave the field. I turned over the command of the regiment to Lieut. Charles Grant, who commanded during the rest of the campaign.

The regiment, composed of different detachments hastily thrown together but a short time before the battle, fought nobly. The officers and soldiers, without an exception, deserve great praise for their sol-

dierly endurance throughout the two days' fight. I wish to speak briefly of the gallantry and soldierly qualities of Captain Grosvenor and Lieutenant Thomas, who died so nobly at the head of their commands; they were both brave and efficient officers.

Lieut. J. B. Emery was severely wounded on the first day while bravely leading his command against the enemy's works. Lieutenants Grant, Collings, and Lynch deserve special mention for the promptness in which they obeyed all my orders. Lieut. D. M. Bates, acting adjutant, rendered me invaluable service during the campaign; he is a good and worthy officer, and deserves promotion. Lieut. R. B. Chappell, acting regimental quartermaster, although not in the fight, rendered me very valuable assistance; by his untiring energy the command was well supplied with rations and ammunition at all times during the fight.

Owing to the scarcity of officers several companies were necessarily commanded by sergeants. Those who distinguished themselves as such are Sergts. B. F. Davis, Company A; Jerome F. Fry, Company C; James G. Irwin, Second Ohio; and Henry Carr, Twenty-fourth Ohio. They are all good soldiers and deserve promotion.

To Sergt. William H. Emrick, Thirty-fifth Ohio, I owe especial thanks for his assistance in helping me off the field when wounded in the first day's fight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BENEDICT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. P. JOHNSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 184.

Report of Capt. Milton A. Osborne, Twentieth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH INDIANA BATTERY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twentieth Indiana Battery in the engagement near Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864:

The battery was engaged from 8 a. m. of the 15th instant throughout the day, both sections having taken position early in the day within 500 yards of the enemy's main line of works, the right section operating with Colonel Morgan's U. S. Colored Brigade, and the left section with Colonel Thompson's U. S. Colored Brigade. The right section changed its position at 10 a. m., and took a position in the open field within 300 yards of the enemy's works, and held the position until the infantry—Colonel Morgan's and Colonel Grosvenor's brigades—had passed to the rear and reformed, in the meantime keeping up a continual fire, which enabled the infantry the more successfully to be withdrawn. This section then retired and took a position northeast of the Rains house, immediately behind the skirmish line of Colonel Morgan's brigade, where the section remained, keeping up a continual fire until night.

Early on the morning of the 16th the two sections of the battery were brought together and moved, with Colonel Morgan's brigade,

across the Nolensville pike, to a position on the left of Colonel Thompson's brigade, which was then on the left of the Fourth Corps, shelling the woods as the column advanced, where the battery participated in the general engagement which then took place, and from this position, on the extreme left of the line, kept a constant and terribly effective fire on the enemy's artillery, in position on the Overton Hill, during the charges which were made by the infantry. The enemy's artillery being silenced and captured, and our infantry having possession of the work, at about 5 p. m., I moved the battery in the general pursuit with Colonel Morgan's brigade.

The casualties on the 15th instant were as follows.*

Five horses were killed—3 by musketry, 2 by shell; 9 horses were wounded—2 by shell, 7 by musketry.

The following ammunition was expended:

	Shot.	Shell.	Spherical case.	Total.
First day	272	176	176	624
Second day	160	230	290	780
Total	432	406	466	1 204

No casualties on the 16th instant.

I take pleasure in reporting the good conduct of officers and men of the command throughout the engagement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

MILTON A. OSBORNE.
Captain Twentieth Indiana Battery, Commanding.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Etowah.

No. 185.

Reports of Col. Adam G. Malloy, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Second Brigade (Army of the Tennessee), of operations November 30–December 27, 1864, and January 8–12, 1865.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Courtland, Ala., January 3, 1865.

In compliance with your circular of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 30th of November, 1864, my brigade was temporarily bivouacking near Chattanooga, Tenn., when I received orders from General Cruft, commanding division, to proceed to the railroad and embark at once.

On the evening of December 1, 1864, the command arrived safely at Nashville, Tenn. On the afternoon of December 2 my brigade was ordered to the front by the general commanding, and occupied a position about one mile east of Nashville, its right resting on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and threw up works. These works were occupied

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 officers and 6 men wounded.

until the morning of the 3d, when I was ordered back to within the limits of the city, where my command occupied a position between the Lebanon and Murfreesborough pikes, my right resting about twenty rods to the left of the latter, while my left reached about the same distance to the right of the former, the line running at about right angles with the pike, when I was ordered to throw up works. On the 13th of December my brigade was ordered out on a reconnaissance to the east of the city. I marched out the Murfreesborough pike about one mile, formed line of battle at right angles with the pike, my left resting upon the same. I immediately sent out a heavy skirmish line, which soon became engaged and drove the enemy to his works. The object of the reconnaissance having been attained, I received orders from General Cruft to return to camp with my command. The casualties during the reconnaissance were as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 8; missing, 1.

On the morning of December 15, 1864, in compliance with orders received the previous evening from the general commanding, my command marched at 5 a. m. and occupied the works to the right of Fort Negley. From this date until the morning of December 19, 1864, the command occupied various positions in the line of works surrounding Nashville. On the morning of December 19, 1864, in compliance with orders from the commanding general the evening previous, my brigade marched at 5 a. m., on the Murfreesborough pike. On the afternoon of December 20, 1864, the command arrived at and went into camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn. On the morning of December 21, 1864, I received orders from General Cruft to march my command to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and embark as soon as cars could be procured, which occupied nearly the whole day. On the morning of December 26, 1864, having arrived at a point on the Huntsville and Decatur Railroad about ten miles east of the latter place, I received orders to disembark and march at once. On December 27 I arrived with my brigade at the Tennessee River about three miles above Decatur, Ala., and immediately embarked on transports and crossed my command to the south side, when I received orders from General Cruft to form line of battle and act as reserve to the brigades of Colonels Harrison and Mitchell in the advance on Decatur, Ala. From that date until the present time nothing of interest has transpired in the command.

Yours, with respect,

A. G. MALLOY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Provisional Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Larkinsville, Ala., January 12, 1865.

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of recent operations of my command:

On the evening of the 8th instant, pursuant to orders from the general commanding, with a portion of my command, numbering 950 men, I proceeded by rail from Larkinsville, Ala., to Scottsborough, Ala. When within one mile of Scottsborough the trains were halted by the officer in charge of the Scottsborough garrison, who reported that he

had been attacked and driven from the town by an overwhelming force of the enemy, estimated at 1,500 strong, with three pieces of artillery. I immediately disembarked my command and formed in line of battle. Having thrown forward a skirmish line, I advanced and moved into the town, which I found evacuated by the enemy. Before his retreat the enemy set fire to the depot buildings at Scottsborough; my skirmishers succeeded in extinguishing the flames and saving the building. I occupied the town of Scottsborough at 2.30 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant. At 4 a. m. of the same day I had my command in readiness to move in pursuit of the enemy, but my guides having failed to report, I was detained three hours, at the expiration of which time Lieutenant ———, commanding Independent Scouts, reported to me, as ordered by General Cruft, with ten men as guides. At 7 a. m. my brigade moved out from Scottsborough. I had marched but a short distance when I ascertained that the enemy was moving down on the Guntersville road. This fact I reported to the general commanding. I pushed my command forward as rapidly as the weather and bad roads would permit. It rained incessantly, and the roads were almost impassable. At Scott's Creek I was detained three hours in constructing a bridge over that stream. The pursuit was kept up until dark, when the command went into camp near the residence of one Gross. At 5 a. m. on the 10th instant the march was resumed, my command moving on toward Guntersville. About 4 p. m. of the same day I arrived at Claysville, where, in obedience to orders, I encamped my command. By the afternoon of the 10th instant my command had accomplished a march of thirty miles in sixteen hours, over roads rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains which fell during the march.

As my command had no rations it was compelled to subsist on the country. Foraging parties succeeded in finding very little in the way of provisions.

On the morning of the 11th instant I received orders from General Cruft to march my command back to Larkinsville. At 11 a. m. of that day the command was in motion, and reached Larkinsville the evening of the 12th instant.

The casualties in my brigade were 2 men killed and 1 mortally wounded.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. MALLOY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 186.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding First Colored Brigade, of operations November 29, 1864–January 12, 1865.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January 16, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the recent campaign:

On November 29, 1864, by order of Major-General Steedman I assumed command of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, the Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. William B. Gaw,

and the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. L. Johnson, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and proceeded by railroad to Cowan, Tenn., and thence by railroad to Nashville, Tenn., reaching there with the Sixteenth and the main portion of the Fourteenth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry on the 1st day of December, 1864. Col. L. Johnson, with the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Capt. C. W. Baker, with Companies A and D of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, occupied the rear section of the train which was transporting General Steedman's command to Nashville, Tenn. Seven miles north of Murfreesborough a train containing artillery and horses ran off the track and stopped the progress of the rear train, which, for some reason unexplained, was taken back to Murfreesborough with troops on board, a guard being left with the wrecked cars. During the night a construction train from Nashville removed the wreck and brought the remaining cars, horses, artillery, and guard, at an early hour on the 2d ultimo, to Nashville. At 8 a. m. 2d ultimo Colonel Johnson again started for Nashville, but when near Mill Creek he was attacked by a rebel cavalry command under General Forrest. The fight that ensued was quite creditable to the forces under Colonel Johnson. Colonel Johnson and Captain Baker are entitled to credit for the skill with which they fought and baffled the enemy and brought out their commands. I append the reports of those officers concerning this affair, marked A, B.* During the 2d ultimo the portion of the brigade with me, conforming to the movements of General Cruft, occupied the extreme left of the first line of battle, formed near house of Robert Rains, and constructed in its front, hastily, a line of defense, a breast-work of rails and earth with a light palisade in front. On the 3d this line was abandoned and a new line established nearer the city, where the brigade, increased by the return of Colonel Johnson and Captain Baker and the addition of a battalion of the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under Major L. D. Joy, took position near the residence of Maj. William B. Lewis. On December 5 and 7 reconnaissances were made by the brigade, in conjunction with other troops, and the enemy were found to occupy the first line of works built by General Steedman near Rains' house; each day the enemy was driven from the left of their works, with slight loss to us. On the 5th one lieutenant and seven enlisted men of the enemy were captured by this brigade. A citizen living near the Murfreesborough pike was killed by a member of Company B, Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry. The report of Colonel Gaw concerning this is inclosed, marked C.† The conduct of officers and men on those occasions, save the misconduct of Colonel Gaw, which was reported at the time, was, so far as came under my observation, good. The coolness of the enlisted men under fire was especially gratifying to me.

On the night of the 14th of December orders were received to move at daybreak to make a demonstration upon the left, to occupy our first line of works, near Rains' house, if practicable, and to strongly menace the enemy's right to prevent the moving of his troops to resist the advance of the right of [the] Federal army when the main attack was to be made. On the evening of the 14th Colonel Gaw, by unsoldierly process, succeeded in getting his regiment taken from the First Brigade and ordered to a safer place in the rear. An excellent regiment, the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under a brave and gallant officer, Colonel Shafter, reported to me instead of the Sixteenth. Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, commanding brigade of white troops, reported to me, and remained with me during the two days' battle. I inclose Col-

* See pp. 540, 538. † Not found.

onel Grosvenor's report of the part taken by his command.* A section of artillery from Captain Osborne's (Twentieth Indiana) battery likewise was put under my charge. In company with my adjutant-general, during the night of the 14th ultimo, I visited the picket-line near the enemy's work, which it was designed to attack on morning of the 15th. The Murfreesborough pike at this point runs a little east of south, nearly parallel with Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The line of works was built almost at right angles with these roads. We ascertained from the pickets that the rebels had been at work actively during the afternoon with the spade, and their line of fires extended well toward the south. I concluded that a curtain had been built to protect the flank of the work, and that a line of rifle-pits had been made on the ground marked by the fires, and that if these rifle-pits could be carried and a column pushed well to the rear, the works near Rains' house would become untenable and the ground east of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad be given up to us with little loss. Accordingly, on the morning of the 15th, when the fog, which lay like a winding sheet over the two armies, began to disappear, I moved my command out upon the Murfreesborough pike and disposed it as follows: The Fourteenth Colored Infantry was deployed in front as skirmishers; the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth Colored Infantry were formed in line of battle in rear of Fourteenth, and given in charge of Colonel Shafter, of the Seventeenth; the section of Captain Osborne's (Twentieth Indiana) battery was supported by the battalion Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Maj. L. D. Joy; Colonel Grosvenor was directed to send one battalion of his command to guard the left flank and to hold the remainder of his command in rear of Colonel Shafter. The artillery then opened upon the enemy, and the lines moved forward. The Fourteenth advanced until they drew a severe fire, when Colonel Shafter was ordered to carry the rifle-pits, which he did handsomely, killing, wounding, capturing, or driving away the enemy from his front. He pushed forward until he reached the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, when he was met by a destructive fire at short range from a battery planted on the opposite side of a deep cut made by railroad. Seeing that Colonel Shafter had carried the line in his front, and that the enemy still held their position on his right, I ordered up to his support the reserve of Colonel Grosvenor. This command carried a portion of the line, but was quickly compelled to return, with severe loss, by reason of musketry fire on its right flank. What I had thought to be a mere curtain, proved to be a rude but strong lunette, with ditch in front and heavy head-logs on top of parapet, forming a very safe cover for Granbury's brigade, which occupied it. About the time of the repulse of Colonel Grosvenor Colonel Shafter was compelled to withdraw his line from the range of the artillery. The entire command was then withdrawn, by order of General Steedman, and moved to the north of Rains' house. A strong skirmish line, connecting on the right, at the railroad, with Colonel Thompson's command, advanced very close to the enemy's line. Sharpshooters loop-holed a dwelling-house and outbuildings and silenced the enemy. Thus the day wore away; the general's purpose, as communicated to me the night previous, had been accomplished; the enemy had been deceived, and, in expectation of a real advance upon his right, had detained his troops there, while his left was being disastrously driven back. The troops under my command have, as a whole, behaved well, and if they failed to accomplish all I expected it was my fault, not theirs; I was deceived as to the character of the work built by the enemy on the

* See p. 526.

14th. Could I have known the exact nature of the work, the troops would have carried it by a direct assault from the north side, with perhaps less loss than was sustained. During the night of the 15th the enemy retired from our front.

On the 16th my command, by order of General Steedman, crossed the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the Nolensville pike, and the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, skirmishing with and driving the enemy. At an early hour in the afternoon the command joined the left of Colonel Thompson and confronted Overton Hill. Colonel Grosvenor was ordered to join the left of Second Colored Brigade and conform to its movements. He thus took part in the first assault upon Overton Hill. Colonel Shafter, with Seventeenth, was in echelon to rear of Grosvenor; Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, with Fourteenth, was directed to support and protect the artillery; Colonel Johnson, Forty-fourth, was directed to guard the left. Captain Osborne's (Twentieth Indiana) battery and Captain Aleshire's (Eighteenth Ohio) battery kept up an incessant fire upon the enemy, and did excellent work. Subsequently the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry was deployed as skirmishers in front of the artillery and directly facing the enemy's works, where they kept and received a brisk fire. When the first assault upon the hill failed the assaulting column retired in disorder, passing through my skirmish line without shaking it. At one time I thought and so reported that the line was being forced back, but it was not true. The line remained; did its work amid the confusion that followed the repulse. When the Sixty-eighth Indiana struck this line they asked what regiment. Being answered, Fourteenth, they cried, "Bully for you; we'll stay with you," and they did. I assisted Colonel Thompson in reforming his broken lines. When the final assault was being made upon Overton Hill the forces under me moved forward and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, which followed as far as Franklin, Tenn. Subsequently the First Colored Brigade, as part of Second Provisional Division, accompanied the expedition toward Tuscumbia, Ala., going as far as Leighton, Ala. On its return it joined General Croft's forces in the fruitless chase after General Lyon's rebel cavalry. The brigade was disbanded January 12, 1865.

Colonel Shafter, Seventeenth, acquitted himself well, is cool and brave, and a good disciplinarian. Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, does not possess sufficient courage to command brave men.* Captain Baker in reality commanded the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry in the battle of the 15th and 16th, and acquitted himself with great credit. He is brave, cool, untiring, and deserves promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor obeyed every order with promptness, and is a good soldier. To each member of my staff, Lieutenants Cleland and Hall, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Wadsworth and Dickinson, Sixteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Wyrill, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, I am indebted for the promptness with which they carried out my desires, exposing themselves cheerfully to necessary danger. The wounded of the First Colored Brigade were faithfully cared for by Surgeon Clemons, Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Surgeon Strong, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Oleson, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

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*Colonel Corbin was subsequently tried before a general court-martial on the charge of "cowardice" and "misbehavior before the enemy," &c.; was found not guilty, and "most honorably" acquitted. *Vide* General Orders, No. 6, headquarters First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, March 14, 1865.

I have as yet received no reports from battalion commanders and no lists of casualties; these will be forwarded as soon as received.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. MORGAN,

Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

Maj. S. B. MOE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of the Etowah.*

No. 187.

Report of Capt. Clarence W. Baker, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations December 2, 1864.

CAMP FOURTEENTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., November [December] —, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have herewith the honor to submit a report concerning the conduct and loss of Companies A and D, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, in action at Stockade No. 2, December 2, 1864.

The train was very unexpectedly fired upon by a rebel battery from a commanding position. The men left the cars hastily, were formed in line, and moved upon the hill in rear of the stockade, subsequently deployed as skirmishers, lying exposed to a heavy fire from artillery and musketry from 11 a. m. until about 6 p. m., when the larger part of the command was drawn in, leaving pickets posted upon the skirmish line held during the day, and throwing up a rude breast-work, with traverses, on two sides of the stockade. Upon a due consultation the evacuation of the place was determined upon, whereat the men were much pleased, expressing themselves as ready to cut through the rebel lines, or, failing, die in the attempt. Fortunately we succeeded in passing through the line of rebel pickets without losing a man in killed or wounded.

Our loss was as follows: Company A, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry—killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 corporal, 2 privates; missing, 1 corporal, 7 privates; total, 2 corporals, 10 privates. Company D, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry—killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 corporal, 1 private; missing, 10 privates; total, 1 corporal, 12 privates. One wounded man from A and 2 wounded from D Company were left in the stockade, unable to be moved.

It is no more than simple justice to say for the men and officers under my command that they behaved admirably and did credit to the regiment.

CLARENCE W. BAKER,

Capt., 14th U. S. Colored Infty., Comdg. Companies A and D.

Lieut. JOHN E. CLELAND,

Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infty., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 188.

Report of Col. William R. Shafter, Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., January 30, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, as follows:

On the morning of December 15 I reported to you for duty with my regiment, in pursuance of orders from Brigadier-General Miller, com-

manding post of Nashville, and was by you assigned to the First Provisional Brigade. At about 7 a. m. I marched out on the Murfreesborough pike about one mile from the city, and formed line of battle to the right of and parallel with the pike, the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry forming on my left, that regiment being our extreme left. Skirmishers from the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry reporting the enemy as too strong for them, my regiment, with the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from his rifle-pits, which was at once done, the two regiments charging to the railroad, but were prevented from going farther by a deep cut, known as Rains' Cut. At that time we were at least 100 yards beyond and to the rear of the enemy's earth-works near Rains' house, and had we been well supported on our right I think the work could have been taken. As it was, we were soon obliged to fall back, which was done in rather a disorderly manner. As soon, however, as we were out of range of the enemy's canister we reformed and were soon afterward moved around to the right of the enemy's earth-work and took a second position near Rains' house, where we kept up a sharp skirmish with the enemy till night, when he withdrew from our immediate front.

The conduct of all my officers was all that I desire, and from the fact that it was the first time the men had ever been under fire I think they, too, did well. I am satisfied that with practice they would make good fighters.

My loss was: Commissioned officers, killed, 2; mortally wounded, 1; badly wounded, 3. Enlisted men, killed, 14; wounded, 64; missing, none; many of the wounded have since died.

I inclose complete list of killed and wounded.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. SHAFTER,
Colonel Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding.

Col. THOMAS J. MORGAN,
Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 189.

Report of Maj. Lewis D. Joy, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Bridgeport, Ala., January 17, 1865.

SIR: I hereby have the honor to make report of the part taken by the detachment of the Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, under my command, at the battles before Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864.

On the 15th we were ordered by Colonel Morgan, commanding colored brigade, to the support of a section of the Twentieth Indiana Battery, which position we occupied during the day, having one man wounded while changing position from the brick house on the extreme left of the line. That night 100 men, in charge of First Lieut. George J. Drew, Company B of our regiment, were engaged in throwing up earth-works at Camp Foster for the protection of the battery. On the morning of the 16th crossed to the west of the Nashville and Chatta-

* Embodied in table, p. 103.

nooga Railroad with the battery, and marched out on the pike west of that road until ordered to form connection with the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry. Afterward reported to Colonel Shafter, Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and then to Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor, Eighteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, by order of Colonel Morgan. When the final charge was ordered on Overton Hill, at 4 p. m., we were ordered to take position on the left of Colonel Thompson's brigade in the first line, but having to pass through a thick mass of brush while the brigade was marching in open ground we failed to make the connection, and as the brigade continued obliquing to the left in our front, we did not regain our position during the charge. After the repulse of the first charge we reformed and took position on the right of the Seventeenth U. S. Colored Infantry, throwing up breast-works of rails for our protection, and there remained until the enemy were driven from the field.

I inclose list of killed, wounded, and missing during the two days' battle.*

Five men of my command who went through the fight in safety have since died from the effects of the severe exposure to which we were subjected, and two of my best officers were not expected to live, but I believe are now recovering.

Very respectfully, yours.

L. D. JOY,
Major Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. J. E. CLELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Colored Brigade, Major-General Steedman's Division, Army of the Cumberland.

No. 190.

Report of Col. Lewis Johnson, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations December 2–3, 1864.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affair which occurred on the 2d and 3d instant, at Stockade No. 2, on Mill Creek (Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad), between the troops temporarily under my command and the enemy under General Forrest.

At 8 a. m. the train containing the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry and Companies A and D of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry left Murfreesborough and arrived at the bridge over Mill Creek, guarded by Block-house No. 2, at about 11 a. m., when suddenly a battery opened upon the train, nearly all of which was upon the trestle bridge. The locomotive and first car were struck and several of the men injured. I immediately got my command off the train and moved it up to the stockade, which I supposed was evacuated, but, on my arrival there, found it occupied by a detachment of the One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Harter. As the block-house was full, and three batteries were shelling us terribly, and a heavy musketry fire commenced from all sides, I formed my men around the house and then pushed a portion up a hill on the east side of the fort, which entirely commanded it, and from where the heaviest fire was kept up. Unable to carry the crest of the hill I kept the men on the side of it,

* Embodied in table, p. 103.

and had logs and stumps of trees converted into a breast-work. This position afforded them much shelter, and they held it against several assaults of the enemy. The batteries, which continued their fire, injured the block-house constantly; they had to change position a dozen times, being silenced by our musketry. At about 5 p. m. the enemy managed to establish a battery on the hill of which I spoke above, and it was this battery which did more harm than all the rest. It knocked the lookout of the stockade to pieces, and also the roof, which caved in at several places. The shots fired by it struck the house every time, and a number penetrated it; one shell, exploding inside, killed the railroad conductor, who had sought shelter in the house, and wounded several of the garrison. It was now dark and the artillery fire ceased, but musketry was still kept up. I drew the command back to the block-house, and left a strong skirmish line at the position which we had occupied during the day. As my ammunition was nearly exhausted (the men who came off the train only had forty rounds), and I expected an assault, I stopped all firing in order to reserve the four rounds I had left per man for the last effort. The firing was kept up until 3 a. m. of the 3d, but not answered by my men. My position was quite desperate, and when I took into consideration that my stock of ammunition was almost expended, the stockade so much used up that a few shots would have knocked it down, and having lost one-third of the men, I resolved to abandon the stockade and fight my way to Nashville. I knew that should the place be surrendered or taken by assault a butchery would follow, and I also knew that re-enforcements would have been sent to me if it had been possible to send them. I therefore left the block-house at 3.30 a. m., and, contrary to my expectations, got through the rebel lines without much trouble. I arrived at Nashville about daylight.

In addition to the above I have to state that I left Surg J. T. Strong, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Chaplain Railsback, Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, in the block-house to take care of the wounded men.

The soldiers and officers of the different commands behaved well and steady during the entire fight, and especially during the retreat; every man did his duty; not a shot was fired, but silently they marched, determined to die rather than be taken prisoners.

The forces engaged numbered as follows: Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, 227 muskets; Companies A and D, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, 80 muskets; detachment One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, 25 muskets; total, 332 muskets.

The losses are:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
44th U. S. Colored Infantry	.....	8	.....	35	2	37	2	80	82
Companies A and D, 14th U. S. Infantry	.....	2	.....	5	.....	18	.....	25	25
Detachment 115th Ohio Volunteers	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Total	.....	12	.....	46	2	55	2	113	115

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN E. CLELAND, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 191.

Report of Col. Charles R. Thompson, Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Colored Brigade, of operations December 7, 1864–January 15, 1865.

HDQRS. TROOPS ON NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.,
Kingston Springs, Tenn., February 24, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the action of my command during the past campaign:

On the 7th day of December I reported to Major-General Steedman, in accordance with verbal orders received from department headquarters, and by his directions placed my brigade in line near the city graveyard, the right resting on College street, and the left on the right of Colonel Harrison's brigade, where we threw up two lines of rifle-pits. On the 11th of December made a reconnaissance, by order of the general commanding, to see if the enemy were still in our front. Two hundred men, under command of Col. John A. Hottenstein, pressed the enemy's picket-line and reserves to their main line of works, where they were found to be in force. The object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished we retired to our position in line by the direction of the major-general commanding. This was the first time that any of my troops had skirmished with an enemy, and their conduct was entirely satisfactory. On the 13th of December, by order of the general commanding, I reported to Colonel Malloy, commanding brigade, Provisional Division, District of the Etowah, to make a reconnaissance on the east side of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, to see if the enemy was still in force in that vicinity. The Thirteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry was deployed as skirmishers, and the Twelfth and One hundredth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry were held in reserve in line. We advanced from the Murfreesborough pike, with the skirmishers of Colonel Malloy's brigade connecting with my left, and drove the enemy's picket and reserves to their main line, after a somewhat stubborn resistance, on the grounds of Mr. Rains. The enemy were there in full force, and sharp firing was kept up as long as we remained there, which was until nearly dark. We retired to our position in line, but not without loss. Capt. Robert Headen, of Company E, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, was mortally wounded while on the skirmish line pushing his company forward under a heavy fire from the enemy's earth-works; several men, also, were killed and wounded.

On the 15th of December, by directions received from the major-general commanding, I moved my command at 6 a. m. to assault the enemy's works between the railroad and the Nolensville pike. So that the movement might be made more rapidly I moved the two regiments, which were to be in the first line (the Thirteenth and One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry), under cover of the railroad bank, and placed them in column of company, side by side, and awaited the opening of the battle, which was to be done by Colonel Morgan, on the left. As soon as his guns were heard I moved across the railroad, the reserve regiment (the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry) passing in the rear through a culvert and wheeling into line charged and took the works in our front. The enemy were evidently expecting us to move to the left of the railroad, as their artillery was moved to meet us there and was not opened on us until we had gained the works and were comparatively well protected. My orders being to await there the orders of the general commanding, my command was kept in the same position during the day,

except making slight changes in the direction of the line to protect the men from an enfilading fire. Sharp firing was kept up between the skirmishers, and considerable artillery ammunition expended. The section of the Twentieth Indiana Battery, commanded by Lieutenant York, who was wounded, and afterward by Lieutenant Stevenson, did excellent execution, and drove the enemy's battery opposing it from their positions which it took to operate against us. During the night we strengthened our rifle-pits and threw up an earth-work for the protection of the artillery, which had been much exposed during the day to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

At daylight on the morning of December 16, indications that the enemy had left our front being apparent, I sent my skirmishers forward, and found the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters vacant. By direction of the general commanding I then sent the skirmish line to the hill south and about one mile from the one we had taken the day previous. Finding no enemy there the whole command was ordered forward. We marched about one mile and a half toward the south, and then moved in a westerly direction, my left connecting with the right of Colonel Morgan's brigade. We halted on the hill east of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad until the general commanding could communicate with the right of the army. When this was done I was ordered to move to the east of the Franklin pike and connect with the left of General Wood's (Fourth) corps. This was done without material damage, though the enemy opened on us from two batteries on Overton Hill. Immediately upon getting my command into position I reported the fact to General Wood, who said he was about to make a charge, and desired me to support his left. At about 3 p. m. his command started, and after they had proceeded about forty yards I moved. The left regiment (the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry) was obliged to move about eighty yards in column, as there was a dense briar thicket on the left, which it could not penetrate. After passing this thicket it was my intention to halt the command until I could see what was on General Wood's left and how it would be best to charge the works. The deploying of the Twelfth Regiment at double-quick caused the other regiments to think that a charge had been ordered, and they immediately started at double-quick. Being under a heavy fire at the time, I thought it would cause much confusion to rectify this, so I ordered the whole line to charge. The One hundredth Regiment was somewhat broken by trees, which had been felled. The Twelfth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry and the left wing of the One hundredth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry passed to the left of the enemy's works, they making a sharp angle there. This gave the enemy an enfilading and rear fire on this portion of the command. It being impossible to change front under the withering fire, and there being no works in front of them, I gave orders for that portion of the command to move by the left flank to the shelter of a small hill a short distance off, there to reorganize. The right wing of the One hundredth Regiment moved forward with the left of the Fourth Corps, and was repulsed with them. The Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, which was the second line of my command, pushed forward of the whole line, and some of the men mounted the parapet, but, having no support on the right, were forced to retire. These troops were here for the first time under such a fire as veterans dread, and yet, side by side with the veterans of Stone's River, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta, they assaulted probably the strongest works on the entire line, and, though not successful, they vied with the old warriors in bravery, tenacity, and deeds of noble

daring. The loss in the brigade was over twenty-five per cent. of the number engaged, and the loss was sustained in less than thirty minutes. While reorganizing my command the troops on the right had broken the enemy's line, which caused them to retreat from Overton Hill. The enemy on Overton Hill was considerably re-enforced during the attack, on account of the firmness of the assault, and which naturally weakened the enemy's left and made it easier for our troops to break their line at that point. Under orders from the general commanding we moved down the Franklin pike, and bivouacked on the left of the army.

December 17, we marched to the north bank of the Harpeth River, opposite Franklin, in pursuit of the enemy. December 18, marched about three miles south of Franklin, where orders reached us to return to Franklin and from there to move to Murfreesborough. We arrived in Murfreesborough on the 20th of December, at about noon, the men completely worn down, having accomplished by far the hardest march that I ever experienced. The rain had fallen almost constantly, and every brook had overflown its banks and assumed the proportions of a river. The mud was ankle deep, and when we arrived at Murfreesborough over fifty per cent. of the command were in need of shoes. On the 23d of December, 1864, moved from Murfreesborough by rail, and on the 26th of December disembarked from the cars about nine miles east of Decatur, Ala., and moved within a mile of the Tennessee River, near the mouth of Flint River. Was placed in command of the Second Provisional Division, consisting of the First and Second Colored Brigades and Reserve Brigade. On the 27th, in accordance with orders from the general commanding, I moved my command to the river and embarked them on transports. We were landed on the opposite shore, and a bridge which had been prepared was thrown across a lagoon, which still separated us from the main shore, by the men of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Too much praise cannot be given to this regiment for the skill and energy displayed in the laying of this bridge. Skirmishers were sent across this lagoon immediately upon landing, and in wading the water was up to their necks. Before noon the whole command was across and I pushed it forward, driving the enemy before until I reached a point at which I had been directed to halt and await further orders from the general commanding. From information received from citizens I was sure that there was not more than 200 cavalry at Decatur, and so informed the general commanding. General Cruft, with the First Provisional Division, having crossed the river and lagoon, came up and joined my right. We then moved forward into Decatur with but little resistance. We moved from Decatur on the 28th of December with the whole command, and arrived at Courtland on the 30th of December. On the 31st, in accordance with directions from the general commanding, I started with my division from Courtland to proceed as far as La Grange and Leighton, to support the cavalry under Colonel Palmer, that had gone to destroy the train of the enemy. Moved on this day as far as Town Creek, where we found it necessary to build a bridge, which was done with great dispatch by the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. We moved from Town Creek at 4 a. m. January 1, 1865, and arrived at Leighton at 9 a. m. Sent Col. John A. Hottenstein, with the Second Brigade Colored Troops, to La Grange, with orders to take post there and find out all he could about Colonel Palmer, and to communicate to me any information that he might receive. On the 2d received orders from the general commanding to move east with my command and rejoin him at Courtland. I started immediately, but at Town Creek

received orders directing me to send one brigade to Leighton, and with the others to remain where the order reached me until Colonel Palmer was heard from. In compliance with this order I went into bivouac with the First and Second Brigades Colored Troops and sent the Reserve Brigade to Leighton. On the 4th of January received orders to move to Courtland, as Colonel Palmer had been heard from and was on his way to Decatur, having destroyed the pontoon and another of the enemy's trains. On arriving at Courtland found that the general commanding, with the First Division, had gone to Decatur, orders having been left for me to follow with my command. On the 5th moved to within four miles of Decatur, where I received orders to move with my old command (the Second Brigade Colored Troops) to Nashville, Tenn. On the 6th of January moved to the terminus of the railroad opposite Decatur and waited transportation. On the 7th sent the Twelfth Regiment off, and on the 8th started for Nashville with the Thirteenth and One hundredth Regiments. On arriving at Larkinsville found that the rebel General Lyon had cut the road, and was sent in pursuit of him by General Cruft, who was at Larkinsville. Moved to Scottsborough on the morning of the 9th, and found that Lyon had gone toward the Tennessee River. In conjunction with Colonel Malloy's brigade started in pursuit on the Guntersville road. On the 10th overtook Mitchell's brigade and marched to Law's Landing, where, by order of General Cruft, I took post. On the 11th I received orders to return to Larkinsville, as Lyon had escaped across the Tennessee River. Arrived at Larkinsville on the evening of the 12th, and loaded troops the next evening (13th) and started for Nashville, at which place we arrived at 4 p. m. on the 15th day of January, 1865.

The conduct of the troops during the whole campaign was most soldierly and praiseworthy. Before making the assault on the enemy's works the knapsacks of the troops comprising the Second Brigade were laid aside, and after the works were taken, being ordered to go in pursuit, these were left, and without blankets or any extra clothing, and more than one-half the time without fifty good shoes in the whole brigade, this whole campaign was made with a most cheerful spirit existing. For six days rations were not issued, yet vigorous pursuit was made after the rebel General Lyon.

To Col. John A. Hottenstein, Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding Second Brigade Colored Troops, Colonel Morgan, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding First Brigade U. S. Colored Troops, and Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, commanding Reserve Brigade, my thanks are due, and are warmly given, for their promptness to answer every call and for their great assistance to me in helping to lighten the heavy responsibility that chance had thrown upon me.

Of the officers of my staff—Capt. Henry A. Norton, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant inspector general; Lieut. George W. Fitch, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, wounded by the enemy after having been taken prisoner while taking stores to the command; Lieut. William H. Wildey, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, ordnance officer; Lieut. John D. Reilly, Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Thomas L. Sexton, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. D. A. Grosvenor, One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, who, after having been wounded in three places, took the colors of his regiment from close to the enemy's earth-works, the color-bearer having been killed; and Lieut. R. G. Sylvester, Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry,

commissary of subsistence of the brigade—I cannot speak too highly; uniting in the performance of their several duties, and on the field anxious to do the cause service in the most dangerous places, they richly deserve the thanks of the country.

To the glorious dead we drop a tear, and while we cannot but deeply regret the great loss, not only we, their companions, but the country has sustained, we could not wish them more honorable graves. The conscientious, brave, and high-minded Capt. Robert Headen, the gallant Lieut. Dennis Dease, the gentle, but firm and untiring Lieut. D. Grant Cooke, of the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, the two former receiving their death wounds while leading their men against their country's and freedom's foe, the latter butchered by the savage enemy while performing his duties as regimental quartermaster taking supplies to his command, we can never forget as friends, and their positions can hardly be refilled.

In the deaths of Lieut. John M. Woodruff, Lieut. George Taylor, Lieut. L. L. Parks, and Lieut. James A. Isom, of the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, the service has lost brave and efficient officers, the country patriots, and humanity friends; they all fell close to the enemy's works, leading their brave men.

The loss of the brigade is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Killed	7	73	80
Wounded	12	376	388
Missing	.....	1	1
Total	19	450	469

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,

Colonel Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. S. B. MOE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Etowah.

No. 192.

Report of Capt. Henry Hegner, Twelfth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations December 15, 1864–January 21, 1865.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Kingston Springs, Tenn., February 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twelfth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry during the last campaign in Tennessee and Alabama:

During the battle of Nashville, on the 16th day of December, 1864, while charging a battery near the Franklin pike, Maj. A. J. Finch, commanding Twelfth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, was severely wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved on me by virtue of seniority. At the time I assumed command the regiment had been repulsed and a few minutes partially disorganized. With the assistance of the other officers I reformed the regiment, and in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, took position a short distance to the left and rear of the portion of the battle-ground on which we

had fought, and remained in that position until ordered to advance and take position on the left of the army. On the 17th of December we moved forward to Franklin. On the 18th we marched out with the army, but after proceeding a few miles we received orders to countermarch, and returning through Franklin marched across the country toward Murfreesborough, where we arrived on 21st day of December. On the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, we moved by railroad, via Stevenson and Huntsville, to a point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where, the bridges having been burned, we had to leave the cars and march toward the Tennessee River, where we arrived at daybreak on the morning of the 27th. The regiment crossed the river in transports and landed on a small peninsula, being the first regiment to land south of the river. In accordance with orders received from brigade headquarters I immediately threw four companies, under command of Capt. A. M. Bowdle, across a deep bayou, to be deployed as skirmishers and cover the construction of a bridge, which was soon completed, when the remaining companies crossed and were deployed as skirmishers, the enemy having in the meantime opened the engagement with cavalry and artillery. After some lively skirmishing, in which we lost very little, we advanced gradually, and occupied Decatur, Ala., at 6 p. m. On the evening of the 28th of December we resumed the march, and arrived at Courtland on the 30th, and marched on 31st beyond Jonesborough.

On the 1st day of January we marched to and occupied La Grange. On the 2d we moved back to Jonesborough, where we arrived on the 3d, and marched on the 4th and 5th to Courtland, and arrived at Decatur on the 7th; crossed the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge and got on the cars on the 8th; arrived in Stevenson about midnight, after having a skirmish with some guerrillas, who had placed obstructions on the track and demanded the surrender of the train. On the 9th the regiment proceeded by rail to Nashville, where it remained until the 20th, on which day it marched for this point and arrived here on the 21st of January, 1865.

Casualties: It is my painful duty to record the death of Capt. Robert Headen and Lieut. Dennis Dease, also the murder of Lieut. D. G. Cooke by men of Forrest's command. Commissioned officers killed, 3; wounded, 3. Enlisted men killed, 10; wounded, 99.

The severity of the weather, want of transportation, tents, and blankets, the passage of numerous streams, and the hardships incident to a winter campaign, have had a serious effect on the men of the regiment. Many of the men have been left at various points along the route through sickness.

The conduct of the officers has been so good that I feel it would be injustice to mention one and not mention all. Among the enlisted men I must mention Corpl. Miner Carter, Company C, who took up the national colors after two of the color-bearers had been shot down; also, Private E. Steel, Company I, who took the regimental colors, and, after the regiment was falling back, remained alone in the open field, in spite of the murderous fire of the enemy, until called by his officers to return.

Losses in battle, sickness, severe exposure, have lessened our number materially, but a little rest and our regiment will soon have its ranks filled up again with tried soldiers on the field of battle.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HENRY HEGNER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. T. L. SEXTON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 193.

Report of Col. John A. Hottenstein, Thirteenth U. S. Colored Troops, of operations November 30, 1864–January 15, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Waverly, Tenn., February 19, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of the Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry during the recent campaign, commencing with the evacuation of the road and ending with its reoccupancy.

On the 30th of November the companies stationed at the blockhouses at sections 75 and 78 were drawn into this place, and on the 1st day of December I moved from here with the six companies thus assembled, and at 2 p. m. was joined by the remainder of the regiment, on the road to Nashville, at a place known as the Carmichael place. On the night of the 1st we camped at Williamsville, and on the morning of the 2d joined the troops from Johnsonville, under command of the colonel commanding troops on Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The regiment then marched to Nashville (without anything of note transpiring on the march), arriving there on the evening of the 7th of December. During the time from the 7th to the 13th this regiment was occupied in throwing up rifle-pits along the line and preparing for a campaign. The men were reclothed and refitted in everything necessary for a long campaign. On the 13th the regiment was ordered out with the rest of the brigade on a reconnaissance near Rains' house, and had a lively skirmish during the afternoon, retiring at dusk. In this skirmish the regiment lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded. On the night of the 14th I received orders to be ready to move at 5 o'clock the following morning. Soon after daylight on the morning of the 15th we moved with the brigade and occupied the works thrown up on the right of the Chattanooga railroad and near the Nolensville pike. During the 15th the regiment lay behind those breast-works, under a severe fire from a battery in our front, without sustaining any loss.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th the regiment was under arms ready to move, and about sunrise I received orders from the colonel commanding to move across the Nolensville pike and feel the enemy in our front. I advanced my skirmishers to a piece of woods in our front, but the enemy had retired. I then received orders to move over to the Nolensville pike, where the remainder of the brigade then was, and to form my regiment as a reserve, in rear of the other two regiments of the brigade, and to regulate my movements by them. The brigade then moved to the right and front, and after considerable maneuvering joined the right to the left of the Third Division, Fourth Corps, where the men were ordered to lie down. In this position we were shelled considerably by the enemy without any material damage. At about 2.30 I received notice that we would assault the works in our front, and in a few minutes afterward the order to advance was given. The regiment advanced with the brigade in good order, but before we arrived near the rebel works the troops in our front began to lie down and skulk to the rear, which, of course, was not calculated to give much courage to men who never before had undergone an ordeal by fire. The fire of the enemy was terrific, but nevertheless the men, led by their officers, continued to advance to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, but its numbers were too small, and after a protracted struggle they had to fall back, not for the want of courage or discipline, but because it was impossible to drive the enemy from his works by a direct assault. Before falling back all the troops on our right had

given way, and it was useless to continue the struggle any longer. The regiment reformed on the ground occupied just previous to the assault by the One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry, and was ready to again advance, when a staff officer of the colonel commanding ordered me to take my regiment over to the left, where the remainder of the brigade was formed. I moved to the left, as ordered, and joined the brigade, which moved about three miles to the front and encamped for the night, in the meantime the enemy retiring toward Franklin. The regiment went into action on the morning of the 16th, 556 men and 20 commissioned officers, and lost 4 commissioned officers and 55 enlisted men killed, and 4 commissioned officers and 165 enlisted men wounded; total loss, 220.

On the morning of the 17th we marched in pursuit of the enemy and reached Franklin in the evening. The next day the regiment moved with the brigade toward Murfreesborough and arrived there on the 20th; thence to Stevenson and Decatur, where we arrived on the 25th, and drove the enemy out of the place, Companies I and K being the first troops to enter, they being under the immediate command of Captain Park, of Company K. The regiment moved with the brigade down the river in the direction of Courtland and arrived there on the 30th of December, and from thence to La Grange, Ala., on January 1, 1865. January 2 moved back toward Decatur and arrived there on the 5th. On the 7th we embarked on the cars for Nashville. Arriving at Scottsborough we were ordered in pursuit of the rebel General Lyon, who had been on a raiding tour through Kentucky and Tennessee. The regiment marched in pursuit to ——— Landing, and returned thence to Larkinsville, Ala. Nothing of note occurred on this march, except the suffering of the men for the want of shoes and other clothing, which from the length of the campaign were worn out. Many of the officers and men were barefoot, and never did men display more soldierly qualities than on this march; without shoes and a great time without rations, they performed their duty cheerfully and without murmur. The regiment arrived at Nashville on the 15th of January and lay there until the 29th, when I received orders to move and reoccupy our former stations on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The regiment moved by easy marches to its former stations on the road, arriving at this place on the 2d of February, and on the 4th all of the different companies had arrived at the posts assigned them.

Where all did well, it is impossible to particularize, but I cannotclose this report without mentioning some of the officers of this regiment. Captains Bensinger, Park, Duncan, Chamberlin, Dougall, and Wallace led their companies up in the most gallant manner. Lieutenants Dickerson, Marble, Ricketts, and Snell behaved with marked gallantry, but all did well, and I do not believe any regiment ever could boast of braver officers. Among the enlisted men there were many that showed great bravery. Sergeants Wilson and Rankin both displayed the greatest gallantry possible in carrying the colors, and sealed their devotion to them with their lives.

Inclosed please find a complete list of killed and wounded.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. HOTTENSTEIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. THOMAS L. SEXTON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Troops on Nashville and Northwestern R. R.

* Embodied in table, p. 103.

No. 194.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, of operations October 24, 1864–February 1, 1865.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Columbia, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request of to-day, I have the honor to submit for the information of the major-general commanding the following summary of the operations of the Cavalry Corps during the recent campaign:

On the retreat of our army from Pulaski the cavalry was concentrated at Columbia, November the 24th, comprising Hatch's division, about 2,000 men, Croxton's brigade, of the First Division, 1,300, and Capron's brigade, of the Sixth Division, of 1,500 men. The corps was immediately stationed on the north side of Duck River, between Columbia and the Lewisburg pike, for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy. On the 28th of November, about noon, the pickets gave notice of the enemy's advance at various fords and in such force as to leave no doubt of his intention. Major-General Schofield was at once notified and orders issued for the concentration of the cavalry at Hurt's Cross-Roads, on the Lewisburg pike. Capron's brigade, stationed on that road at the crossing of the river, was surrounded and attacked on all sides, but, owing to the good management, bravery, and coolness of Major Young, commanding the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, it was extricated with but slight loss. On the 29th, closely pressed by the rebel cavalry, my command fell back slowly to Mount Carmel, when the rear was assigned to Coon's brigade, of Hatch's division. The enemy attacked boldly, but were handsomely repulsed; as was afterward learned, he turned thence toward Spring Hill, molesting us no more that day. At night, joined by Hammond's brigade, of the Seventh Division, the Cavalry Corps occupied a position on the north bank of Big Harpeth River, connecting with the infantry at Franklin and watching the river as far as Triune. On the morning of the 30th, Hammond's brigade was at Triune, Hatch's division at Matthews' house, and Croxton's brigade on the Lewisburg pike, at Douglass Church; Harrison's brigade (formerly Capron's), of the Sixth Division, was held in reserve. About 2 p. m. the rebel cavalry were reported crossing directly in our front, having pressed Croxton back to within two miles and a half of Franklin. He was ordered to withdraw his force entirely to the north side of the stream, and to attack the enemy in flank; Hatch was directed to attack in front; the orders were promptly executed, and by night the rebels were driven across the river at every point. The conduct of the troops, and particularly of Generals Hatch and Croxton, was most admirable. The force of the enemy consisted of Jackson's and Buford's divisions of cavalry. On the 30th the Cavalry Corps withdrew from its position, by the various country roads between the Franklin and Nolensville pikes, to Thompson's Chapel, near Nashville. When near Brentwood, General Hammond's brigade, in the rear, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's advance, but succeeded in reaching its position in the line at the chapel without material difficulty.

Early in the morning of December the 1st [2d] the cavalry withdrew from its exposed position on the Nolensville pike and marched through Nashville to camp, at Edgefield, on the north bank of the Cumberland River. During the ensuing ten days every effort was made to put it in an

efficient condition for active service. Horses were seized, arms, clothing, and equipments were issued, and the dismounted men organized into brigades. In obedience to orders from the major-general commanding, on the 12th of December, the corps marched to the south side of the river, crossing on the railroad and pontoon bridges, and massed between the Hardin and Charlotte pikes. The effective force was 12,500 men, 9,000 horses, 2,000 of which were scarcely fit for service. At 6 a. m. of the 15th of December, as had been previously ordered by Major-General Thomas, the corps was ready to move, but owing to the foggy weather and the delay of Smith's corps could not advance until about 10 a. m. The Sixth Division, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding, formed and moved on the Charlotte pike, clearing it of the enemy as far as Davidson's house, driving a battery of artillery and a part of Chalmers' division of cavalry from their position on Richland Creek. It is reported that the navy got possession of a battery which this movement caused the enemy to abandon. Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook having been sent with two brigades of his division against the rebels under Lyon in Kentucky, the balance of the division, Brigadier-General Croxton's brigade, debouched from the fortifications near the Northwestern Railroad, and, forming on the left of the Sixth Division, between the Hardin and Charlotte pikes, advanced, as soon as its front was uncovered by McArthur's division of infantry, and crossing Richland Creek turned the enemy's position in front of Johnson's division, on the Charlotte pike. As soon as the enemy had withdrawn General Croxton moved to the left, crossed the Hardin pike, where, after night-fall, he came in contact again with the rebels, moving in a parallel direction, and, after some sharp skirmishing, drove them off. He encamped that night on the Hillsborough pike, five miles and a half from Nashville. The Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch commanding, formed on the Hardin pike, its left connecting with the infantry, its right with General Croxton, advanced simultaneously with the infantry, encountered a strong force of the enemy's cavalry—Chalmers' division—well intrenched on both sides of Richland Creek. After a sharp fight the enemy was driven from his works and pushed rapidly beyond Hardin's house, near which place a part of Hatch's command, the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Spalding commanding, captured the headquarters train of General Chalmers, consisting of fourteen wagons with records, clothing, forage, and safe. In accordance with his instructions General Hatch then crossed the country from Williams' house toward the Hillsborough pike, re-established his connection with the infantry, and advancing his right flank struck the enemy's line on the flank and rear, completely enveloping it, drove it rapidly back upon the fortifications constructed upon the Brentwood Hills for its protection. Hastily forming his Second Brigade, dismounted, Col. D. E. Coon commanding, he pushed boldly forward and carried the enemy's works, capturing in the first redoubt 4 guns and 65 prisoners, and in the second, a closed work, 6 guns and 175 prisoners. The First Brigade, Col. R. R. Stewart, was thrown well round to the left and rear of the enemy, and handsomely supported the movement of the Second Brigade. This operation is one of the handsomest of the war, and although participated in by the infantry of McArthur's division, they yield the credit to the cavalry. As soon as his command could be formed General Hatch was ordered to push forward. His First Brigade and part of the Second on the right of the infantry, crossed the Hillsborough pike, and, in conjunction with a part of the Twenty-third Corps, carried the hills beyond. They claim, also,

to have captured the three guns which fell into our hands at that point. Darkness having intervened by this time, he was ordered into camp near the Hillsborough pike, on the extreme right of the infantry. The Seventh Division, Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe commanding, formed on the Hardin pike inside of the works, and, as soon as the general movement had developed itself, moved out in the pike and held itself in readiness to support the infantry or Hatch's division. When the pikes in my front were cleared of the enemy, Knipe's division moved by the rear to the right of Hatch's division, reaching the Hillsborough pike just after the works on it were carried, near the six-mile post, crossed and turned short to the left, and pushed by a country road to the Granny White pike. Hammond's brigade, mounted, was in advance, followed by the dismounted brigade. The latter proceeded no farther than the Hillsborough pike, occupied a strong position on it, and covered the other troops from a movement of the enemy in that direction. General Hammond's pickets were all night on or near the Granny White pike, and early on the morning of the 16th began skirmishing with the enemy. The country was very unfavorable for cavalry operations. General Hammond was ordered to support his pickets by the balance of his brigade. General Hatch was ordered to move also, take position on the right of the infantry, connect with Hammond, and, in conjunction with Hammond's brigade, drive the enemy from the hills and push them as vigorously as possible in flank and rear. This order was given about 9.30 a. m. The movement began at once, and was sustained with great steadiness throughout the balance of the day. Hatch's division and Hammond's brigade, of Knipe's division, soon succeeded in establishing themselves firmly in the enemy's rear, on a line perpendicular to the Granny White pike and extending from the right of the Twenty-third Corps, a few hundred yards from the Hillsborough pike, across the Granny White pike toward the Franklin pike. The enemy was driven steadily back from hill to hill all along the line, but particularly in front of General Hatch's left. The positions occupied were heavily wooded and very difficult of ascent, but Hatch, with great labor, carried his battery into a position enfilading and taking in reverse the enemy's line. Coon's brigade charged a large hill in the enemy's rear as McArthur's division assaulted it in front. About 4.30 p. m. the enemy, pressed in front, flank, and rear, broke in disorder. Croxton's brigade, which had been held in reserve on the Hillsborough pike, as soon as the success of these dispositions had become apparent, was ordered to march rapidly across the country to the Granny White pike and beyond the right flank of Hammond's brigade, but owing to the lateness of the hour and heaviness of the road over which he was compelled to move he secured but few prisoners. Hatch was ordered to mount his division and press rapidly down the Granny White pike for the purpose of striking the enemy again at or beyond Brentwood. He had not proceeded far before he encountered Chalmers' division of cavalry, and, although it was then almost dark, attacked it with the greatest promptitude and vigor, driving it from a strong position behind rail breast-works. Brigadier-General Rucker, commanding a brigade, a number of prisoners, and the division battle-flag were captured. The night was so dark and wet, and the men and horses so jaded, that it was not deemed practicable to push the pursuit farther.

On the 17th, at 5 a. m., General Knipe, with Hammond's brigade, followed by General Croxton's brigade, moved by a county road up Richland Creek to the Franklin pike, Croxton taking the Wilson pike at Brentwood. Hammond, pushing on in vigorous pursuit, came up

with the enemy just beyond Brentwood, drove him back to Hollow Tree Gap, four miles north of Franklin, where he made a stand. General Knipe attacked with the main part of the brigade, while General Hammond, with the balance, turned the position and attacked the rebels in flank. About 250 prisoners and 5 battle-flags were taken, and the enemy driven rapidly beyond the Harpeth River, at Franklin. General Knipe's command captured one gun near the river. He crossed the Harpeth near the railroad bridge. Johnson's division, with Harrison's brigade, having pushed out at 4 a. m. on the Hillsborough road and crossed, came up the south bank of the Harpeth and entered Franklin about the same time. Hatch, having struck the Franklin pike two miles south of Brentwood, pushed to the left and crossed at the ford on the Murfreesborough road. Croxton crossed at his old crossing two miles above the town. The rebels, finding Johnson on their flank, fell back to a strong position on the Columbia pike two miles south of Franklin, leaving his hospitals, about 2,000 wounded, and 10,000 rations in our hands. Hatch moved out between the Lewisburg and Columbia pikes; Knipe on the Columbia pike; and Johnson on the Carter's Creek pike. General Knipe attacked by the front, while Hatch and Johnson moved upon the enemy's flanks, and, although the rebel rear guard was composed of Stevenson's division of infantry [and] Buford's division of cavalry, it was pressed rapidly back, with heavy skirmishing, to a position just north of the West Harpeth River. At this place it had become so dark, and our troops so close upon the enemy, that it was with difficulty our troops could be distinguished from the rebels. Hammond's brigade was deployed on the extreme right, Hatch's division across the pike and through the fields to the left. The Fourth U. S. Cavalry, my escort, Lieutenant Hedges commanding, formed in column of fours on the pike. Generals Hatch and Hammond advanced rapidly and the Fourth Cavalry at the charge. The enemy's line, broken and driven back, fled in great confusion; the flanks of our lines pressed on rapidly. General Hammond's brigade, crossing West Harpeth, struck the enemy on the pike again in flank, while Coon's brigade, on the right of the road, the Fourth Cavalry on the pike, pressed close upon their rear. The enemy abandoned three 12-pounders and the carriage of a fourth. These guns can scarcely be called the capture of any particular division or regiment, though they were actually withdrawn from the field by the Fourth Cavalry, my staff, and General Hatch in person. One of them has been credited to the Fourth Cavalry and the other two to Hatch's division, though the charge of General Hammond, with the Tenth Indiana, upon the enemy's flank, a quarter of a mile beyond, had probably a greater influence in causing their abandonment than the operations of General Hatch's command.

The conduct of the troops in this affair was most admirable, particularly that of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, the Second Iowa, and Tenth Indiana. Brigadier-General Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel Gresham, Tenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Hedges, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, were particularly conspicuous. The good management and bravery of General Hatch, the skill, untiring energy with which he commanded his division, are worthy of the highest commendation. Night saved the enemy's rear guard from complete destruction.

The 18th the pursuit was renewed at dawn, in the same order, Johnson on the Carter's Creek pike, Hatch and Knipe on the Columbia pike, and Croxton on the Lewisburg pike. The enemy's rear guard was soon encountered by the advanced skirmishers, but, in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of our troops, could not be again brought

to a stand, though they had prepared for it at Spring Hill. The pursuit was pushed to within three miles of Rutherford's Creek, but the rain, need of rations and ammunition, compelled a halt for the trains to come forward. 19th, the pursuit was pushed to Rutherford's Creek, but it was found too high to ford—the enemy between that and Duck River; Hatch got two regiments across on the ruins of the railroad bridge, and after some skirmishing night came on, he withdrew to north side. Weather very inclement. 20th, Hammond, Croxton, and Harrison remained in camp drawing supplies; Johnson and Knipe went back with dismounted brigades to refit; Hatch crossed on lower railroad bridge; enemy gone. Hammond, Harrison, and Croxton moved to camp on Rutherford's Creek.

Summary: Captured by Hatch's division—2 redoubts, 17 guns, 2 battle-flags, 2 droves of beef-cattle, 35 wagons (including the headquarters train of Chalmers' division), 1 brigadier-general, 701 prisoners; Knipe's division—5 battle-flags, 350 prisoners, 1 piece artillery, 2 caissons; Johnson's division—56 prisoners; Croxton's brigade—184 prisoners; Fourth U. S. Cavalry—1 gun, 25 prisoners. In addition to this Johnson's and Knipe's divisions should be credited with the wounded taken in hospitals at Franklin.

In concluding this report permit me to say that, if the operations just described have been of any avail in the recent campaign, it is due entirely to the concentration of the cavalry and its reorganization as a separate corps. I have, therefore, to request that the credit awarded it may be used to secure from the War Department the recognition of its separate existence as a corps, and an official approval of the measures already inaugurated for its efficiency. With an opportunity to complete its organization, a full supply of Spencer carbines for the entire command, and we can take the field next spring with a force of cavalry fully competent to perform any work that may be assigned it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Cumberland.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 1, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, from the date of its organization, October 24, 1864, to the present time:

Having been relieved from the command of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, on the 1st day of October, 1864, for the purpose of taking command of the cavalry forces in the armies operating under the command of Major-General Sherman, I proceeded, without delay, to join him in the field. I arrived at Gaylesville, Ala., where the army was resting after its pursuit of General Hood, on the 23d of October. On the 24th of October I was assigned, by order of General Sherman, to duty as chief of cavalry and commanding officer of all the cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi. By the same order the mounted forces of the Armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee were detached from these armies, constituted one command, and designated the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of

the Mississippi. Upon investigation I found that the cavalry serving with the Army of the Ohio consisted of one organized division, Stoneman's, nearly all dismounted, one brigade under Colonel Capron, sent to Louisville, Ky., for remount, the other under Col. Israel Garrard, at Atlanta, Ga. Besides this division there were five or six regiments of good cavalry and one division of one-year mounted infantry serving in Kentucky and East Tennessee. This force being for local defense, however, was not detached, and therefore forms no part of the Cavalry Corps. I found the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland organized into four divisions, three of which were composed of fine regiments from the northwestern States, well organized, and efficiently commanded by Brigadier-Generals McCook, Garrard, and Kilpatrick, and having done very hard service during the Atlanta campaign. The Fourth Division consisted entirely of Tennessee regiments serving in Tennessee. The cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee had been organized into two divisions, by order of Major-General Howard, commanded, respectively, by Brigadier-General Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, and Colonel Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. Both were at that time serving in West Tennessee. The divisions contained from six to ten regiments, organized into three brigades each. In the new organization the four divisions of the Army of the Cumberland were numbered, respectively, First, Second, Third, and Seventh, the two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee were designated, respectively, Fifth and Fourth, and the division of the Army of the Ohio the Sixth Division. The Tennessee troops were divided among the other divisions, so as to intermix them with troops from other States. From the lack of general and staff officers to simplify organization and to counteract a tendency to use the third brigades as reserves, each division was organized into two brigades, except the Sixth, which, for special reasons, was allowed three. The chiefs of cavalry of the different departments were relieved from duty and directed to report to their commanding generals for other assignment. In pursuance of General Sherman's instructions measures were at once taken to collect, reorganize, remount, and bring into the field the largest possible force of cavalry, in order that he might have such a preponderance in that arm as would enable him to throw the enemy on the defensive, while with his infantry he could march to the seacoast unmolested. It was thought that if Hood followed him, instead of crossing the Tennessee River into Tennessee, that in a short time my entire cavalry force could be put upon a footing to harass and annoy him beyond endurance. With this in view General Hatch was ordered to march with the Fifth Division from Clifton, Tenn., by the most direct route, to Rome, Ga.; General Grierson was designated as the commander of the Fourth Division, and directed to assemble as much of it as possible, put it in a thorough condition, and be ready to march, when orders should be sent him, through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and join the army under General Sherman. It soon, however, became apparent that Hood would march north instead of following General Sherman, and that operations would be forced upon us before the cavalry forces could be organized.

A reconnaissance by General Garrard, with the Second Division, toward Gadsden, on the Coosa River, on the 25th of October, and on the 27th and 28th to the south of the Coosa toward Jacksonville, revealed the fact that the rebel army under Hood had left Gadsden on the 22d of October, marching in the direction of Warrenton, on the Tennessee River. As soon as General Sherman became thoroughly convinced of this he issued orders for the concentration of his army at

Atlanta, and hurried his preparations for the campaign. Finding that he could wait no longer all the serviceable horses of McCook's and Garrard's divisions, and Colonel Garrard's brigade, were turned over to the Third Division, and every effort was made to put it upon a thoroughly efficient footing, while the dismounted men of the First and Second Divisions were ordered, by rail, to Louisville, Ky., for remount and re-equipment. Having made these dispositions I was ordered by General Sherman to Nashville for the purpose of completing the cavalry reorganization and assisting in the operations of General Thomas against the rebels under Hood. I arrived at Nashville on the 6th day of November and reported to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and the Military Division of the Mississippi.

General Croxton's brigade, of the First Division, having been recently remounted at Louisville, Colonel Capron's (now Harrison's) brigade, of the Sixth Division, and the Fifth Division, while on the march to join General Sherman, were halted by General Thomas and directed to act in conjunction with the infantry forces assembling at Pulaski, under General Stanley, to resist the march of Hood. On the 24th of October Croxton's brigade, about 1,000 strong, was stationed on the Huntsville and Florence road, at Center Star, with outposts and pickets, watching the Tennessee River from the mouth of Elk River to Florence, and a detachment of the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee, of General Hatch's division, were stationed on Cypress Creek, at Martin's Mills, three miles from Florence, watching Pride's, Garner's, and Cheatham's Ferries, on the Tennessee River. On the 29th of October General Croxton sent a dispatch to General Thomas informing him of General Hood's proximity to the river and of his intention to cross it at Bainbridge that night. About 3 p. m. on the 30th two brigades of Lee's corps landed on the north side about three miles below Bainbridge. General Croxton concentrated his command and attempted to repel them, but was driven back. He retired to the east bank of Shoal Creek and took position near Shoal Creek bridge, where he remained reconnoitering until November 5, when he was forced to retire by the advance of Johnson's division, of Lee's corps. He reported to General Hatch at Lexington on November 6.

On the 4th of November General Hatch, in compliance with the instructions of General Stanley, moved from Pulaski toward Florence, with orders to assume command of all the cavalry in that neighborhood and watch closely the enemy's movements. In executing these orders General Hatch, the next day, opened communication with General Croxton, and, in conjunction with him, drove the enemy's cavalry pickets across Shoal Creek, and established pickets of observation along the line of that creek and the Tennessee from the mouth of Elk River. While engaged in observing the movements of the enemy frequent skirmishes were had with his cavalry. On the 9th of November a general attack was made by the small force under General Hatch. The rebel cavalry was driven back upon the infantry at Florence, a part of the unfinished works at that place captured by Colonel Coon's brigade of the Fifth Division, and the information in regard to Hood's position previously obtained verified. By great activity, watchfulness, and good judgment on the part of General Hatch, every movement of the enemy and indication of his intention were promptly reported to Generals Stanley, Schofield, and Thomas. On the 13th and 14th of November General Hatch, having become convinced that General Hood would march north at an early day, used his command in cutting trees into the roads crossing Shoal Creek, for the purpose of retarding the rebels in their

movement. On the morning of November 19 the enemy was reported marching north on the west side of the creek. Colonel Coon's brigade made a forced reconnaissance in that direction, captured the headquarters trains of Buford's and Chalmers' divisions, met the enemy's cavalry in force, and, after a severe engagement, discovering the march of the rebel infantry, was compelled to rejoin the main force, on the east side of the creek. General Hatch concentrated his forces, without delay, at Lexington, and on the 21st retired to Lawrenceburg, where he was attacked early the next morning by the enemy's cavalry. A severe fight ensued, in which the enemy, with twelve pieces of artillery and a large force of cavalry, fighting dismounted, made several efforts to drive the forces of General Hatch from their position, but the latter held on with great tenacity till night and then withdrew one mile toward Pulaski.

On the 23d General Hatch withdrew by that road, turning toward Campbellsville. When within nine miles of Pulaski Croxton's brigade had the rear and were attacked by the rebel cavalry at the junction of the roads leading to the two places just mentioned. It, however, resisted every attack till after dark, holding its position and retreating at leisure by night to the neighborhood of Campbellsville. On the 24th the cavalry again resumed its march, and at the latter place was again attacked by the entire rebel cavalry, supported by infantry. At first the enemy were severely repulsed by the First Brigade, Colonel Wells, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, commanding, but in turn the enemy drove back Colonel Wells and compelled General Hatch to retire by the road to Lynnville. This road leading through a very hilly country, a small rear guard was sufficient to hold the enemy in check. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Harper commanding, was directed to occupy a strong gorge near the turnpike and to delay the rebels as long as possible. He performed the duty assigned him with great gallantry, giving the main body of the command an opportunity to take position at Lynnville. Sharp fighting was continued at that place until after dark, when, in accordance with my order, General Hatch withdrew to Columbia. Colonel Capron's brigade, of the Sixth Division, had been sent by General Schofield toward Waynesborough to observe the movements of the enemy in that direction, while Hatch and Croxton were on Shoal Creek. Upon the advance of the rebel cavalry, Colonel Capron retired, skirmishing with the enemy, directing his march toward Mount Pleasant and Columbia. On the morning of November 25 the entire force, including the infantry, was concentrated at Columbia.

Having made all possible arrangements at Nashville for expediting the reorganization of the cavalry, in pursuance of General Thomas' instructions, I started to the front to take command of the force in the field, and on the 23d of November met General Schofield between Lynnville and Pulaski. The Fifth Division contained at this time but 2,500 men, Croxton's brigade, about 1,000, and Capron's, 800, in all about 4,300 men, to contend with three divisions estimated at not less than 10,000 men, and commanded by General Forrest, hitherto the most successful of rebel cavalry leaders. After the concentration of the forces at Columbia, and while General Schofield was making arrangements to withdraw from that place to the north side of Duck River, the cavalry crossed and was disposed of so as to watch every movement of the enemy, either to the right or left. Hatch's division and Croxton's brigade were stationed about six miles east of Columbia on the road to Shelbyville; Capron's brigade, to which had been added the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Col. J. M. Young commanding, took position

at Rally Hill, on the Lewisburg turnpike; it was further strengthened after taking position by the arrival of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, from Louisville. This brigade and Croxton's were temporarily formed into a division, under the command of Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson. Three regiments of the First Brigade of Hatch's division, Col. R. R. Stewart, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding, were ordered to take post to the west of Columbia, for the purpose of watching the fords and crossings of the river between that place and Williamsport. General Hatch sent the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, via Chapel Hill, to Shelbyville, with directions to feel well out from that place toward Lewisburg and Cornersville, if possible, returning by the south side of the river to the crossing of the Lewisburg pike.

At noon of November 27 [28] the pickets of Croxton's and Capron's brigades gave notice of the appearance of the rebel cavalry at the various fords between Columbia and the Lewisburg pike, particularly at Huey's Mill, eight miles above Columbia, in such force as to leave no doubt as to their intentions. The pickets in the vicinity of Huey's Mill were soon driven in and the rebels immediately began crossing. At 2 p. m. I sent a dispatch to Major-General Schofield, notifying him of the enemy's movement, informing him that I should endeavor to concentrate my force at Hurt's Cross-Roads, on the Lewisburg pike, and requesting him to send Stewart's brigade to me by the way of Spring Hill. Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, had already been sent by General Johnson to the brigade at the Lewisburg crossing, with orders to hold the enemy as long as possible at the river. By 7 p. m. the entire force was concentrated at Hurt's Cross-Roads. Colonel Harrison, however, had not reached his brigade, but having been posted by Colonel Capron, it held on as long as possible. Colonel Capron himself, with a small portion of his command, fell back in disorder toward Franklin. The detachments at the various fords held on bravely until night, when they were collected by Maj. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and withdrew by the pike. The enemy, having crossed lower down, marched by the Murfreesborough road and arrived at Rally Hill before the detachments under Major Young. The latter, finding his retreat cut off, formed his own regiment with sabers drawn, dismounted others to cover the flanks, boldly charged, broke through the rebels, and brought off his command with only trifling loss. By this time it had become evident that the entire rebel cavalry force, three divisions, had crossed and were directing their march toward the Lewisburg pike, an excellent macadamized road leading to Franklin, and at 8 p. m. I sent a dispatch by courier to General Schofield, informing him of this fact and that no part of Forrest's force up to dark had moved toward the Franklin pike. During the night several prisoners were brought in, from whom I received valuable information. At 1 a. m. [29th] I sent a dispatch to General Schofield informing him that the force which had crossed at Huey's Mill was Forrest's corps of cavalry, consisting of Chalmers', Jackson's, and Buford's divisions, and Biffle's regiment; that the rebel infantry were to have begun crossing two hours before by three pontoon bridges under construction at the same place. Believing this information to be perfectly correct, I therefore suggested that our infantry should reach Spring Hill by 10 a. m. of that day [29th]. I regarded my force too small, with Hammond's and Stewart's brigades absent, to cover the Lewisburg pike and at the same time the dirt roads leading to Spring Hill, and believing that General Schofield, with the infantry, would have plenty of time, marching by the Franklin pike, to reach Franklin or any intermediate point before the

enemy, marching by bad dirt roads, made worse by the heavy rains which had recently fallen, I determined to keep my entire force on the Lewisburg pike and hold the enemy as long as possible, hoping by good management to get no farther back that day than to the Ridge Meeting-House. I had previously sent orders for Colonel Stewart to join me on the Lewisburg pike, marching by the way of Spring Hill, and all night, if necessary. Similar orders were sent at the same time to Byt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, then momentarily expected with two regiments of the Seventh Division freshly remounted. On the presumption that no general engagement would be risked till our forces were strengthened, and that the enemy's movement had become sufficiently developed, I directed General Hatch to retire slowly by the pike, following Capron's brigade, and General Croxton to cover the rear, fighting the enemy, and to fall back only when compelled to do so by movements upon his flanks. Soon after daylight [29th] the enemy attacked Croxton's pickets, but finding them strongly posted moved off the road and struck well around his flanks, causing him to withdraw. Heavy skirmishing ensued, the enemy pressing forward with the greatest celerity endeavoring to push around and strike our column in flank, as was anticipated.

At Mount Carmel Meeting-House, five miles from Hurt's Cross-Roads, a strong barricade erected by Capron's brigade was occupied by Coon's brigade, of Hatch's division, Croxton's brigade passing through it. The enemy made two determined charges upon it, but were repulsed with severe loss. From this point the enemy ceased to press upon the rear of the column. No news having come from Hammond or Stewart, it was hoped that they had arrived at Spring Hill in time enough to form a junction with the infantry and to resist any movement of the rebels in that direction. I continued to march slowly, and by the middle of the afternoon arrived at Douglass Church, four miles from Franklin. Near this place I found General Hammond, and was joined by a detachment of Stewart's brigade, from whom I learned that the latter and some of our infantry had been skirmishing with the rebel cavalry during the day near Spring Hill. I remained with Hammond's brigade to hold the road near Douglass Church and cover Franklin, while Hatch's division and Johnson's crossed to the north side of the Harpeth, at Hughes' Ford, and went into camp on the road from Franklin to Triune, at Matthews' farm, two miles and a half east of Franklin. After it was dark, a reconnaissance out the Lewisburg pike to the meeting-house revealing no enemy on that road, I withdrew General Hammond's brigade to the north side of the Harpeth, and directed him to march, via Petersburg, to the Nolensville pike at Triune, and from the latter place to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction.

Early on the morning of the 30th, by my direction, Brigadier-General Johnson sent Croxton's brigade to the south side of the river, with orders to take position at Douglass Church, cover Franklin as long as possible, and if compelled to fall back to recross the Harpeth at a ford a mile and a half above the town. General Hammond, having reported by daylight no enemy in the direction of Triune, was ordered to retire by Petersburg to Wilson's Mill, on the Wilson or Brentwood pike. At 10 a. m. the enemy's advance attacked General Croxton's position, but was handsomely repulsed. At 2 p. m. he was again attacked by infantry, but, after repulsing the enemy, the rebel cavalry moved to his left as if to cross at Hughes' Ford. This movement caused him to retire to the north side of the river by McGavock's Ford. He had scarcely reached the north bank

when the pickets higher up the river reported the enemy's cavalry crossing at various places. The command was immediately got under arms and dispositions made to attack and drive them back. General Croxton's brigade on the right, General Hatch's division in the center, moved promptly out and engaged the enemy, charging him with a strong line of dismounted skirmishers, while Capron's brigade, under Colonel Harrison, looked well out to the left and rear. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry was sent to the Hillsborough pike. The action had already begun when General Croxton was informed that the rebel infantry were crossing the river between his right and the town of Franklin. Leaving two regiments, the First Tennessee and Second Michigan, to assist in the attack against the rebel cavalry, he proceeded at once with the balance of his brigade to drive back the force reported to be crossing below. He soon discovered, however, that the report was false, and moved promptly against the rebel cavalry. Hatch had already attacked with vigor and begun driving them rapidly back. The men seemed inspired with the greatest courage and determination, and in a very short time had repulsed the enemy at every point. By night the whole force was driven beyond the Harpeth. The accompanying sketch* will show the importance of this success on the part of the cavalry over Forrest's forces, while the hard-pressed infantry were nobly repelling Hood's furious assaults against the defenses of Franklin.

General Schofield, having withdrawn the infantry to the north bank of the river during the night and determined to continue his march toward Nashville, directed me to remain with the Cavalry Corps in the position it then held till daylight on the morning of December 1, and then to retire, covering the rear and flanks of the infantry. This order was complied with, the enemy having been so severely handled the day previous as to be unable to follow until he found the road clear. Hammond's brigade, followed by Hatch, moved by a country road to the Wilson pike, near Edmonson's house; Croxton marched parallel to the Franklin pike. At Wilson's Mill Hammond was found encamped and left to bring up the rear. Stewart's brigade, of the Fifth Division, having halted to feed, Hammond was delayed longer than was intended and in withdrawing was attacked by the rebel cavalry, but succeeded, with slight loss, in repelling the enemy. From the neighborhood of Brentwood, after the infantry had halted, the whole command marched by various country roads to Thompson's Chapel, on the Nolensville pike, where it took up a strong defensive position for the night. Before daylight the next morning it marched to Nashville, and late in the evening crossed to the north side of the Cumberland River and encamped in Edgefield.

During the ensuing ten days every effort was made to put the corps in an efficient condition. Clothes were drawn for the men; the horses were shod; extra shoes were fitted; and every horse that could be drawn from the corrals of broken-down stock, or reached in Tennessee or Southern Kentucky, was taken. By these means the Cavalry Corps, exclusive of La Grange's and Watkins' brigades, of the First Division, was increased by nearly 9,000 mounted men. Besides this, two brigades of 1,500 men each were organized out of the dismounted men previously assembled at the cavalry depot near Nashville. While in camp the river was carefully watched by the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, from Nashville to the vicinity of Clarksville.

On the 2d of December Brevet Brigadier-General Hammond was ordered with his brigade to Gallatin for the purpose of watching the

* See Plate CV, Map 9 of the Atlas.

river as far up as Carthage. Having heard from his scouts that a rebel force had taken post at Lebanon, by the assistance of gun-boats sent for that purpose, on the night of the — he crossed the river with a strong force, well mounted, and made a reconnaissance to and beyond that place, but found no enemy.

On the 11th of December, in pursuance of instructions from Major-General Thomas, I ordered Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook to take his battery and Watkins' brigade toward Bowling Green, till he met La Grange's brigade, and with the united force go in pursuit of General Lyon, who crossed the Cumberland River below Clarksville on the 9th of December, and was supposed to be marching via Hopkinsville to destroy Green River bridge, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. General McCook came up with the rebels on the morning of the 16th at Hopkinsville, and after a sharp fight captured two pieces of artillery and drove them from the place. They retreated rapidly toward Green River, pursued by La Grange's brigade. So closely was Lyon followed by La Grange's brigade that he was compelled to disband his conscripts and leave many of his men. With the balance he pushed on through Madisonville, Ashbysburg, and Elizabethtown, crossing Tradewater, Green River, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in his route. La Grange was greatly delayed by the muddy roads, swollen streams, and the destruction of the bridges and boats. The pursuit was relinquished at Hodgensville, Lyon's command having become reduced [to] 400 or 500 men, more bent on escaping from Kentucky than to inflict injury upon the forces sent against him. For a detailed account of the operations of General McCook's command I respectfully refer you to his report submitted herewith.*

On the 9th of November [December] I received orders from Major-General Thomas to move my command to the south side of the Cumberland, to take position between the Hillsborough and Hardin pikes, and to be in readiness to join in the attack against General Hood the next day. But a heavy rain setting in General Thomas delayed his operations. Snow, sleet, and intense cold followed, covering the ground so thickly with ice as to render it impossible to move cavalry not specially shod for such an occasion. In fact, neither infantry nor cavalry could have marched over a country so undulating and broken as that separating our lines from those of the enemy. On the evening of the 11th the weather changed and the ice began to melt. The Cavalry Corps, all detachments having been drawn in in the morning, began crossing, and by night was in the position assigned it, ready to move against the enemy as soon as the condition of the ground would allow it. By the night of the 14th everything seemed favorable; officers and men confident of the result that would follow a well directed attack. In the order of battle made by General Thomas the cavalry was directed to attack upon the right of the infantry, conform to its movements, drive the enemy's forces from the Charlotte and Hardin turnpikes and the banks of the Cumberland at Bell's Landing, turn and envelop the enemy's left flank, and, if possible, strike them in the rear. In making arrangements to comply with these instructions I conferred the night before the battle with General A. J. Smith, commanding the Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee. His troops having been engaged in holding that part of the defenses from the Hillsborough pike westward to the river, it was necessary for them to assemble in such a way as not to encumber the ground upon which the cavalry was to operate. To accomplish this

* See p. 791.

the general assured me he would march the division on my right to the left by roads to the rear of my command, inside of the intrenchments. The commanding officers of brigades and divisions, having personally examined the ground upon which they were to operate, were assembled at my headquarters and received their instructions verbally. To prevent any misunderstanding they were furnished with written orders to the following effect, on the night of the 14th of November [December]: The Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Hatch commanding, was directed to debouch from the fortifications at or near the Hardin pike, and move with its right flank on or near the pike, its left flank connected with the infantry of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to clear its own front, and as soon as Smith should carry the rebel advanced position to swing to the left, envelop and take in reverse the enemy's left flank. Croxton's brigade, of the First Division, was ordered to debouch near the Hardin pike by a dirt road between that and the Charlotte pike, to move with its left flank connecting with Hatch's division and its right following the line of the ridge between the Charlotte and Hardin pikes; after clearing Hardin pike of the enemy and crossing Richland Creek, General Croxton was directed to conform to the movements on his left. The Sixth Division, one brigade mounted, the other having no horses, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding, was ordered to move by the Charlotte pike, clear that road of the enemy, keeping connection with Croxton by skirmishers or patrols, and to push as far as Davidson's house, eight miles from the city, so as to cover the movement of the balance of the corps from the enemy's cavalry; General Johnson was specially charged with looking out for the guns at Bell's landing and the force with them. Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, commanding the Seventh Division, one brigade mounted, the other dismounted, was directed to debouch on the Hardin pike after the movement had begun and hold himself in readiness to move in any direction. Brigade and division commanders were informed that the operations of the Cavalry Corps were designed to clear the enemy from its immediate front, cover the right of the infantry, envelop the enemy's left flank, attack him in the rear, and, if possible, force its way to the Franklin pike at or near Brentwood. The country being plowed fields or heavily timbered hills, very abrupt and difficult, they were directed to leave all wheels except those of the artillery behind.

The whole command was under arms ready to move by 6 a. m. December 15, but owing to a dense fog the attack was delayed. By 8.30 a. m. it had cleared away, but McArthur's division, not having been directed to march, as General Smith had promised, moved across the front of my command, thereby delaying the general advance till about 10 a. m. Had the enemy been specially alert this delay might have been very detrimental to the plan of attack. As soon, however, as the infantry on Hatch's left began moving he advanced, with his left touching the Hardin pike and his right extending toward the Charlotte pike. The position which the infantry held being farther to the right than was originally intended compelled a corresponding change on the part of the cavalry. Simultaneously with the advance of the infantry the cavalry forces moved as directed. Hatch's division was still further delayed after beginning its advance by McArthur's infantry, but finally, having a clear road, advanced rapidly with a strong line of skirmishers. The enemy, Ector's brigade of infantry, were found posted beyond Richland Creek, on commanding ground, well intrenched, but by a gallant charge by Stewart's brigade were driven rapidly beyond Hardin's house, with the loss of some prisoners and

intrenching tools. When near the latter place the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Spalding commanding, charged the enemy, captured 43 prisoners, the headquarters train of General Chalmers, 14 wagons, containing baggage, papers, and records. Having cleared his front General Hatch marched rapidly by the left flank with his First Brigade to join the Second Brigade, which, wheeling with the infantry, found itself on the flank of a four-gun battery posted in a redoubt covering the enemy's left. Having posted his battery (I, First Illinois Light Artillery) so as to enfilade the enemy, General Hatch pushed forward Colonel Coon's brigade, dismounted, charged the rebel infantry supports, broke them, and captured the redoubt, with its guns. Lieutenant Budd, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, was the first man in the redoubt, closely followed by Lieutenant Colvin, acting assistant adjutant-general of the division. In this attack a portion of the infantry skirmish line gave assistance. The captured guns were turned upon the enemy, occupying a higher hill, strongly intrenched, still farther on. Hastily forming, the Second Brigade pushed boldly forward, the First Brigade following the movement still farther to the right. The enemy's new position was very strong. The left of their line occupied a hill still higher than the one already carried, and with steep sides. On the top of it they had constructed an irregular inclosed work of rails and earth, in which a four-gun field battery was placed. To men less brave and determined than the dismounted horsemen of Hatch's division it would have seemed like madness to attack such a position. I have seen columns of infantry hesitate to attack positions not half so strong, but Coon's brigade, armed with the Spencer carbine and in a strong line of skirmishers, at the command of General Hatch, advanced at the charge. In spite of the steep acclivity and withering fire of artillery and musketry from the rebel parapet, the redoubt was carried, with the battery of 4 guns and 250 prisoners. While the Second Brigade was collecting and forming its scattered ranks General Hatch, with the First Brigade, crossed the Hillsborough pike and again attacked the enemy on another range of hills, drove them from it, and took possession of a battery of four guns in the valley beyond. It was now almost dark; the cavalrymen having been fighting all day on foot, owing to the roughness of the country, were very much fatigued. General Hatch was ordered to bring up his horses, collect his men, and bivouac on the Hillsborough pike. The Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, had moved to the right of Smith's corps and carried the hills in its front just before dark. General Hatch was directed to connect with Schofield's right and cover it from the enemy. As soon as Hatch had broken through the enemy on the Hardin pike Knipe was directed to move out and pass to Hatch's right, conform to his movements and push in upon the enemy's rear. The First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Hammond commanding, advanced to the Hillsborough pike, striking it near the six-mile post, and three-quarters of a mile farther on turned up a branch of Richland Creek, and reached the Granny White pike just at dark. The dismounted brigade took position on the Hillsborough pike, covering Hatch and Hammond from an advance of the rebel cavalry on that road. Croxton's brigade and Johnson's division, having been delayed, like Hatch, by McArthur's infantry, moved promptly forward at the word and found the enemy posted beyond Richland Creek. The rebel cavalry, with four guns well posted, seemed determined to hold their ground, but strongly attacked by Harrison's brigade, of Johnson's division, in front, while Croxton pressed on their right, they were forced to give

way. Croxton, after following for several miles, turned to the left and crossed the Hardin pike, and marched through the country, skirmishing with Chalmers, moving in the same direction, and finally, after dark, bivouacked near the six-mile post, on the Hillsborough pike. Johnson continued his advance along the Charlotte pike, and came up with the rebels, strongly posted, beyond a small creek emptying into the Cumberland near Bell's Landing; after some sharp skirmishing General Johnson made dispositions to attack the rebel right in conjunction with Croxton, hoping thereby to drive them from the road and separate them from the main rebel army. The gun-boats dropped down and opened on their flank, while Lieutenant Smith, with Battery I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, opened upon them in front. General Croxton having, by my order, turned toward the left, General Johnson did not think himself strong enough to risk an attack upon the rebel position. Night coming on he bivouacked in their front, intending to attack before daylight the next morning. This plan was frustrated by the withdrawal of the rebels after night. The first day's operations having resulted in driving back the enemy's entire left wing four miles, with our cavalry on the left flank and rear of the enemy, orders were issued for the continuance of operations the next day.

Early on the morning of the 16th Hammond's pickets on the Granny White pike were attacked and driven in, but ordering him to strengthen them with his entire brigade, if necessary, he in turn drove the enemy back. At the same time I directed General Hatch to move on the enemy's rear, passing to Hammond's left. The country, very hilly and densely covered with timber, was entirely impracticable for mounted men; the whole force was therefore dismounted and pushed forward. Croxton moved to the front, ready to support either Hammond or Hatch, and orders were sent to Johnson to march across the country to the Hillsborough pike. By noon the skirmishers of Hatch and Hammond had formed a continuous line, stretching from the right of Schofield's corps across the Granny White pike. This line was parallel to that of the enemy and facing in the direction of Nashville. The men of the Fifth and Seventh Divisions, urged forward by their gallant officers, steadily pressed the enemy back at every point, skirmishing heavily. Having informed Generals Thomas and Schofield of the position occupied by my command and what it was doing, the infantry was ordered forward on the right, and, as they charged the front of the rebel works, Coon's brigade, of Hatch's division, attacked them in the rear. Pressed in front, flank, and, rear, about 4 p. m. the enemy broke and fled in confusion from the field. Croxton was hurried from the Hillsborough pike toward Brentwood, but could not reach the flying army before dark. Hatch and Knipe were ordered to mount their commands and pursue with all possible rapidity. As on the day before, from the difficult character of the ground and the distance traveled dismounted, considerable time was unavoidably lost before the horses could be led to the men. Hatch was directed to push down the Granny White pike, and, if possible, reach the Franklin pike that night. He had not, however, gone more than a mile when his advance encountered the enemy's cavalry, Chalmers' division, strongly posted across the road behind a barricade of rails. A portion of the command were hastily dismounted and deployed on both sides of the road. While the skirmishers were advancing the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, led by Colonel Spalding, charged the enemy, broke his lines, scattered them in all directions, and captured Brigadier-General Rucker, then in command of the division. Night having closed in the

enemy was enabled to make his escape. The pursuit was necessarily discontinued, men and horses being worn out and hungry. The corps bivouacked for the night—Knipe, Croxton, and Hatch on the Granny White pike, and Johnson on the Hillsborough pike near the Harpeth River. Before daylight they were in motion again—Knipe, in the advance, marched through the country to the Franklin pike; Croxton crossed and marched through the fields to its left; Hatch marched by the Granny White pike and a country road to the Franklin pike, and then followed Knipe; while Johnson pushed to the Harpeth River, forded it, and moved rapidly toward Franklin. General Knipe, with Hammond's brigade, came up with the enemy at Hollow Tree Gap, four or five miles north of Franklin. After a sharp fight, in which General Hammond with a part of his command passed around the enemy's right and struck them in flank, the position was handsomely carried. Three colors and 413 prisoners, including 2 colonels and 2 lieutenant-colonels, were captured. The rebel rear guard then fell back rapidly to Franklin, crossed the Harpeth, and prepared to defend its crossing; but General Johnson, with Harrison's brigade, having marched at 4 o'clock and crossed the river on the Hillsborough pike, moved rapidly to Franklin, struck them in flank, and compelled them to retreat to a new position, south of the town. Knipe crossed by the ford and entered the town almost simultaneously with Harrison's advance; Hatch and Croxton crossed soon after at the fords above the town. At Franklin the enemy's hospital with about 2,000 wounded fell into our hands; 200 of our own wounded, left there on the retreat to Nashville, were also recovered, together with 17,000 rations. The pursuit was immediately continued, Knipe and Hatch moving in parallel columns along the Columbia pike, Johnson down the Carter's Creek pike, and Croxton on the Lewisburg pike. The flanking columns were directed to push rapidly forward and endeavor to pass round the flanks of the enemy's rear guard, composed almost entirely of infantry, while a strong force of skirmishers across the pike should press it continually and compel it to form line as frequently as possible. By these means I hoped to break up their last organized force and disperse the disorganized and flying mass they were covering. My orders were obeyed with great alacrity, but the enemy, finding his flanks so much endangered, retired as rapidly, but skirmishing heavily with Hatch and Knipe. Late in the evening, apparently exhausted with rapid marching, the rebels took a strong position in open fields about a mile north of the West Harpeth. It was then almost dark from fog and approaching night.

The men of General Hatch's advance, by their rapid movements, had become so intermingled with the sullen and disheartened enemy, he began to doubt that the force in his front were really those of the rebel rear guard. The momentary hesitation caused by this uncertainty gave the rebels an opportunity to put their battery in position and reform their line. I immediately gave orders for Hatch and Knipe to collect their men and charge both flanks of the enemy, and directed my escort, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, about 200 strong, Lieut. Joseph Hedges commanding, to charge their center, on the pike. These orders had scarcely been given before the enemy opened a rapid fire from their battery, not over 300 yards from us. Hatch's battery promptly replied. Lieutenant Hedges, thinking that I simply wished him to ascertain the real character of the force in our front, hastily moved his regiment about and to the side of the road and out of the range of the rebel guns, but, at my order, as promptly resumed his original formation, in "col-

umn of fours," in the road, and dashed forward at a gallop with sabers drawn, broke through the enemy's battery; Hatch's division and Hammond's brigade, dismounted, rushed forward at the same moment. The enemy, broken in the center and pressed back on both flanks, fled rapidly from the field, withdrawing his guns at a gallop. Lieutenant Hedges, outstripping his men, was captured three different times, but throwing his hat away and raising the cry "The Yankees are coming, run for your lives," succeeded in getting away. The rout was complete, and although it was then very dark everybody pressed rapidly forward, the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and General Hatch, with a handful of men, in advance on the pike, and the Fifth Division on right and left. General Hammond, with the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Gresham commanding, fording the West Harpeth a few hundred yards to the right, again struck the rebels in the flank. Pressed in all directions the artillerymen left their guns and saved themselves as best they could; the infantry scattered in all directions; darkness alone enabled the entire command to escape. The rebel force was found to be Stevenson's division, of Lee's corps, under command of General Forrest, who had just returned from Murfreesborough.*

Early the next morning the Cavalry Corps, although out of rations, again renewed the pursuit—Croxton and Johnson endeavoring to strike the enemy at Spring Hill; Hatch and Knipe moving as the day before. The enemy, having encamped at Spring Hill, marched rapidly toward Columbia, but could not be again brought to a stand. The densely wooded country, muddy roads, and plowed fields, rendered almost impassable by the constant rain, made it very difficult for troops traveling on the right and left of the pike to get forward fast enough to overtake the enemy marching on the pike. Late in the afternoon the command halted seven miles north of Columbia for rations, having had nothing to eat since the day before and nothing in the country for them to take. Supplies arrived during the night, and early in the morning the pursuit was resumed, notwithstanding a heavy storm of rain and snow then prevailing. General Hatch arrived at Rutherford's Creek at an early hour, followed closely by the Fourth Corps. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, by order of General Thomas, the balance of the Cavalry Corps remained in bivouac. Rutherford's Creek, swollen by the rains and having steep and abrupt banks, could not be forded. The pontoon train was behind, and did not arrive till the next day. The enemy occupied a strong position commanding the site of the old bridge. General Hatch succeeded in crossing a few skirmishers on the ruins of the upper railroad bridge, about a mile from the pike, but, after some skirmishing, withdrew them to the north bank after dark.

The morning of the 20th General Hatch constructed a floating bridge out of the débris of the lower railroad bridge and crossed his entire command, but the enemy had succeeded in getting everything across Duck River the night before. This stream, being also much swollen, could not be crossed until the pontoon bridge was laid. Brigadier-Generals Johnson and Knipe were sent to Nashville to remount their dismounted brigades on the 20th.

On the 24th of December the whole corps, having crossed Duck River, resumed the pursuit, but General Hood had improved his opportunity and reformed his rear guard by selecting all of the well-armed infantry in his command; they were organized into eight bri-

* For sketch of the action at West Harpeth, accompanying this report, see Plate CV, Map 6 of the Atlas.

gades, of about 500 men each; the available cavalry that could be controlled were also used; all under command of Lieutenant-General Forrest. The trains and body of the army were hurried toward the Tennessee River, marching to Pulaski, and thence by the dirt roads to Bainbridge. The rear guard had thus a clear road and when pressed could fall back rapidly. The country on the right and left of the pike, very broken and densely timbered, was almost impassable; the pike itself, passing through the gorges of the hills, was advantageous for the enemy; with a few men he could compel the pursuing force to develop a front almost anywhere. In the vicinity of Lynnville, the country being open, the enemy was driven rapidly back, and at Buford Station, near Richland Creek, while Hatch was pressing them on the pike Croxton struck them in flank and drove them in confusion beyond Richland Creek. In this affair one flag and a number of prisoners were captured and the rebel General Buford wounded through the leg. The rebels retreated that night to the vicinity of Pulaski, but the next day were driven through that place, closely pressed by Harrison's brigade. The bridges across Richland Creek were saved by the celerity and good management with which Colonel Harrison handled his command, so that, without delaying, he continued the pursuit, and by 2 p. m. came up with the enemy strongly intrenched at the head of a heavily wooded and deep ravine, through which ran the road. The country was so difficult and broken that the men of Harrison's brigade were necessarily in weak order, but nothing daunted, they pursued the enemy's skirmishers back to their fortified position. Here they were compelled to halt, and while the troops of Hatch's, Croxton's, and Hammond's commands were marching through the woods to their support, a few hundred of the enemy's infantry, for the first time since the battles about Nashville, sallied from their breast-works and drove back Harrison's attenuated skirmish line and captured one gun of Smith's battery (I, Fourth U. S. Artillery). They were promptly driven back, but had succeeded in getting the captured gun off. Hammond, Croxton, and Hatch moving on the flanks of their position they abandoned it hastily just before night, leaving about fifty prisoners in our hands.

On the 26th the pursuit was continued to the Sugar Creek, the enemy falling back and making but slight resistance. At the latter place they took up a strong position and held it until General Hammond had developed his forces and got ready to attack. Hastily withdrawing, they continued their march throughout the night. It had now become evident that no effort on the part of my command could again bring Forrest to risk another engagement. Having neither rations nor forage, and learning that the main body of the rebels had already reached the south side of the Tennessee, I directed the corps to halt, and the next morning I sent Colonel Spalding, of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, with 500 picked men, after the enemy, with directions to continue the pursuit until he had reached the Tennessee River. He reached the river, at Bainbridge, early on the morning of the 28th, the last of the enemy having crossed and taken up the bridge during the night.

The road from Pulaski to Bainbridge was as bad as it could possibly be, the country through which it runs almost entirely denuded of forage and army supplies. Both men and horses suffered greatly. Hood having effected his escape, the corps was ordered to Eastport for the purpose of refitting and resting. Before this order was received, however, Hatch, Hammond, and Harrison had marched to Athens, on the road to Huntsville, in pursuance of previous instructions from General Thomas.

The reports of the provost-marshal show that during these operations the cavalry captured from enemy 32 guns, 11 caissons, 12 colors, 3,232 prisoners (including 1 general officer), and compelled them to abandon or destroy over 100 wagons, 8 ambulances, and 1,348 mules.

Detachments of the Sixth and Seventh Divisions accompanied the movements of Major-General Steedman south of the Tennessee, and burned the rebel pontoon and a large supply train; in all, 80 pontoons, 125 wagons.

Our losses were: 1 gun; 122 officers and men killed, 521 wounded, and 259 missing.

For the details of these operations and acts of special gallantry I respectfully refer to the reports of Generals McCook, Hatch, Hammond, Johnson, and Croxton, which I submit herewith. Reports of other commanders will be sent forward as soon as obtained. The operations of the Third Division, extending from Atlanta to Savannah, are fully detailed in the reports of General Kilpatrick and his subordinate officers, transmitted herewith.*

General Kilpatrick and his gallant command are specially worthy of praise for the admirable manner in which they co-operated with the movements of the infantry in their long and tiresome march, as well as for the confidence and bravery with which they attacked and defeated at various times the superior numbers of the rebel cavalry under General Wheeler.

The officers of my staff have performed their duties most efficiently throughout the entire campaign, but I am particularly indebted to Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, assistant adjutant-general, Seventeenth Corps, chief of staff; Maj. E. B. Beaumont, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. B. Carling, chief quartermaster; and Capt. J. C. Read, chief commissary. These officers have fully earned the promotion for which they have already been recommended to the War Department.

It is with great pleasure I mention the services of Maj. William P. Chambliss and Capt. John Green, U. S. Army, special inspectors of cavalry. In furnishing remounts, arms, and preparing troops for the field, they have done more than all other persons toward promoting the efficiency of the cavalry service in this military division.

Before closing this report it may not be improper to say that throughout the entire campaign the bravery and steadiness of the cavalry troops, new and old, were most conspicuous. Nothing could have been more admirable than their conduct on the Harpeth, in the two days' battle at Nashville, in the affair on the West Harpeth, or in the pursuit which followed. I know of no battles in the war where the influence of cavalry was more potent, nor of any pursuit sustained so long and well.

The results of campaign, added to those following the same policy in the Army of the Potomac, clearly demonstrate the wisdom of massing the cavalry of an army, and it is to be hoped will obtain from the War Department a recognition of the corps already organized.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland.

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* See Vol. XLIV.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Granny White Pike, December 17, 1864.*

The brevet major-general commanding takes great pleasure in communicating to the cavalry the generous commendations and thanks of Major-General Thomas for their success, good conduct, and dashing gallantry displayed throughout the recent engagements near Nashville. Guns, prisoners, and battle-flags are the sure evidences of victory. It is with great pleasure that the brevet major-general commanding states no corps in the army can show more of them than the cavalry.

By order of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16. } BLUE WATER, *December 30, 1864.*

It gives the brevet major-general great pleasure to transmit the following complimentary notice of the operations of the Cavalry Corps, and to assure the officers and soldiers of his command that he fully indorses the declaration of Major-General Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, Tenn., December 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding tenders his thanks to yourself, officers, and men for the vigor, skill, bravery, and endurance displayed by your corps in this long and toilsome pursuit of the retreating rebel army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

By order of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gravelly Springs, February 24, 1865.*

The brevet major-general commanding takes great pleasure in commending the gallant and meritorious conduct of the following-named officers and enlisted men of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, during the recent campaign: Col. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, for gallantry in charging the enemy's works in front of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864; Col. Thomas J. Harrison, commanding brigade, Sixth Division, for gallantry and energetic discharge of his duties; Lieutenant-Colonel Gresham, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, for gallantry in the night fight on the West Harpeth; Capt. Joseph C. Boyer, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, for gallantry in hand-to-hand fight on the night of the 16th of December, 1864, resulting in the capture of his opponent, Brigadier-General Rucker, of the Confederate army; Captain Davis, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, for

behaving with great gallantry; Capt. Norman M. Smith, Nineteenth Pennsylvania, for attention to duty at all times, bravery at Hollow-Tree Gap (December 17), Anthony's Hill (December 25), Sugar Creek (December 26, 1864); Capt. George R. Mitchell, Company K, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, for gallantry in leading a charge against the enemy at Indian Creek, December 22, 1864; Capt. William Mead and Lieut. George S. Snook, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, with eighty men of Companies D and K, of the same regiment, charged through the rebels, 300 strong, killing and wounding many and capturing twenty-five prisoners; First Lieut. Thomas Claiborn, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, for attention to duty at all times and bravery at Hollow-Tree Gap, December 17, 1864; Lieut. Hervey A. Colvin, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, and Lieutenant Budd, Second Iowa Cavalry, for gallantry during the charge on first redoubt, stormed by the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, in front of Nashville; First Lieut. Joseph Hedges, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for gallantry in fight on the Little Harpeth River, December 18 [17], 1864, charging a strong line of rebel infantry with his regiment mounted, charge resulting in the capture of three guns from the enemy; Sergt. George C. Chism, Company A, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, for charging with fifteen men and capturing twenty rebels at Franklin December 17, 1864; Sergt. Martin G. Rossmalier, Company H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for bravery during the action at Little Harpeth River; Corpl. Harrison Collins,* Company A, First Tennessee Cavalry, for capturing a rebel battle-flag from Chalmers' division December 24, 1864; Private Simpson B. Gaston, for gallantry in leading the charge on Reynolds' Hill, December 25, 1864.

The gallantry of the troops of the Cavalry Corps has received the commendation of the major-general commanding the department. It is regretted that the brevet major-general commanding cannot mention more from the host of meritorious soldiers who were distinguished for their gallantry. The division and brigade commanders having been mentioned in the report of operations, on that account are not mentioned in general orders.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Consolidated report of prisoners of war captured and Confederate deserters taken by Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Brevet Major-General Wilson, during the campaign from November 30, 1864, to December 31, 1864.

Troops.	Officers.		Men.	
	Prisoners of war.	Rebel deserters.	Prisoners of war.	Rebel deserters.
First Division	7	.....	357	3
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Division	13	.....	229	.....
Fourth Division	2	.....	43	.....
Fifth Division	17	.....	1,669	.....
Sixth Division	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh Division	47	.....	848	.....
Total	86	.....	3,146	3

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Disposition of prisoners of war and deserters.

Prisoners of war, including officers and deserters, transferred—

To Colonel Parkhurst, provost-marshal-general Department of the Cumberland	517
To provost-marshal Army of the Tennessee, Eastport, Miss	36
To Captain Sparks, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers	10
To General Granger, Huntsville, Ala	95
To Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland	296
To Captain Dugger, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry	7
To General Kimball	8
At Franklin, Tenn	12

Remainder transferred to infantry officers during the fighting; no receipts taken for the same.

I certify that the above report is correct.

G. H. KNEELAND,
Captain and Acting Provost-Marshal.

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Consolidated report of property captured by Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Brevet Major-General Wilson, during the campaign from November 30, 1864, to December 31, 1864.

Troops.	Standards.			Artillery.						Small-arms.	Sabers.	Locomotives.	Hand cars.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Pontoon wagons.	Mules.
	Division.	Brigade.	Regimental.	12-pounder howitzers.	6-pounder James rifles.	6-pounder Napoleons.		Caissons.									
First Division							1	1									
Second Division																	
Third Division	1						2	3		365		1					
Fourth Division																	
Fifth Division *a*	1	4		4	4	7	14	7		2,021	4	2	2	26	8		
Sixth Division																	
Seventh Division *b*	2	3	1											158		125	1,348
Total	4	7	1	4	4	7	17	11		2,386	4	3	2	184	8	125	1,348

a First Brigade, Fifth Division, claims the capture of 400 stand of small-arms, left on the field for want of transportation. Two pieces of artillery captured were saved by Lieut. R. B. Avery. The ammunition wagons, horses, and drivers were captured by Capt. H. Lindsey. The brigade does not claim these guns outright. The skirmishers of the Third Illinois Cavalry entered the rebel breastworks on a line with the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division. The brigade forced the enemy to abandon three pieces of artillery, which the rebels threw into Duck River. The Third Illinois Cavalry, of this brigade, captured 2 locomotives, 2 hand-cars, and saved 200 cords of wood (Government) fired by the enemy. The small-arms captured were all left on the field or destroyed. Total capture of field pieces by this brigade, 14.

b First Brigade, Seventh Division. Cavalry Corps: This brigade captured six colors; one of the number was captured by Lieutenant Allen, aide-de-camp to General Hammond, and by him turned over to General Knipe; the remaining five were transferred to Captain Huston, provost-marshal Seventh Cavalry Division. Forty-eight mules and 8 wagons captured were turned over to Captain Huston, provost-marshal, also Colonel Russell's and Roddey's headquarters wagons, numbering 25, with Roddey's papers; 125 pontoon wagons, with contents, burned; 125 wagons, General Hood's supply train, also burned, with contents. Total capture of mules, 1,348; out of that number 200 were turned over to General Granger; broken-down horses were replaced with a number of them, and the remainder killed.

I certify that the above report is correct.

G. H. KNEELAND,
Captain and Acting Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Gravelly Springs, February 6, 1865.

No. 195.

Report of Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division, of operations October 21, 1864–January 14, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 24th of October, 1864, this brigade was on the Tennessee River, in compliance with the following order, viz:

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON:

I have just ordered that the Ninth and Tenth Regiments Indiana Cavalry and the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry be mounted from the horses used by General Steedman, and they will be ordered to report to you to assist in guarding the river. Send Colonel Roper's brigade to this place, as it is made up of detachments, and I desire to reorganize it and send it to the front as soon as possible. Get into position by the 14th or 15th at farthest, if possible, and report to me the point selected for your camp, and establish a line of couriers between it and Pulaski or Athens, whichever may be the nearest point of telegraphic communication.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

The effective strength of the brigade was about 1,000 men, two-thirds of whom were scattered from Lamb's Ferry to Florence, a distance of twenty-four miles, guarding the fords and ferries, and the remaining third in reserve, encamped near Center Star. General Thomas had promised to send the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee and also the Ninth and Tenth Indiana to assist in guarding the river, but General Granger retained the latter-named regiments, and of the former only about 450 men reported, and these were so badly mounted and so carelessly managed that before the date mentioned they reported less than 200 effective men. These were stationed at Martin's Mills, three miles west of Florence, on the Waterloo road, and charged with watching Pride's, Garner's, and Cheatham's Ferries. On the evening of the 29th of October I obtained reliable information that Hood's entire army was at Town Creek, and would probably attempt to lay a pontoon bridge at Bainbridge during that night. I at once dispatched this information to General Thomas, and sent the Second Michigan Cavalry to re-enforce the guard at Bainbridge, a battalion to Raccoon Branch, two miles above Florence, and ordered the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee from Martin's Mills to watch the ferry at Florence. No demonstration was made that night, but about 3 p. m. of the day following two brigades of Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, were suddenly thrown across the river in flat-boats, landing about three miles below Bainbridge, at a point never known or used as a ferry. The troops had been during the night previous crossed to an island near the northern bank, where they lay secreted during the day, and were rapidly crossed. As soon as it was discovered the troops above and below moved promptly to meet them, and fought until night-fall, but were unable to hold their ground. By that time the enemy had succeeded in driving them back until they held possession of the Huntsville and Florence road at Judge Posey's. During the night I gathered up all my available force at Shoal Creek bridge, at which point I remained, reconnoitering daily and driving in the rebel pickets in sight of Florence, until on the 5th of November my reconnoitering party was met and driven back by a column of rebel infantry, which proved to be Johnson's division. They attacked us at 10 a. m. at Shoal Creek, and, failing to drive us away, sent two brigades

to a ford near the mouth of the stream, where they crossed and forced us to retire. These brigades recrossed during the night, and my outposts reoccupied the line of the creek.

On the 6th General Hatch arrived at Lexington with his division, and I reported to him. We remained in statu quo until the 20th, when the rebels began to move, and we accordingly by way of Lexington and Lawrenceburg until we joined the army at Columbia, on the 25th, where, by order of the general commanding the corps, I reported to Brigadier-General Johnson, under whose command I remained until we reached Edgefield.

On the morning of the 30th of November, when at Matthews' house, on the Franklin and Murfreesborough road, I was ordered to cross Harpeth and move to Douglass Church, on the Lewisburg pike, and if pressed by the enemy to recross the river at McGavock's Ford, one mile and a half from Franklin. About 10 o'clock the rebel advance attacked us, and skirmishing continued until about 2 o'clock, when their cavalry made a dash, and, being repulsed, moved up the river toward Hughes' Ford, while their infantry took their place. I at once crossed my command, except the Second Michigan Cavalry, which was left to contest the advance of the rebel infantry, which it did very effectually, holding their position until nearly sundown, when, being forced to retire by overwhelming numbers, they recrossed the river just as the rebel cavalry that had crossed at Hughes' Mills made their appearance. I had just formed to meet them when Colonel Dorr reported the rebel infantry crossing between my position and Franklin, and, knowing the danger to the army from such a move, if successful, I left the First Tennessee and Second Michigan in position to resist the advance of the cavalry, and hurried with the Eighth Iowa and Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry to meet the infantry, and if possible drive them back. I discovered, however, the report to be unfounded, and at once moved forward the Second Michigan and First Tennessee, while General Hatch moved on my left, and the whole of the rebel cavalry were driven back across the Harpeth.

On the morning of the 16th [15th] of December my command as ordered was in line of battle outside the intrenchments at Nashville and on the right of General Hatch, ready to move. When General Hatch moved, however, two brigades of infantry, said to belong to McArthur's division, were moving by the left flank across my front, and as soon as they were out of the way I moved forward, but found a rebel battery on the Charlotte pike which I could not pass, and as the troops on my right did not move up I wheeled the Second Michigan Cavalry to the right, and, supporting it with the Eighth Iowa, moved directly for the hills on which the rebels were posted, and from which they were driven at the first dash. I intended at once to mount and join General Hatch, but Colonel Alexander arriving directed me to remain, supporting General Johnson, which I did until sundown, when I proceeded, by order of the general commanding, to rejoin the corps on the Hillsborough pike. The rebels had already left General Johnson's front, and moving in the same direction as my brigade we encountered them on the Hardin pike, and I accordingly left the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry at Williams' house to cover that road.

On the 17th [16th] my brigade was in reserve until nearly dark, when it was thrown across the Granny White pike, on the right of Knipe's division, but too late to accomplish its object. On the 18th [17th] we crossed the pike, passed around Brentwood, down the Wilson pike to

Matthews' house, swimming the Harpeth at McGavock's Ford, encamping at Douglass Church, encountering only small parties of the enemy, and capturing near 130 prisoners.

Nothing of interest occurred until the 24th, when my brigade had the advance from Columbia on the Pulaski pike. We skirmished most of the day, and late in the evening drove the enemy across Richland Creek, capturing a few prisoners and a battle-flag. The Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Dorr commanding, had been sent by me to cover my right flank, and was directed to keep up communication with the First Tennessee, which formed the right of my line. Although I sent several times for it I was not able to get sight of it during the day, and at night it encamped several miles in rear of the brigade. Had it been up (and I know no good reason why it was not, as the firing indicated clearly the position of the brigade), we would, without doubt, have captured the enemy's artillery and many prisoners. After that day the brigade was not engaged.

On the 29th we were ordered from Bull's Mills to this place, with instructions to destroy Bear Creek bridge if practicable. As the transports had been lying in the river for four days (pointing clearly to the expectation of troops), and, as Hood's army reached Cherokee Station the night we reached Waterloo, I decided it was not possible to burn the bridge, and afterward, when it became possible, I determined it was not advisable. I sent Captain Johnston, Second Michigan Cavalry, and acting assistant inspector-general of my staff, with fifty men, over, on the night of the 6th instant, who captured and brought over an officer and 16 men of the Fourth Alabama Cavalry.

I send herewith a list of casualties in my command since September 1.* A report of prisoners captured has already been made the provost-marshal.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Richland Creek, December 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward herewith a rebel battle-flag captured from Chalmers' division yesterday evening. The capture was made by Corpl. Harrison Collins, Company A, First Tennessee Cavalry. The corporal saw the rebel standard bearer, under the direction of a rebel major, trying to rally his men. He determined to have the flag; led a charge, killed the major, routed his men, and secured the flag.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Omitted; shows 1 officer and 35 men killed, 8 officers and 107 men wounded, and 6 men missing.

No. 196.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, of operations October 29–December 27, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Athens, Ala., January 6, 1865.

In compliance with orders from Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, my command, then known as the First Division, Calvary Corps, West Tennessee, left Clifton, Tenn., on the morning of the 29th of October to join his command in the field at Rome, Ga. Reached Pulaski on the morning of November 1, 1864, when I was ordered by Major-General Thomas to halt and report to Major-General Stanley, at Pulaski. Reported to Major-General Stanley on the morning of November 2. Was ordered by him to proceed toward Florence, and then take command of all the cavalry in that neighborhood and obtain information of the enemy's movements; to move from Pulaski on the 4th of November. Marched by the way of Lexington, opening communication with Brigadier-General Croxton, and on the 5th of November, 3 p. m., struck the enemy's cavalry thirteen miles from Florence, on the military road. After considerable skirmishing drove the enemy across Shoal Creek to a point nine miles from Florence. On the 6th of November established my lines in front of Florence, making Shoal Creek the line, Brigadier-General Croxton holding the left and fifteen miles of the Tennessee River.

On the 9th of November attacked enemy at all points, driving in his pickets, and in Colonel Coon's front, who commanded the Second Brigade Cavalry, drove the enemy's infantry out of rifle-pits, capturing the heights on the south of Shoal Creek, developing the fact the enemy had one corps on the north side of the river, with one division of cavalry. Until the 13th daily attacking the enemy's pickets, developing the fact that his force was increasing on the north side of the Tennessee River, and that Hood was undoubtedly advancing his entire army to the north side.

On the 13th and 14th, having ascertained undoubtedly Hood would move with his army north, chopped in all the gorges leading to the crossing of Shoal Creek with timber, and otherwise obstructing the roads. Skirmishing daily until the 19th of November, when I learned Forrest was moving up the west side of Shoal Creek. Moved nearly my entire command by the right flank. Colonel Coon, commanding the Second Brigade of Cavalry, met Forrest's command after crossing the creek to the west side, and after a severe fight was obliged that night to recross the creek, the day's fight resulting in the capture of a few prisoners from the enemy and the headquarters trains of Chalmers' and Buford's divisions. This also developed the fact that Hood's entire army was moving north, the heads of his infantry corps making their appearance before Colonel Coon's brigade was withdrawn. On the morning of the 20th of November concentrated my forces on Lexington, and on the 21st marched to Lawrenceburg. At daylight of the 22d the enemy attacked my pickets. We held the town all day, repulsing all charges of the enemy's dismounted cavalry, and from 3 p. m. until dark under a fire of twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy, gradually turning my right flank, fell back that night one mile on the Pulaski road. On the morning of the 23d fell back on the Pulaski pike nine miles, where Croxton's brigade, which had been in reserve the day before, became engaged with the enemy in force and gallantly held them until 8 o'clock that night, and then joined the command on the Campbellsville road.

On the morning of the 24th of November marched five miles to Campbellsville, where we became engaged with Jackson's, Buford's, and Chalmers' divisions of cavalry. After much severe fighting the enemy's infantry making its appearance forced me to move by the left flank toward Lynnville. In the first part of the engagement the First Brigade, composed of the Third Illinois, Twelfth Missouri, and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, whipped Buford's division, turning his left and driving the division two miles in confusion onto infantry supports. In falling back on Lynnville the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was left to hold the gorge in the hills. The regiment was commanded by Captain Harper, of same regiment, who repeatedly repulsed the enemy. The last charge was met—when the regiment was out of ammunition—with the butts of his carbines, and the enemy repulsed, though the company in the center, of twenty-five men, had 14 men killed while fighting in line. This gave me time to throw my command in position at Lynnville, at 4 p. m., where the enemy's attacks were in every instance repulsed, and he ceased to attack at 8 o'clock in the evening, when I moved up, in compliance with orders from Major-General Wilson, to Columbia.

In reorganizing the cavalry command I received the addition of three regiments, and was known as the Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

On the 28th the enemy attacked my camp near Columbia, were repulsed, when I was ordered by Major-General Wilson to move to the Lewisburg pike. On the 29th, when falling back toward Franklin, was ordered to relieve Croxton's brigade, then fighting in the rear; was thrown into position at Mount Carmel, where the enemy made two charges and were repulsed with a heavy loss and gave up the attack, when I was ordered by Major-General Wilson to fall back toward Franklin, which was done under considerable light skirmishing in the rear. Crossed Harpeth River that night.

At 3 p. m. on the 30th of November, Jackson's and Buford's divisions appearing in my front, I was ordered by Major-General Wilson to carry the hills in my front and push the enemy back. My command at this time consisted of Colonel Coon's brigade, the Third Illinois Cavalry, and three companies of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. The hills were very abrupt, and the enemy had possession of all but one, and were then well round on my left flank. The men of my command dismounted, the line moved forward to the foot of the hills, when the order was given to charge, the men going over them in great spirit. Giving the command a moment to breathe, we again charged, when the enemy broke in confusion, and at 7 o'clock in the evening we had driven them over Harpeth River, from two to three miles distant from our first line of battle. On the same day the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, of my command, had a severe skirmish near Spring Hill. They joined the command that night in time to participate in the battle at Franklin.

December 1, marched toward Nashville, Colonel Stewart's brigade having severe fighting in the rear, near Brentwood. On the 2d of December reached Nashville; camped on the north side of the river.

On 12th of December crossed the Cumberland and moved out on the Charlotte pike. On the 15th was ordered by Major-General Wilson to move out to the attack dismounted, with the exception of one regiment in each brigade mounted, my left to rest on the right of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's corps and to conform to the movements of the infantry. As the line moved forward I discovered a line of rifle-pits and barri-

cades, when the First Brigade, Colonel Stewart, was ordered to charge, which he did gallantly, carrying the rifle-pits and driving the enemy down the Hardin road, when Colonel Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to charge mounted, driving the enemy in confusion, capturing a wagon train and forty-three prisoners. The Second Brigade had then changed its front, wheeling as the infantry swung to the left, while I was obliged to advance Stewart's brigade, with same front I moved out with, to push the enemy back from my right flank; when he had accomplished this, to move his brigade by the left flank, on the right and rear of the Second Brigade, which had continued to move forward, conforming to the wheeling of the infantry to the left, and thus found my Second Brigade on the flank of the first redoubt of four guns. Putting Battery I, First Illinois Light Artillery, attached to my division, in position, I opened with the guns and ordered Colonel Coon, the Second Brigade, to advance, retaining the fire of the men until within 300 yards of the redoubt. Charged the infantry supports, firing; the supports broke, and the redoubt was carried. Lieutenant Budd, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, was the first man in the fort, the second was my adjutant, Lieutenant Colvin, of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry. On obtaining possession of the redoubt, while my men were forming, turned the captured guns upon the hill commanding it. As soon as the line was formed the Second Brigade moved forward rapidly and gained the foot of the earth-works, where the men were rallied to carry it. The charge was again sounded; the color-bearer of the Second Iowa Cavalry sprang over the parapets, and was killed inside of the works; he was quickly followed by men enough to carry the fort. We captured in the two works 8 guns and about 250 prisoners. In the charge on the first fort two companies of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, who had been thrown out as skirmishers, fell in with the line of the Second Iowa Cavalry and entered the fort with this regiment. My command then moved forward. The First Brigade, Colonel Stewart, had then come up, and was deployed on the right of the Second Brigade; moved forward on the flank of the enemy, when the enemy was found in force upon another range of high hills. Stewart's brigade being comparatively fresh I ordered it to charge, knowing a portion of the Twenty-third Corps was in its rear and could support the charge. The men went forward finely, carried the hill, and sweeping over it rapidly, captured four pieces of artillery in the valley on the other side. These guns were turned on the enemy with good effect. They were taken by the Eleventh Indiana, Twelfth Missouri, and Third Illinois Cavalry, and were worked upon the retreating columns of the enemy by Major Hubbard, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. It was dark before the fighting ceased and my command went into camp at this place.

On the morning of the 16th of December moved out on the Hillsborough pike. The Second Brigade of my division was thrown out to the right, supported by the First Brigade. The Second Brigade was soon engaged in a sharp skirmish, driving the enemy's skirmishers across the Granny White pike. Found the enemy in force on the hills on the left of that pike. At 12 m. was ordered by Major-General Wilson to take these hills. On reaching the hills held by the Second Brigade found the enemy, having repulsed the infantry in their front, had turned his attention to driving my men from the hills on the right of the Granny White pike. The enemy made four charges, all of which were repulsed. During this time I succeeded in drawing a section of artillery to the top of a hill, held by my command, commanding the hill which our infantry were making efforts to carry. After firing some

fifty rounds from the guns ordered my line to advance and charge the hill, which was done in the finest manner. The hill was carried, 150 prisoners captured, and 3 battle-flags; Colonel Spalding, with his regiment, the Twelfth Tennessee, being first on the hill. The prisoners were afterward taken away from Colonel Spalding's guards by some infantry command, I think belonging to Colonel McMillen's brigade; of the command, however, I am not able to state with accuracy. I was then ordered by Major-General Wilson to move out rapidly on the Granny White pike. About eight miles from Nashville we struck Chalmers' division. It was then nearly dark. Throwing some dismounted men upon the flanks of the road, Colonel Spalding, of the Twelfth Tennessee, charged the center, capturing the division colors and Brigadier-General Rucker. The enemy were thrown into confusion, and only the darkness saved him from a thorough rout. Camped there that night.

On the morning of the 17th, by Major-General Wilson's orders, moved out to the left to the Franklin pike. Did not become engaged until reaching Franklin. Met the enemy a short distance below town. A series of charges then ensued until dark, with other cavalry of the corps, resulting in the capture of three pieces of artillery. In the charge during the day the Second Iowa Cavalry captured a stand of colors, and had their standard bearer killed, the second one in the last two days. On the 18th at daylight moved through Spring Hill, skirmishing continually, and at 2 p. m. went into camp. On the morning of the 19th marched at daylight. On reaching Rutherford's Creek found the infantry engaged. Moved by the right flank, deployed in front of Curtis' Creek; supposing it to be Rutherford's pushed across the creek, driving the enemy, who crossed upon the railroad bridge, which had been burned and fallen across the creek. Not being able to ford my horses, crossed the men dismounted and pushed the enemy about two miles, when night came on and I withdrew my men to the north side of the creek. On the morning of the 20th, before daylight, threw dismounted men on the road to Columbia and built a bridge to cross the creek, taking over my Parrott guns. The enemy, under the impression that we were close upon him, the night before took up his pontoons and left his rear guard of about 300 men and a battery, threw two of the guns into the river, and attempted to escape with the other two to the east, when the Second Iowa were sent in pursuit, capturing the guns, six ambulances, a few wagons and cattle, and scattering the rear guard of Texas cavalry.

On the morning of the 24th of December marched in rear of the Cavalry Corps toward Pulaski. Was not brought into action until an hour before dark, at Richland Creek, when my division attacked the enemy's right, turning his flank. Night prevented farther pursuit. Went into camp. On the morning of the 25th marched in rear of Hammond's and Harrison's command. About 3 o'clock the enemy charged Hammond's and Harrison's commands, driving them back in confusion. I was ordered by General Wilson to put my division in position, throwing the First Brigade against the enemy on the left. Colonel Stewart checked and drove back the attempt of the enemy to turn our right. Ordered Colonel Coon to move the Second Brigade to the right, and moved forward. At this time the enemy were driving the center, and captured a gun from the Fourth Regular Battery.* At this moment, to check

* Battery I, Fourth United States.

the onset of the enemy, I ordered the Ninth Illinois Cavalry to dismount and charge, as the ground was bad. Too much cannot be said in favor of this regiment. Undismayed by the rapid retreat of the commands going to the rear, Captain ——, commanding the regiment, threw his regiment to one side to let the flying mass pass, and then with a cheer charged the enemy, driving the enemy back, and forcing him to take shelter under his guns and in the barricades thrown up by the enemy. As soon as my right was well up on the enemy's left flank I ordered the whole division to charge. Carried the works by storm, though held by picked men from eight brigades of the enemy's infantry and Forrest's cavalry, Forrest commanding in person. It was then night, and the pursuit ended. On the morning of the 26th marched in the rear of Hammond's division. Were not ordered up for action until 4 in afternoon, when the enemy left his position and retreated rapidly south.

During the fight on the 25th the Third Illinois attacked the enemy on the railroad and saved two locomotives the enemy were about burning, and captured prisoners. On the 27th marched south through Lexington, sending forward a detachment of 500 picked men the previous night, under Colonel Spalding, who harassed the enemy's rear at Bainbridge, obliging him to abandon wagons, ambulances, caissons, and gun carriages, and capturing prisoners.

This ended the pursuit of Hood's army by my division. It has captured 20 guns, 1,000 prisoners, a large number of wagons, ambulances, caissons, and gun carriages, 2 battle-flags (division colors), and 4 battle-flags taken with prisoners by Colonel Spalding on the second day, and afterward taken from his provost guard by an infantry command when on the way off the field.

I would state the men of this command accompanying me from Memphis have been nearly 100 days in the saddle, more than half the time without rations. Both men and officers have been conspicuous for gallantry. No instance of cowardice has been reported by the brigade commanders, and none have come under my notice; all have been brave.

For conspicuous gallantry I can mention my staff especially. Lieut. Hervey A. Colvin, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, my adjutant, with Lieutenant Budd, Second Iowa Cavalry, were the first officers in the first redoubt stormed by the Second Brigade. Lieutenant Colvin severely wounded. Lieutenant Kendall, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, my quartermaster, when storming the second redoubt, received slight wound, had five balls in his horse and eight through his clothes. Captain Davis, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, behaved with great gallantry.

Colonel Coon, commanding the Second Brigade, Colonel Stewart, commanding the First Brigade, Colonel Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, wounded in charge on Chalmers' division. Captain Harper, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, wounded in attack on the second day. Major Graham, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, wounded storming the second redoubt. Captain Gassling [?], Seventh Illinois Cavalry, wounded storming the second redoubt. Major Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Major Forbes, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Captain Phillips, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, wounded; Major Hubbard and Major Pritchard, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and Major Story, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, wounded in last charge first day. Lieutenant-Colonel Carnahan, Third Illinois Cavalry, Lieutenant Roberts and Lieutenant Avery, of Colonel Coon's staff.

Though the official report of casualties has not reached me yet from the various regiments in resisting Hood's advance to Nashville, my loss, killed and wounded, were about 250. In the two days' battles at Nashville and pursuit, about 400.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.
Per RUSS B. DAVIS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of General Hatch.)

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

No. 197.

Report of Col. Datus E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations September 30, 1864–January 15, 1865.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIFTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., January 20, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 30th day of September, 1864, to the 15th day of January, 1865:

September 30, my brigade (Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee), consisting of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Charles W. Whitsit, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. William C. Blackburn, the Second Iowa Cavalry, Maj. Charles C. Horton commanding, and Company K, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. I. W. Curtis commanding, was engaged during the morning in making preparations for a ten days' scout. At 12 m. the column was in motion on the Germantown road. The rain fell in torrents for two hours. When within one mile of Germantown turned north and crossed the Wolf River at Patten's plantation; the crossing was upon a poorly constructed bridge, which delayed my wagons and artillery until after dark, and caused much trouble in passing through the heavily timbered bottom on the opposite side. The command was in bivouac by 11.30 p. m., seven miles north of Germantown. October 1, left camp at daylight, marching in rear of First Brigade; passed Macon at 12 m., and took Somerville road; camped three miles from the former place. October 2, moved at 4 a. m.; reached Somerville at 7 a. m., and took Bolivar road; arrived at that place at 4 p. m. I immediately made a heavy detail from Second Iowa Cavalry to finish a bridge across the Hatchie, which the Seventh Illinois Cavalry had been sent in advance to construct. At 8 p. m. the bridge was completed and the whole command over and in camp. October 3, moved out of Hatchie Bottom at daylight, taking Mount Pinson road; crossed the Forked Deer River at sunset, and camped one mile north of the river at 8 p. m. and near the above-named town; heavy rain all night. October 4, left bivouac at 3 a. m., and reached Mifflin, Henderson County, and fed horses while the men made coffee. At 10 a. m. moved on, taking the road leading down the valley of Beech River, leaving Lexington to our left and north some eight miles. Camped at Jones' plantation, three miles from Scott's hill.

Rained very hard all day. October 5, moved at daylight, passing Scott's Hill and taking Decaturville road, at which place we arrived at 2 p. m.; halted an hour to feed; at sunset reached the Tennessee River, opposite Clifton, where we found the fleet, under command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn. October 6, steps were taken early for crossing by means of transports. At 2 p. m. all were across; and in accordance with orders from your headquarters moved out on the Nashville pike ten miles, and camped for the night. October 7, marched all day on Nashville pike; passed Waynesborough, county seat of Wayne County, and at 10 p. m. camped for the night on the Nashville pike, within seven miles of Lawrenceburg. October 8, resumed the march at 3 a. m., and owing to the extreme darkness of the morning were misled and marched some five miles out of our way; halted at 9 a. m. for breakfast and to feed; reached Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Lawrence County, at 1.30 p. m. After a short halt moved out on military road leading to Florence, Ala.; when three miles out took the road leading down the valley of Shoal Creek and camped ten miles from Lawrenceburg. October 9, left this encampment at daylight, returning to the military road, and moved in the direction of Florence until we reached Bough's Mills, where I received orders to encamp for the night. At this point we learned that Forrest had crossed the Tennessee River and escaped unharmed. October 10, at 4 a. m., were again in motion toward Florence; on arriving at Wilson's Cross-Roads received orders to move toward Waterloo; passing to the north of Florence some six miles reached Waterloo at 4 p. m., and camped for the night. October 11, remained in bivouac until 4 o'clock, when we moved down the river some ten miles, with the hope of finding the gun-boats and fleet and of procuring rations for the men. To make this more certain Maj. C. C. Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry, had been sent in advance, with his regiment, to the fleet with dispatches; unfortunately, however, the fleet had dropped down the river a few hours previous to their arrival, opposite Eastport, Miss. October 12, reveille at 4.30 a. m. My brigade was on the road for Savannah at daylight. The brigade was snugly encamped one mile below Savannah at 2 p. m. October 13, still in bivouac. There being no visible means of procuring rations for my men, who had now been subsisting on the country at a poor rate some three days, I made application for and obtained permission to gather up corn and wheat and take it to a mill five miles distant, where I supplied my command scantily for the next four days. October 14, 15, and 16, during this time each day was industriously spent at the mill by parties grinding meal into flour, while others rode the country to procure salt, bacon, &c., to make it palatable. In great anxiety we waited for the boats till the evening of the 16th, when orders came to move in the morning. October 17, at 7 a. m. moved on the Waynesborough road a distance of some ten miles, when we turned toward Clifton, at which place we arrived at sunset, having marched some thirty miles over an extremely rough road. October 18, on arriving at Clifton found no boat, went the grand rounds on a large scale (some 150 miles), and returned to the starting point very hungry, ragged, and tired. During the afternoon, while unwelcome feelings were causing us to cast about for some means of subsistence, the steamer Duke hove in sight to the great satisfaction of the whole command. Our fine hopes were soon blasted, for we learned that it had only short rations of hard bread and meat; these were equally distributed among the different regiments, the balance to be gathered from the country during the absence of the steamer to Johnson's Landing. From the 18th to the 27th of the month the officers and men were

industriously employed in shoeing horses and making necessary preparations for an active campaign. Owing to the scarcity of blacksmiths and blacksmith tools, I sent to the country and pressed sufficient to supply the deficiency in part only. Many of the horses were shod by the use of the common pocket-knife and hatchet; the horses, however, improved, as the forage obtained from the country was abundant. October 28, received orders to be ready to move to-morrow. October 29, left Clifton at 3 p. m., taking the Nashville pike, and camped three miles out. October 30, at 9 a. m. the general commanding came up with the First Brigade, which passed through my camp in the advance, when all moved along to Lincoln Creek, twenty-four miles, and camped for the night. October 31, resumed the march at 7 a. m., reached Lawrenceburg at 3.15 p. m., and camped one mile beyond.

November 1, left bivouac at 6 a. m. and reached Pulaski, eighteen miles distant, at 3 p. m., and camped for the night. November 2, 3, and 4, during these three days the time was occupied in procuring clothing and rations for the men, while shoes were being fitted on the horses, and preparations made for a heavy campaign. November 5, at 8 a. m. were again in motion on the Lamb's Ferry road, which leads to a ferry by that name on the Tennessee River. Camped for the night on Sugar Creek. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Tennessee River during the afternoon, which gave undoubted evidence of Hood's advance into Tennessee.

November 6, leaving bivouac before daylight enabled us to reach Lexington, Ala., before 11 a. m., where we halted for an hour to learn the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. Getting no satisfactory information, moved on to Bough's Ford, on Shoal Creek, the Second Iowa Cavalry in advance. On arriving within two miles of the ford the advance met the enemy's pickets, driving them across the creek rapidly, when the whole command came in full view of a heavy line extending along the bluffs on the opposite side. By direction of the general commanding I detached a portion of the Second Iowa to burn the flouring mill above the factory. Lieut. George W. Budd, commanding Company G, was sent for that purpose. After a lively skirmish of nearly an hour it was ascertained that the mill was on the opposite side of the stream, and that the water was too high to admit of crossing, mounted or dismounted, besides the enemy was some 300 strong, and a large number posted in and about the mill, rendering the position almost impregnable, to say nothing of the difficulty of crossing the stream. These facts being reported to me I conveyed the same to the general commanding, who directed that I withdraw all my brigade except the Second Iowa Cavalry, which should hold its position until further orders. At 9 p. m. all were in camp in a most unpleasant rainstorm. November 7, at daylight found ourselves with mud and water under foot and a drenching rain still falling. By direction from division headquarters, I took my command back five miles for feed. At 1 p. m. I made a demonstration on the enemy's pickets with my whole brigade, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. William C. Blackburn commanding, in advance. A persistent and heavy skirmish took place, when the enemy was driven from the bluff on the opposite side. The regiment reached the ford, but the stream was too much swollen to admit of crossing, the water carrying horse and rider down the stream. During an hour spent in skirmishing and an unfruitful effort to cross and destroy the mill, it was ascertained beyond doubt that the enemy had re enforced the picket heavily, and that Shoal Creek was much higher than on any day previous. I withdrew, fell back to Stutt's Cross-Roads, and camped for the night.

November 8, remained in bivouac during the forenoon, giving opportunity to the Second Iowa Cavalry to vote for Lincoln, which was done almost unanimously. At 2 p. m. moved to Bough's Ford, where I arrived at 5 p. m. in a heavy rain-storm. Detachments were immediately sent to reconnoiter the ford on the main road, also the one below, while a company was sent to the mill above. All reported, as on the three days previous, that the stream could not be forded. An effort was then made to construct a raft to cross at the mill, which failed for the want of material. During a skirmish of an hour the rain fell in torrents, and soon night came on, closing all operations for the day, when I withdrew to a point near the bivouac of the previous night. Sent Maj. C. P. Moore, Second Iowa Cavalry, with detachment of 100 men, to the rear of the enemy on the Tennessee River, with instructions to strike the river ten miles below Florence. Rained steadily all day.

November 9, during the night received orders from General Hatch to make another demonstration on the enemy at Bough's Ford. Moved out promptly at 7.30 a. m.; reached the ford at 9 a. m.; roads nearly impassable from mud and water; found, as usual, the enemy's pickets heavy and well posted on the opposite side. The stream still too high to admit of fording from either side, withdrew at 12 m., and camped at Watkins' house. Rained during the afternoon, but cleared away at sunset. Major Moore, Second Iowa, returned with his command safe, having passed around in rear of the enemy's lines, a distance of forty miles, and striking the Tennessee River ten miles distant below Florence, making a distance in going and returning of eighty miles' travel in twenty-four hours. The object of the expedition was to bring in seven men of General Croxton's command, who had been three day's previously sent down the river from Bainbridge to destroy the enemy's pontoons at Florence. If the object of the expedition had not been accomplished, they were to complete the work of destruction and meet this party below, but after diligent search and careful inquiry the major returned. November 10, remained in camp all day, the first pleasant day since leaving Pulaski. Owing to the extremely inclement weather, bad roads, &c., my command was again entirely destitute of rations. Two mills were taken possession of, and a regular system of foraging off the country was adopted, which, with the most careful management, could but poorly supply the men. Received orders during the afternoon to be ready at 9 a. m. of the 11th to make another demonstration on the enemy's picket, in conjunction with the entire command. November 11, reached the ford and opened upon the enemy's picket at the precise moment designated. The Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Charles W. Whitsit commanding, having the advance, were deployed as skirmishers, dismounted, forming a line from the main road up the stream to the mill, while a section of artillery was put in position on the military road. The skirmishers soon drove back the advance picket, while the artillery caused their reserve, at first in plain view, to scatter to their rear. A company of mounted men were in the meantime to try the ford on the main road and ascertain its condition for crossing. After a thorough trial it was found to be too deep even for mounted men. The Second Iowa Cavalry, Maj. C. C. Horton commanding, succeeded in finding a ford near a quarter of a mile below the main crossing, where I ordered him to commence crossing as rapidly as possible. This order was obeyed in a most gallant manner by Company G of that regiment, with Lieut. George W. Budd commanding the advance. The First Battalion, Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer commanding, was soon over and engaging the enemy in a lively skir-

mish, when Major Horton reported the ford impracticable for the passage of more troops, from the quicksand and miry soil on the opposite shore, and that it was impossible to cross the artillery in any event. I ordered him to dismount the remainder of his regiment, place them in line along the shores, and recall Major Schnitzer. While the First Battalion was crossing and recrossing the stream the enemy kept up a heavy fire from a barricade some 300 yards distant, on a high bluff. Another effort had been made in the meantime to cross at the mill, which had been unsuccessful on account of high water. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Blackburn commanding, which had been sent, on leaving camp, to make a flank movement to the right of this position, by crossing Shoal Creek above the pond and mill and moving down on the opposite and west side of the stream, now appeared in sight, frightening the enemy's pickets to such an extent that they fell back so far as to allow this regiment to cross the stream in safety by swimming their horses, with the exception of Company A, Lieut. David Hillier commanding, who, by a misunderstanding of orders, took the back track until severely pressed by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, when he coolly took to the timber and hills, evading their main force, and after much difficulty succeeded in recrossing Shoal Creek, reporting with all his men in camp at dark. The cool, undisturbed manner of this officer in relieving himself from the snare of the enemy is at least highly creditable. At 1 p. m. withdrew my command and went into camp again at Watkins' house.

November 12, remained in camp all day. Issued a very light ration of meal ground at the mill. November 13, remained in camp during the day; received orders during the evening to proceed immediately to blockade all roads leading into the military road. November 14, the detail to fell trees reported all roads effectually blockaded in compliance with orders. November 15, at 4 a. m., moved out on military road toward Lawrenceburg, and camped at Wilcoxson's plantation, five miles distant. November 16, left the military road at 8 a. m., passed down the valley of Wolf Creek, and crossed Shoal Creek at Wolf Ford; moved from the opposite side to Aberdeen, thence to Big Butler, and down to Little Butler, from which place moved directly south toward Wilson's Cross-Roads. After passing a mile, the advance, the Second Iowa Cavalry, found the enemy's pickets and dashed at them furiously, and ran them into their reserve pell mell, which created a stampede of the whole command, composed of General Roddey's brigade, which, in turn, ran back to their infantry camps in great confusion. Through the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Griffith, of Company D of the above-named regiment, we captured several prisoners, who informed us of many important facts touching the movements of the enemy. After having forced Roddey within the infantry lines, I became satisfied that the enemy were continually receiving re enforcements, and that Forrest had recently joined Hood (on the 14th), and that the location about the two Butler Creeks was not the most safe for the camp of a cavalry command. I therefore took the responsibility of recrossing Shoal Creek at the Savannah Ford, and went into camp at Hains' plantation, three miles from Cowpen Mills. November 17, moved camp to Cowpen Mills and sent patrols three miles across Shoal Creek. Found the enemy in force. November 18, made reconnaissance across Shoal Creek with the entire brigade three miles to Butler Creek and Florence road, and sent the Second Iowa Cavalry as patrols to the Florence and Waynesborough road four miles distant, returned to Cowpen Mills and camped.

November 19, in compliance with orders from division commander, moved my brigade across Shoal Creek at Cowpen Ford, for the purpose of camping on Butler Creek. On reaching the Butler Creek road, three miles west, drove in the enemy's picket, and sent Capt. A. R. Mock, of Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanding battalion, to patrol the Waynesborough road. The main column turned north to Butler's Creek, while Capt. J. W. Harper, with the remainder of his regiment (the Ninth Illinois Cavalry), stood picket on the road running south toward Florence. I remained with my escort at the cross-roads to see the train safely closed up for three-quarters of an hour, when I was informed by an orderly that the Second Iowa had met the enemy in heavy force, and that Buford's division was in their front, on Big Butler Creek. At about this moment Captain Harper reported the enemy pressing his picket from the south, and that they had the appearance of being infantry. Leaving an orderly to close the column I sent another to inform Captain Harper that he must hold his position at all hazards until the pack train and artillery had passed, as it was impossible, from the bad condition of the road, to halt or return by the same route. I then rode rapidly to the Second Iowa, and found them engaged with a superior force. I immediately sent the train and artillery down the valley of the Little Butler, accompanied by the Sixth Illinois as escort, Major Whitsit commanding, who was instructed to take all axes and spades and make a crossing on Shoal Creek at all hazards, as this was the only place of escape from a well devised trap of the enemy. The next thirty minutes were passed in great anxiety, as Buford, on the north, was pressing the Second Iowa hard in front and flanking on their right and left with vastly superior numbers, while the Ninth Illinois was heavily pressed in the rear by a force from the south. During this time a messenger was sent to Captain Mock, informing him of his situation, and that unless he returned soon I would be compelled to abandon the last place left for his escape. As the Ninth Illinois came up they passed to the right and rear of the Second Iowa, down the Little Butler, and forming a line dismounted at the junction of the Big and Little Butler, where the high and abrupt bluffs on either side made the valley quite narrow. This made a good support for the Second Iowa when compelled to fall back. By this time the situation of the Second Iowa became truly critical, in consequence of the rapid movements of the rebel flanking column, which reached nearly to their rear on the right and left. Seeing it was impossible to hold the gap until Captain Mock could be heard from I ordered Major Horton to fall back and form again in rear of the Ninth Illinois. Each regiment then fell back alternately and formed lines for two miles, when we reached Shoal Creek, and I found, to my great surprise, the Sixth Illinois pack train, artillery, and ambulances all safe on the opposite side, and the regiment dismounted to cover the crossing. A lively skirmish was kept up by the rear guard while the command passed down the steep miry bank by file obliquely 150 feet. The mortification and apparent chagrin of the rebels when they found their prey had unexpectedly escaped was made known by those hideous yells, such as only rebels can make. I carefully placed my pickets on all practicable roads and encamped at dark at the same place I had left in the morning, with the firm conclusion, as previously reported, that Butler's Creek was by no means a desirable location to encamp. The day had been one of incessant rain.

November 20, moved from Cowpen Mills at 3 a. m., going toward the military road. On arriving at that place halted for an hour, when I received orders to move to Bluewater Creek and camp, leaving pickets

on military road. Captain Mock, of Ninth Illinois Cavalry, reported on military road, having traveled all night to reach the command. He succeeded in reaching the Waynesborough road, but in returning found himself and command completely surrounded by the enemy, and took to the hills by meandering neighborhood roads. By accident he came upon General Chalmers' division wagon train and made a charge on the guard, capturing several wagons and prisoners and fifty mules, besides much plunder which he could not bring away. While in the act of destroying the train he was attacked by a superior force and compelled to leave all and take to the woods again. By the assistance of Union men and negroes he was guided by circuitous routes until he reached the column. His loss was thirty men, most of whom were taken prisoners. Papers conveying important information were captured with the train, information which must have been of infinite importance to General Thomas, as they detailed the movements about to be made, giving timely notice to all of what was to take place. Captain Mock is entitled to much credit for the skill displayed in bringing out his command with so little loss. At sunset the pickets on the military road were attacked and compelled to fall back. Patrols sent to the military road and the front on all roads during the fore part of the night found the enemy advancing in force

November 21, ordered to take the rear on the Lexington road at daylight. Reached Lexington at 10.15 a. m., when the division joined Croxton's brigade and was ordered to take the Lawrenceburg road in rear of command and train. Reached Lawrenceburg at 5 p. m. and camped for the night. The day was cold and much snow fell during the afternoon and night following.

November 22, morning cold and the ground frozen hard. About 12 m. the enemy commenced skirmishing with our pickets, when Capt. Jacob F. Bandy, Second Iowa Cavalry, with one battalion was sent to ascertain their force. At three miles distant from town the enemy was found in force and strongly posted on bluffs and behind well-arranged rail barricades. After an hour's skirmish he fell back to the picket. At 2 p. m. the enemy moved up in heavy force, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and encamped in line in plain view of town and of our bivouac. In compliance with orders I immediately put my command in line of battle on north side of town. The enemy soon opened with one section of artillery when my battery replied. An hour was spent in firing by the artillery on both sides with no result, when we were ordered to fall back on Pulaski road, Second Brigade to take the rear. My pickets and command withdrew in good order, though heavily pressed by superior force. Halted and camped seven miles east of Lawrenceburg, leaving General Croxton's command in our front.

November 23, left camp at 4 a. m.; halted at Richland Mills to feed and issue rations to the men. General Croxton's command, in the rear, was heard skirmishing heavily. At 3 p. m. moved three miles toward Pulaski and took to the left up the valley of Dry Creek, camping five miles south of Campbellsville.

November 24, moved at 6 a. m., taking the rear. Arrived at Campbellsville at 9 a. m. Received orders to follow the First Brigade and camp one mile above and north of the town on the creek. Sent patrols west one mile, who soon returned, reporting the enemy moving on our left, with vedettes standing on every high bluff in sight. This information was promptly conveyed to General Hatch, who ordered patrols strengthened and sent back to watch the enemy. Had not proceeded half a mile when I was informed

that the First Brigade, a short distance ahead, had met a heavy column, supposed to be Buford's division. I immediately ordered the regiments along the column to throw down the fences, and two regiments, the Sixth and Ninth Illinois, to form a line dismounted. This was not fully accomplished, however, when I was ordered to fall back to the east side of town, and hold the Lynnville road until the First Brigade, reported in a critical situation, could be recalled. My line of battle was soon formed, the left, the Ninth Illinois, resting near the church, the Second Iowa in the center, and the Sixth Illinois on the right, extending north, the entire line facing to the west. The regiments had barely time to dismount. The battery was soon put in position near the center of the line, when the enemy's infantry made its appearance in heavy force on the south and west side of the town. By direction of General Hatch the battery commenced firing at a range of one mile and a half. The effect of the cannonading was excellent, causing the whole rebel column to halt for at least one hour and deploy in heavy force. During this time a flanking column of the enemy was discovered moving to our left, threatening the Lynnville road, when I ordered the Second Iowa, Maj. C. C. Horton commanding, to guard and check that movement, who soon reported the force engaging him vastly superior to his. I immediately sent the Ninth Illinois as support. These regiments were both immediately in a heavy skirmish, their position soon became intolerable, as the enemy was undoubtedly moving their main column by the right flank, to get possession of the road in their rear. These facts I communicated to the general commanding, who ordered me to fall back and hold the road regardless of the First Brigade. When three-fourths of a mile from town I found the enemy in strong force on the left, with a battery playing at 1,000 yards distance upon my column. The men were deployed on foot on the left while the led horses and artillery passed by the road. The fire from the flank of musketry or artillery was quite lively, but no casualties occurred, save the killing of two horses. Two miles from Campbellsville my flanking column and patrols from the left were suddenly driven in as the road turned to the left through a narrow gorge, and just at the time General Hatch was passing. Capt. E. T. Phillips, Company M, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, commanding his escort, discovering the rebels, charged in an instant with his company and saved the gallant commander from capture. This gallant act of Captain Phillips is worthy of special compliment here, as well for his daring as for the good result. Unfortunately, the captain received a wound in the left hand, which disabled him for the campaign. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. J. W. Harper commanding, following immediately in rear of the general's escort, was ordered by him to dismount and hold the gap at all hazards. Captain Harper had scarcely dismounted his men, when they received a heavy fire from a brigade of the enemy. Not a particle daunted the captain ordered his men forward until it became a hand to hand fight. In the meantime I was notified of the perilous condition of the regiments, being then one-fourth of a mile in advance. Not knowing the nature of their orders I directed Captain Harper to fall back slowly, but was soon informed that their ammunition (sixty rounds) was nearly exhausted. I then formed the Second Iowa across the gorge to protect them while they withdrew. The loss of this regiment was thirty killed and wounded in less than that number of minutes; among the number were four orderly sergeants killed. It is with pride that I mention the fact that Captain Harper brought his men back in good order, although the loss was heavy. No sooner had the Ninth Illinois passed through the line of the

Second Iowa than the rebel brigade came at double-quick up the hollow, colors in front, and in another instant was in line of battle. Three hundred Spencers from the Second Iowa drove them back in confusion; but a moment, however, intervened when the rebels rallied. Major Horton in the meantime retired and mounted by battalions, under fire, leaving one officer and five men wounded on the field. I then sent Captain Bandy, Second Iowa, with two companies as rear guard, to Lynnville, three miles distant. The whole brigade was here thrown out in line of battle, and held the enemy in check until after dark, when I was ordered to withdraw and march in rear to Columbia. Put my command in bivouac within the infantry pickets at 11.30 p. m.

November 25, crossed Duck River, and encamped three miles above the city. November 26, at 10 a. m. moved out on the Murfreesborough road, and encamped eight miles east of Columbia. Rained continually during the day and that night. November 27, remained in bivouac all day; still raining very hard. The Seventh Illinois Cavalry having been assigned to this brigade, Maj. John M. Graham, commanding regiment, reported for duty. I sent Captain Glass, of Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and 400 men, to Shelbyville, to ascertain the enemy's movements in that direction.

November 28, rained until 12 m. At 2 p. m. received orders to move immediately. While "boot and saddle" was being sounded the enemy opened with a volley upon the picket on the Shelbyville road. By aid of a glass the enemy could be seen in heavy force through the thin fog, about two miles distant. I ordered a battalion of the Second Iowa, Captain Foster commanding, to support the pickets, while the command made preparations to move. By direction of the general commanding I sent the artillery and train on the Spring Hill road. This order, however, was soon countermanded, and the train sent to Huey's Cross-Roads, on the Lewisburg pike, where the brigade erected a slight barricade of rails, and slept on their arms during the night.

November 29, took up line of march at 4 a. m., passing Croxton's and Harrison's commands and moving toward Franklin, my brigade marching in rear of division to Mount Carmel, where it halted and fed in line of battle to the left of the pike. At 9 a. m. General Croxton's command passed my brigade, heavily pressed by the enemy. The light rail barricades previously prepared served as temporary breastworks and enabled my brigade, then dismounted, to check the enemy's movements. But a few moments passed until the whole line was engaged in a heavy skirmish, which continued for an hour, when I received orders to withdraw slowly, which was done by alternate numbers in line, dismounted, for two miles, when I ordered the brigade mounted. I then withdrew by brigade in line of regiments, each regiment in line of squadrons in column of fours. The enemy, discovering this formation, charged down the pike, in column of fours, on a small company of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, which was acting as rear guard. In accordance with previous instructions from me the company did not halt, but continued to fall back, leading the enemy between the flanking columns right and left, who opened upon them a raking fire, throwing them into confusion, and ending the pursuit for the day. The command arrived at Nolen's plantation at 12 m., and halted in line of battle until 4 p. m., when it moved toward Franklin two miles, and, turning to the right, crossed Little Harpeth River and moved north to the Nolensville and Franklin road, where the brigade was encamped for the night.

November 30, the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. George Spalding commanding, having been assigned to this brigade, reported for duty. Remained in bivouac till 12 m., when the enemy were reported to have driven our pickets in at the ford on the Little Harpeth. I received orders to put my brigade in line of battle dismounted, and I sent the Sixth Illinois to support the pickets in front, and the Second Iowa to guard the left on the Nolensville road. After some thirty minutes I received orders to move my line forward, which was done promptly. At the distance of half a mile the enemy made his appearance in force on a high bluff in front, when, by order of the general commanding, I ordered the brigade to charge the hill and drive the enemy back, which was performed in a most gallant style, until he was driven back across the Little Harpeth River. The enemy's force making the attack was supposed to be Buford's division of cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated to be from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. My entire command acquitted itself in a most creditable manner, and camped for the night on the ground occupied the night previous.

December 1, at 5.30 a. m. marched with the division to Brentwood Station, where I was ordered to form in line of battle on the Franklin pike. I remained here until 2 p. m., when I moved on the Nashville pike in rear of the command, crossed over to Murfreesborough pike, and camped for the night. December 2, marched with the division at 5 a. m., on the right flank, to Nashville, and crossed the Cumberland River during the afternoon, and encamped at Edgefield. During the time from December 3 to December 11 the brigade was encamped at Edgefield, making preparations for active duty again. December 12, moved camp across the river, and camped two miles south of the river between the Hardin and Charlotte pikes. December 13 and 14, in camp.

December 15, by the direction of the general commanding the division the brigade moved out at daylight from camp across the field, on the right of the Hardin pike, two miles, forming dismounted on the right of the infantry under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. The led horses were placed in the rear of their respective regiments, with the exception of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. George Spalding commanding, which regiment I kept mounted for a charge, should an opportunity present. An hour was spent in regulating the line of infantry and cavalry, when the advance was ordered, and all moved forward, presenting a most magnificent spectacle. We had not proceeded far when we crossed the Hardin pike, where a wagon train was discovered still in sight moving south, and Col. George Spalding was sent in pursuit. After traveling eight miles he came upon the rear guard and charged on it, capturing some twenty wagons, with teams, &c., complete, some forty prisoners, and a large amount of plunder, belonging to the rebel General Chalmers' headquarters. My brigade formed on the extreme right of the infantry, with directions to conform to their movements, which were in a large circle and caused lively marching for the men, as the distance traveled by them was much farther than that of the infantry. After marching for three miles, much of the time at a double-quick, I formed my brigade on the left flank of the enemy, one mile and a quarter to the left of the Hardin pike. Passing my battery to my right flank, where a favorable opportunity offered to enfilade the enemy's lines, the Seventh Illinois and Second Iowa were directed to support the battery. My artillery had discharged but a few shots at the redoubt when it was rapidly replied to. A lively fire was kept up on both sides for an hour with but few casualties. The command moved forward until within 500 yards of the enemy's

works, when General Hatch directed me to charge and take the nearest redoubt. The regiments engaged in this charge were as follows: Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Maj. John M. Graham commanding, on the right; the Second Iowa Cavalry, Maj. C. C. Horton, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Joseph W. Harper commanding, in order, on the left of the Seventh Illinois; and the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John Lynch commanding, on the left of the brigade and closed up to the right of the infantry. In making the charge the right wing of the brigade had an open field, with nothing to impede their progress save two stone fences, while the left wing had a heavy thicket to pass through. At the word "Forward!" stone [fences and] thickets were very slight impediments in the way of this veteran brigade. The enemy, discovering the movement, changed their little messengers of shell to grape and canister, accompanied by heavy musketry from the infantry support behind their works. As I rode along the line I found each regiment competing with the others to reach the redoubt. So near the same time did each regiment reach the redoubt that it was difficult for some time to ascertain who was the first to reach the prize. All acted nobly, and are entitled to the highest praise, under the circumstances, for their efforts to be the first. The evidence, carefully examined, awards to Second Lieut. George W. Budd, of Company G, Second Iowa Cavalry, and his company, the honor of being the first to scale the rebel works and take possession of the rebel cannon, which were four in number—Napoleons. On reaching the inside of the works he drew his saber upon the cannoneers and forced them to discharge the last load intended for the Federals on their own friends, then in plain view on the east side of the fort, not 500 yards distant. As the command took possession of this point a rebel battery opened from another redoubt, 600 yards distant, situated upon the top of a bluff some 200 feet high and protected by strong earth-works. General Hatch ordered me to charge the hill without delay. This order was promptly obeyed by all my command, officers and men. The "charge" was sounded, and in twenty minutes the colors of the Second Iowa Cavalry were planted on the works by the color-bearer, Sergt. John F. Hartman, of Company F, who was mortally wounded by a musket-ball passing through the abdomen. During the charge the enemy kept up a brisk cannonading, accompanied by heavy musketry firing from the infantry within the redoubt. The long march previous, the charge in taking the first redoubt, and the short time given until the charge of the second, rendered it almost impossible for a cavalryman to move faster than a walk. So eager were the officers and men to reach the second redoubt that many fell to the ground exhausted. Lieut. Col. John Lynch, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, while at the head of his regiment gallantly leading his men, fell exhausted and was carried from the field. Many soldiers, when too tired to walk, crawled upon their hands and knees up the steep bluff to the foot of the redoubt. While my men were in the act of charging this last fort the infantry had reached within supporting distance, when I ordered my officers to pass the words, "Second Brigade, take those guns before the infantry get up!" and in less than ten minutes the work was done. Lieut. John H. Carpenter, Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was the first man who entered the redoubt, killing the officer in command of the fort, while at the same moment Sergeant Hartman planted the colors of his regiment inside the works. In honor to the brave who have fallen I should say that on arriving within some twenty yards of the redoubt I found this brave color-bearer completely exhausted and halted in advance of the line. I

asked him, "Sergeant, can you put those colors upon the works?" He replied, "I can, if supported." When I called for the Second Iowa to support their colors it was done with an iron will, but the sergeant fell and was soon borne from the field. In this fort were two pieces of artillery (12-pounders), a large quantity of ammunition, and 150 prisoners. In ten minutes these guns were turned upon the enemy with such effect as to cause great confusion in their retreating columns. The prisoners and plunder had not been collected when I was ordered to continue the pursuit, leaving them in charge of the infantry. On quitting the fort, having previously instructed my regimental commanders where to form and collect their men, I mistook two regiments of the First Brigade for those of my own, and had the distinguished honor of leading them to the summit of a third hill, and shall ever remember with pleasure the gallant conduct of these men in holding that place, under a most galling fire from the enemy in front and on both right and left flanks, until the infantry came up, when they moved forward and took three pieces of artillery, from which they had driven the enemy a few moments before. These regiments, I am informed, were the Twelfth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana Cavalry. At dark I bivouacked my command near the redoubts on the Lewisburg pike.

December 16, at 10 a. m. was ordered to move my brigade out on the Lewisburg pike and support General Knipe. After advancing a mile I halted one hour, when I was ordered to move my command to the east of the pike, form in line dismounted, and move forward, in conformity with the infantry, toward the Granny White pike. The steep hills, rising abruptly from 100 to 200 feet high, and covered with thick undergrowth, rendered it almost impossible for the movement of troops even dismounted. By putting the brigade by regiments (Sixth and Ninth Illinois, Second Iowa, Seventh Illinois, and Twelfth Tennessee) in line, successively, in order from left to right, and each upon a hill, I was at last able to move forward nearly one mile, when the whole line became engaged. The brigade was skirmishing heavily when I received orders to halt and hold my position. The line was upon a high, narrow ridge, thinly wooded, but affording an excellent point to defend. During the first hour here the Seventh Illinois charged a rebel work, driving the enemy away, capturing seventy-five prisoners and a large number of small-arms, bringing the prisoners safely away and destroying the arms. About 3 p. m. I ordered the Sixth and Ninth Illinois and Second Iowa, on my left, to commence firing at will on a fort some 500 yards distant, while two pieces of my artillery played upon it from the valley below. This, I am satisfied, had the desired effect, for the enemy commenced evacuating in a very few minutes. The whole line was then moved forward, and the Twelfth Tennessee captured some 150 prisoners. Three stand of colors were left in the hands of the infantry. On reaching the Granny White pike I was ordered to follow the enemy south, and, if possible, charge them before dark, as they were retreating in great haste. Colonel Spalding, of the Twelfth Tennessee, took the advance, and had not proceeded more than one mile when he made a charge, which threw them into confusion, and, by the assistance of the Ninth Illinois, who were brought up dismounted, I soon drove them from a strong position protected by a barricade of rails. The Twelfth Tennessee and Sixth and Ninth Illinois followed them to another strong position, half a mile distant, when a hand-to-hand fight took place, and lasted an hour after dark. At this place Brigadier-General Rucker was captured by Capt. Joseph C. Boyer, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, who received a severe blow on the

forehead from the hand of the rebel general. In this personal contest Captain Boyer wrenched the rebel general's saber from his hand, who in turn seized and took his, when a Federal soldier, name unknown, shot the general in the arm, causing him to surrender. It was in this mêlée, amidst intense darkness, that the two regiments of Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Federal and Confederate, met and mixed in mad confusion, neither knowing the other save by the usual challenge, "Halt, who comes there?" Colonel Spalding, who was foremost in the charge, was halted by two Confederate soldiers, who, on hearing his answer to the challenge, grasped his horse by the reins on either side and demanded his surrender, when the colonel put spurs to his horse, and with one bound the noble animal took himself and rider beyond danger. Private Berry Watson, Company G, Twelfth Tennessee, captured and brought away General Rucker's division flag, and was promoted to sergeant by Colonel Spalding, the same night, for gallant conduct. Majors Kirwan and Bradshaw, of the Twelfth Tennessee, charged entirely through the rebel lines with their battalions, and afterward returned by passing themselves as belonging to the Twelfth Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, and in great anxiety to meet the Yankees. Camped for the night on Granny White pike, eight miles south of Nashville.

December 17, moved at daylight and continued the pursuit, following in rear of the cavalry command to Franklin, where I was ordered to move to the left on the Lewisburg pike three miles and cross over to the Columbia pike. When three miles south of Franklin we met the enemy, and I immediately formed the whole brigade and charged mounted. On reaching and driving in the rebels' left the Second Iowa pressed its way around to their rear, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued, resulting in the capture of one stand of colors and several prisoners. In this engagement Sergt. John Coulter, Corpl. A. R. Heck, and Private Black, of Company K, captured and brought off a stand of division colors, after which Private Black and Corpl. A. R. Heck were killed and Sergt. John Coulter was severely wounded. The sergeant, however, succeeded in bringing away the rebel standard. Sergeant Margaretz, of Company F, same regiment, the second color-sergeant, was killed at the same place, but not until he had killed the rebel who demanded his colors. On burying the dead three Federal and five Confederate soldiers were found dead within three paces of each other. The firing in the rear, in conjunction with the brisk engagement in front, caused the enemy to fall back, and with detached portions of the brigade I continued to press his flank until dark, when I dismounted the Ninth Illinois, formed in range, and fired upon him by volleys, driving him from another position, and, in co-operation with other troops, capturing three more pieces of artillery. One of these pieces was brought off the field by the Ninth Illinois. The darkness prevented further movements, and we camped for the night seven miles below Franklin.

December 18, moved at daylight, continuing the pursuit to Spring Hill, where we found a considerable force of the enemy, and fired but a few shots, when they fell back in confusion. Camped for the night three miles south of Spring Hill. December 19, resumed the march at 7 a. m., and continued to Rutherford's Creek, where we dismounted, marched by the right flank one mile, and succeeded in crossing the Sixth Illinois on the wreck of the burnt railroad bridge, when the fragments floated away and the balance of my command were compelled to ford the stream some distance above. Moved two miles below on the

enemy's flank, the Sixth Illinois skirmishing until dark; then the command encamped for the night. December 20, at daylight were again in motion down Rutherford's Creek. Marched nearly two miles, when I was ordered to dismount my command and construct a crossing from the fragment of a railroad bridge which the rebels had destroyed the day previous. This work was completed, and my command across at 12 m., and the pursuit again resumed. The Seventh and Ninth Illinois were dismounted and deployed on foot, while the remainder of the brigade followed mounted to Duck River, opposite Columbia. On arriving here found the enemy had crossed his rear guard in comparative safety at 4 a. m., leaving a small party, with a piece of artillery, as rear guard in the town upon the opposite side. A light skirmish between the above-named regiments and the enemy, accompanied by light cannonading from both sides, closed the operations of the day, when the command encamped to await the arrival of the pontoons. During the skirmish the Seventh Illinois discovered where the enemy had abandoned four pieces of artillery by tumbling it into Duck River over the abutment of the old bridge. It was afterward taken out by the infantry.

December 21 and 22, the main part of my command remained in camp two miles northeast of Columbia. One battalion of the Second Iowa, Capt. Samuel Foster, Company M, commanding, was sent on the Shelbyville pike in pursuit of a party of rebels, who were reported escaping with two pieces of artillery. The captain succeeded in capturing them without resistance, after a day's march, and also found six ambulances and three wagons in poor condition. December 23, crossed the Duck River, and encamped five miles south of Columbia on the Pulaski pike. December 24, marched with the division, in rear of General Croxton's command, as far as Lynnville, when my brigade was ordered to march by the left flank, to gain the rear of the enemy's lines, and drive him from a strong position on Richland Creek, but was prevented by the unfordable condition of Richland Creek, when I dismounted my command and engaged the enemy at long range for half an hour. During this skirmish the rebel General Buford was wounded by the Seventh Illinois. Camped for the night. December 25, marched with the division, in rear of Colonel Harrison's and General Hammond's commands, reaching Pulaski at 11 a. m., and passing beyond some six miles, when the enemy was found in force. A light skirmish ensued when the advance was repulsed. My brigade was immediately dismounted, and after a heavy skirmish of an hour drove the enemy from a strong position protected by a barricade of rails, and encamped for the night. December 26, marched in rear of General Hammond's command to Sugar Creek, and encamped for the night. December 27, sent Colonel Spalding, of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, with a detachment of the best mounted men of each regiment (500 men in all), in the direction of Bainbridge, to ascertain the movements of the enemy. December 28, moved with the command to Blue Water, via Livingston, where we encamped for the night. Remained in camp during the 29th and 30th, having learned that the enemy had effected a crossing of the Tennessee River at Bainbridge. December 31, marched to Elk River on the Huntsville road; camped on opposite and east side, after much difficulty in crossing. The stream high for fording.

January 1, reached Athens, Ala., at 2 p. m., and camped five miles beyond. January 2, left bivouac at 4 a. m. for Huntsville, but were halted by a staff officer five miles on the road, who informed me that our destination had been changed from Huntsville, Ala., to Waterloo, opposite Eastport, Miss. I countermarched my command and camped

at Perran's plantation, five miles southeast of Athens. January 3, moved camp from Perran's plantation to Widow West's, where I was ordered to rest my horses and shoe as many as possible. January 4, 5, and 6 were spent in shoeing horses and resting them from the fatigues of the last campaign. January 7, marched for Waterloo, where we arrived on Wednesday, the 11th, at sunset, having traveled a distance of some eighty-five miles, in a most disagreeable state of weather as well as of roads; the weather cold and the mud frozen and in places very deep. After remaining in bivouac opposite Eastport some three days, by order of the brevet major-general commanding the corps I moved to this camp on the 14th day of the month.

In conclusion I must say that the campaign and labors of the brigade have been endured by the officers and soldiers with unparalleled fortitude. They have been subject to all the privations that soldiers are heir to, and without eliciting the least complaint. An army made of such material, veterans of nearly three years' standing, can accomplish what the world never before witnessed.

I am happy to mention the names of my staff—First Lieut. John H. Avery, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Sidney O. Roberts, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, provost-marshal; First Lieut. Thomas J. Cox, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. Samuel J. Dangler, Second Iowa Cavalry, ambulance officer; First Lieut. Henry B. Ludlow, Second Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. E. A. Davenport, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence—for the worthy and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

The conduct of the officers and men in every regiment and company was of the most soldierly character, and were I allowed the space I would gladly mention many officers and hundreds of soldiers whose bravery is worthy of personal compliment in this respect.

I should do injustice were I to omit to mention the important service rendered my brigade by Company I, First Illinois Light Artillery, from the time it reported to me at Nashville up to the present, and especially in the battle of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, and at Franklin, on the 17th, in shelling the enemy from the fort on the north side of town, and also at the fight that night at the Little Harpeth, also at Spring Hill, Rutherford's Creek, and Columbia. The officers and men conducted themselves in the most gallant style, always delivering their messages to the enemy with astonishing accuracy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DATUS E. COON,

Colonel Second Iowa Cav., Comdg. 2d Brig., 5th Div., Cav. Corps.

Maj. HENRY C. FORBES,

Chief of Staff to Brig. Gen. Edward Hatch, Comdg. 5th Div.

No. 198.

Report of Lieut. Sidney O. Roberts, Acting Provost-Marshal, of operations December 15–16, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIFTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gravelly Springs, Ala., January 20, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to captures, &c., by this brigade:

The redoubts taken by this brigade in a charge December 15, 1864, contained four James rifled guns. With these guns, about sixty prisoners

were taken. Lieut. George W. Budd, Second Iowa Cavalry, with a portion of his company, was the first to enter the fort. At this time the enemy on the right of our line was on an eminence of 300 feet, about 600 yards distant, protected by earth-works and two field howitzers. Col. D. E. Coon, commanding Second Brigade, ordered his command to charge the position. When coming up to the earth-works a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which Capt. J. W. Harper, commanding Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the arm. Lieut. J. H. Carpenter, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was the first man to enter the works, and killed a captain of a rebel battery standing at his guns. The color-bearer of the Second Iowa Cavalry, Sergt. John F. Hartman, was mortally wounded after planting the colors of the brigade on the fort. In this redoubt the brigade captured two field howitzers, 130 prisoners, 130 small-arms, and 1 wagon loaded with spades, picks, &c. The command again formed and moved forward. Colonel Coon seeing that the enemy had brought artillery to bear on the infantry in position on the left of his brigade, and, at the same time seeing the two regiments of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, were in an advantageous position to move, advanced with these two regiments and drove the enemy from his position on a hill, capturing four pieces of artillery on the left of the Hillsborough pike.

December 16, in a charge the Seventh Illinois Cavalry took seventy-three prisoners. Nearly an equal number were made to surrender, when the enemy received re-enforcements and partially drove the regiment from the position it had taken, and retook the prisoners that had surrendered. In this conflict Maj. John M. Graham, commanding the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the arm. The following named officers were also wounded during this engagement: Capt. William McCausland, mortally, Lieut. Uriah Brant, and Lieut. John J. Shriner, all of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, wounded; and 11 enlisted men wounded, and 1 killed in the same engagement. Late in the afternoon, while pursuing the enemy on the Granny White pike, the enemy made a stand. We attacked and drove him from the position. The Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, in a charge on the right of the pike, rode down the enemy. Capt. J. C. Boyer, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, had a hand-to-hand fight with General Rucker, of Forrest's command. The general struck the captain a severe blow with his saber; the captain forced the saber from his hand, and the general, at the same time, acquired possession of the captain's, who drew his pistol and shot the general in the left arm, causing him to surrender.

The division colors borne on the report as captured by the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry were taken by Private B. Watson, Company G, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, who killed the rebel standard-bearer. At this, a rebel officer rode up to him and said, "Stick to your colors, boys!" "I'll do it," said Watson; and he did. The standard was given into the possession of General Hatch, and is now at Nashville, Tenn. One hundred and fifty prisoners and three stand of colors captured by the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry were forced from the sergeant in charge of them by an infantry command. The facts were reported to General Thomas, and [he] assured the commanding officer that he should have credit for them. Many prisoners were sent to the rear and turned over, and no receipt given. The colors of Ross' rebel brigade were captured by the Second Iowa Cavalry. First Sergeant Coulter, Company K, Second Iowa Cavalry, brought off the colors after a desperate fight, in which he was wounded in the shoulder. Around the flag and within a few feet of where it was captured seven rebels lay

dead, as well as two Federal soldiers of the Second Iowa Cavalry, to attest the desperate nature of the conflict. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, on the right of the brigade, closed in on the pike, and caused the enemy to abandon three pieces of artillery, which were brought off by the regiment with the assistance of Lieutenant McCastlin [McCartney], Company I, First Illinois Artillery.

While advancing on Columbia the brigade caused the enemy to abandon 6 pieces of artillery, 3 caissons, and a number of wagons, ambulances, &c.; 4 pieces of artillery were taken out of the river by the infantry.

All the property mentioned in the report has been turned over to the division and corps provost-marshals. The receipts are held by different parties. Many of the trophies are at the headquarters of this division at Nashville, Tenn. The saber taken from General Rucker is now in possession of Captain Boyer, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, who will forward it at the earliest opportunity.

It is proper to state that the Sixth Illinois Cavalry participated in all the engagements where the entire brigade was engaged. Officers and men conducted themselves with becoming gallantry on all occasions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. O. ROBERTS,

Lieut. and Provost-Marshal, Second Brig., Fifth Div., Cav. Corps.

Maj. J. M. YOUNG,

Provost-Marshal, Cavalry Corps.

No. 199.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Horton, Second Iowa Cavalry, of operations September 30–November 30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA VETERAN CAVALRY,

Nashville, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of skirmishes and engagements in which the Second Iowa Cavalry have participated, with list of casualties attending, since the 30th of September, 1864:

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters I moved with the effective force of my command, with our division, commanded by Brigadier-General Hatch, from White's Station, Tenn., on the 30th of September, 1864. Crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, and joined in the pursuit of the rebel General Forrest. Returned to Clifton, and remained at that point until General Hood crossed the Tennessee at Florence, when we marched to Shoal Creek, nine miles from Florence, where we found the enemy strongly posted. Since that time we have been watching his movements and disputing his advance. Reached Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d of December, 1864, after a campaign of sixty-four days; number of miles marched, 1,000.

Where the conduct of officers and men has been so highly commendable, gallant in time of action, enduring hardships and privations without a murmur, it is hard to discriminate. Yet I cannot refrain from making special mention of the gallantry and coolness of Captains Foster and Bandy, Lieutenants Rumple, Budd, and Griffith.

List of engagements: Shoal Creek, Ala., November 9, 1864; Aberdeen, Ala., November 17; Battle Creek, Ala., November 19; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., November 22; Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24; Lynnville, Tenn., November 24; Mount Carmel, November 29; near Franklin, Tenn., November 30.

CHAS. C. HORTON,
Major, Second Iowa Cavalry.

No. 200.

Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division, of operations November 21–December 19, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Edgefield, Tenn., December 24, 1864.

MAJOR: In accordance with military usage, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry under my command during the recent and still pending campaign against the enemy in Middle Tennessee:

It may be proper for me to premise that when I assumed command of this division, on the 24th day of November, near Columbia, I found present only Capron's old brigade of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio, composed of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments and Eighth Michigan Cavalry, numbering in the aggregate about 800 mounted men, poorly armed and equipped, and I regret to say considerably demoralized by an unsuccessful campaign of some duration against an enemy superior to them in numbers, mount, and equipment. On this same day the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Maj. J. Morris Young commanding, about 500 strong, reported to me, and on the day following Brigadier-General Croxton, with his fine brigade of the First Cavalry Division, was also placed under my command. Of the operations of General Croxton's brigade during the short time he was under my command I shall not attempt particularly to speak, though I desire to observe that upon all occasions both General Croxton and the officers and soldiers of his command conducted themselves in a manner becoming the high reputation which both he and they deservedly enjoy.

Early in the afternoon of the 24th, the infantry having arrived at Columbia, my troops were, by order of Brevet Major-General Wilson, withdrawn to the north side of Duck River and encamped directly opposite Columbia. I lay at this place until the evening of the 25th, picketing the river below Columbia as far down as Williamsport, and sending scouts across the river above, in the direction of Lewisburg. On the 25th I removed Croxton's brigade to Caldwell's house, six miles above Columbia, on the road to Raleigh [Rally] Hill. Capron's brigade, to which the Fifth Iowa had been temporarily assigned, was sent to take post on the Lewisburg pike at the crossing of Duck River, with instructions to scout toward Shelbyville and Lewisburg, and to picket the fords as far down as Huey's Mill. Croxton established a strong picket at Huey's Mill, which lay directly south of his camp, and also relieved the pickets from Capron's brigade at the fords below Columbia. In this position I lay until the 27th [28th]. On the morning of that day it became apparent, from the reports of my pickets, that the enemy were making preparations to force the passage of the river at Huey's Mill, at the Lewisburg pike, and at many intermediate fords. At 1 o'clock

of this day, under orders from Brevet Major-General Wilson, I moved with Croxton's brigade for Hurt's house, on the Lewisburg pike, at the same time sending orders to Colonel Harrison, whom I then supposed to be in command of my First Brigade (Capron's), to fall back to that point. The head of my column reached the Lewisburg turnpike just after night-fall in time to find the Seventh Ohio Cavalry and detachments of the other regiments of Capron's brigade retiring in the direction of Franklin. Understanding the enemy to be in pursuit I directed Colonel Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, to send out one company to hold them in check, formed Croxton's brigade across the pike and sent orders to Colonel Capron to halt, reorganize, and form his troops. The enemy, however, did not come on, and later in the evening the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and the greater part of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, from whom Colonel Capron had been cut off by the enemy, came into camp, having gallantly charged through the superior force of the enemy, which had interposed itself between them and the rest of the command.

On the 28th [29th] we fell back, contesting the ground with the enemy's cavalry, across Harpeth River to the road from Franklin to Triune, where we camped for the night near Matthews' house, picketing the river at Davis', Henderson's, and Hughes' Fords. On the morning of the 29th [30th] the Fifth Iowa Cavalry was detached pursuant to orders of Major-General Schofield, and sent to picket the right of the army; they did not rejoin me until we reached Nashville. Croxton's brigade was posted on the immediate left of the infantry, covering the Lewisburg turnpike. General Hatch's division was interposed between him and my First Brigade, of which on this day Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, under orders from Brevet Major-General Wilson, assumed command. Late in the afternoon of this day occurred the battle of Franklin. For the gallant part taken by General Croxton's brigade I respectfully refer to his report. Colonel Harrison's brigade held the extreme left and was not engaged. On the 30th [December 1] we retired by the dirt road north to Mayfield's house, near Brentwood, thence across the country to the Nolensville pike, and camped for the night on Mill Creek near the Widow Harris'.

On the morning of the 1st [2d] of December we retired to Nashville, and later in the day crossed the river and encamped in Edgefield. The week of rest allowed us here was assiduously devoted to recuperating and shoeing the horses of the command, pressing new ones from the surrounding country, refitting the command in respect to clothing, camp and garrison equipage, of which they stood in great need, and exchanging the infantry arms, with which the regiments of Capron's old brigade had been encumbered, for carbines. In these labors I was efficiently assisted by Colonel Harrison, commanding First Brigade, and by his regimental commanders. In spite of the proverbial inefficiency of the ordnance department, Colonel Harrison, by untiring efforts, succeeded in procuring sabers sufficient to arm all his regiments; Burnside carbines for the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments, and revolvers for the Eighth Michigan. In the matter of horses we were not quite so fortunate—the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, which was sent to Hopkinsville, Ky., procured a full remount for themselves; the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, which during our stay in Edgefield was stationed at Hyde's Ferry to watch the river in that direction, procured eighteen horses from the country in their rear; the other regiments perhaps twenty horses altogether. By dismounting the Eighth Michigan and Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, however, pursuant to orders from Brevet Major-General

Wilson, I was able to efficiently mount the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry and Seventh Ohio Cavalry. My mounted troops I placed under command of Colonel Harrison and my dismounted regiments under command of Col. James Biddle, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, who, on the 7th of December, joined me with his regiment dismounted, so that when offensive operations began I moved with one brigade mounted, composed of the Fifth Iowa, Seventh Ohio, and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments, commanded by Colonel Harrison, with an aggregate strength of 1,340, and a dismounted brigade, composed of the Sixth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois Regiments, commanded by Col. James Biddle, of an aggregate strength of 759. The Eighth Michigan Cavalry, being armed with only pistols and sabers, and the Third Tennessee Cavalry, which reported to me on the 13th of December, for the most part without arms (their arms having been taken away from them by order of Brigadier-General Hammond, upon their return to my division from his brigade, with which they had been serving), I left in camp at Nashville.

On the morning of the 12th of December, in accordance with orders from the brevet major-general commanding corps, we broke camp, crossed the river, and moved to the vicinity of Hefferman's house, near the Charlotte pike; there we remained in bivouac during the two following days.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of December, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 3, from corps headquarters, I broke camp and moved on the Charlotte pike to the exterior line of fortifications, which I found occupied by McArthur's division of General A. J. Smith's corps. My orders required me to advance upon the enemy at 6 a. m., but as General McArthur's troops did not get in motion until long past this hour, and when their movement began advanced at first on the precise line by which I was directed to move, and as the orders contemplated a simultaneous attack, both by the infantry and cavalry, all along the line, my division covering the right and rear of the movement, I was delayed for several hours beyond the time designated. It was about 11 o'clock, as nearly as I can remember, that I received a message from Major-General Wilson, through a staff officer, notifying me that everything was in readiness for the attack, and directing me to advance. In order to answer the fire of a battery, which the movements of General McArthur's troops had previously developed on the commanding heights beyond Richland Creek, I had previously posted two pieces of Lieutenant Smith's battery in position near Douglass' house in the low ground on this side of the creek. I at first ordered Colonel Biddle to advance with his regiments deployed across the pike, and with a strong skirmish line covering his front to cross the creek, drive in the enemy's skirmishers, and assault the enemy's barricades on the crest of the ridge beyond, Harrison to hold himself in readiness to follow up Biddle's attack with his mounted brigade. But the movements of the dismounted cavalry were so slow, owing, I suppose, partly to their being unused to maneuver as infantry, partly to the difficulty in crossing the creek, and partly to their sabers, which the commanding officer of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry had, with a singular shortsightedness, permitted his men to bring with them, that I finally ordered Harrison to pass the dismounted brigade and attack the enemy with all possible energy. My order was executed with commendable celerity. The Fifth Iowa dismounted and engaged the skirmishers sharply in the neighborhood of the pike, finally crossing the creek and driving them from their covert, while the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, passing to their left, crossed the creek and

charged mounted up the long slope to the ridge upon which the enemy's battery and dismounted men in barricades were posted. The object of this charge was to capture this battery, or, at least, to disperse the supports and shoot down the horses before the guns could be moved, in which case I confidently anticipated the guns would fall into our hands, even though the charge should be repelled by a countercharge. I never saw a charge more gallantly made or more persistently pressed than this. It failed only by a few moments. Major Beeres, commanding, came upon a stone wall, over which he could not leap his horses. The delay necessary to pull it down sufficed for the enemy to limber up and move the guns, which they incontinently did, the cavalry which had been supporting them also mounting and riding away in haste. A few prisoners, however, fell into our hands. The enemy, retiring by the pike, made a second stand near Cochran's house, from which, however, Harrison hustled them with amusing celerity, and drove him rapidly to Davidson's house. Here, along the ridge beyond a little creek which empties into the Cumberland this side of Davidson's and opposite Bell's Mill, the enemy took up a strong position, his left resting upon the river and his line stretching some distance across the pike; his artillery posted near the house swept the bridge and the pike beyond it, and his dismounted men, strongly posted in barricades, which I suppose he had previously constructed with a view to such an emergency, commanded at close range all the crossings of the creek. Harrison's men, in the energy of his pursuit not observing, or at least not appreciating, the advantages of the enemy's position, attempted to follow the enemy's rear directly into his works, and in this too gallant effort one company of the Seventh Ohio was roughly handled, losing one man seriously wounded, and several captured, including Lieutenant Little, the commanding officer. Our advance being stayed by this repulse, the enemy opened a sharp fire from his battery, doing us, however, no damage. This continued until I brought up Lieutenant Smith with his battery, who, taking position near the pike, soon closed out his rebel adversary. I had now accomplished the limit of the day's work assigned me, but there being still some hour or two of daylight left, I was determined not to give the enemy rest if it could be avoided. Colonel Harrison reported, and my own observation justified his opinion, that the enemy's position was too strong to be carried by my small command, prisoners reporting Chalmers' whole division to be in our front. I had strong hopes, however, that if I could obtain the co-operation of General Croxton's brigade I might capture the enemy's guns, and, if he should make too determined a stand, perhaps a good part of his force. I was encouraged to think by an officer who came to me from General Croxton that the condition of things in his front might permit this, and I accordingly maneuvered my troops so as to attract the attention of the enemy to me, while Croxton, who was now a long distance to my left and rear, should comply with a request which I sent him to close up on my left and swing around so as to envelop the enemy's right and cut him off from the Charlotte pike, which here bears considerably to the south—that is, toward the enemy's right. In this way I hoped we might double him back upon the river, when I felt sure we should make short work of him. In the meantime I sent an officer to notify the commander of one of the gun-boats which lay in the river above my right that by dropping down to near Bell's Mills he might enfilade the rebel line; this information he speedily took advantage of and the tremendous discharges of his heavy guns contributed largely, I doubt not, to the

already serious demoralization of the enemy. I was disappointed, however, in my anticipations of General Croxton's aid. I was informed late in the evening that orders from Brevet Major-General Wilson prevented his complying with my request. I learned this when it was too late to make other dispositions in time to follow up my advantage in case my attack should succeed, and accordingly, after throwing my mounted men to my left, I went into bivouac, ordering everything to be in readiness for movement by 4 o'clock on the following morning, and instructing Colonel Harrison, with the first break of day, to execute the movement which I had requested General Croxton to make. I must not neglect to mention that in this day's operations we captured near fifty horses, so rapidly were our lines advanced.

At break of day on the following morning Harrison advanced, as I had instructed him, only to find the enemy's works abandoned. I pushed Harrison forward on the road by which he had retreated, moving with Harrison and the battery myself, and ordering Colonel Biddle to follow with his dismounted brigade and my ammunition train of four wagons. We marched down the Charlotte pike near a mile; there following the enemy's trail we diverged by a dirt road to the left, crossing the Hardin pike at the brick church, nine miles from Nashville. From there, following the valley of the Little Harpeth, I reached the Hillsborough pike about 2 p. m., where, posted on the ridges north of Murray's house, we found the enemy in some force and with artillery, which they opened upon us. The first round from Lieutenant Smith's guns, however, silenced their battery, and at our first advance they retired, after exchanging a few shots with our skirmishers, their main force by the road east toward the Franklin pike, and a few down the Hillsborough pike toward Harpeth River. On reaching the pike I found a brigade of General Knipe's division upon it in my rear, and, having had no communication with the brevet major-general commanding the corps during the day, I halted and dispatched a messenger to notify him of my whereabouts and to request instructions. At nightfall the messenger not having returned, and General Knipe's troops being still in the position in which I found them, I went into bivouac, covering the pike and the cross-road by which the enemy had retreated. In our haste to overtake the enemy, on discovering their evacuation of the position they had taken at Davidson's, we left behind us a battery of six guns abandoned by the enemy. They were afterward discovered, as I am informed, by the forces of the gun-boat flotilla and sent into Nashville. I submit that I am entitled to claim these as the capture of my division.

On the morning of the 17th I moved at 4 o'clock in the morning down the Hillsborough pike, driving the enemy's pickets, whom we found in barricades on the ridges beyond Brown's Creek; forded the Harpeth River, and moved by the dirt road past Moore's and Davis' into Franklin, where I struck the flank of the rebel rear guard of cavalry, who were there posted to prevent the passage of the river by General Knipe's division, which had advanced down the Franklin turnpike. On discovering my approach they immediately withdrew their artillery, and as my skirmishers advanced they retired precipitately down the Columbia pike to the high ridges south of the town. Here there fell into our hands all of the rebel and our own wounded of the late battle of Franklin, besides some 17,000 rations. The Seventh Ohio Cavalry, charging through the town, captured some fifty of the enemy's rear guard, and would have pressed the pursuit farther had I not sent them word to

stop. Passing from my right over to the Columbia pike, I found Brigadier-General Knipe with his advance, which had followed my charge through the town. On conferring with him it was agreed that he should continue his advance by the Columbia pike, while I took the Carter's Creek pike to the right of this. Accordingly, I moved down the latter pike, three miles and a half, to Reams' house, and from there sent Harrison with the Fifth Iowa by a cross-road to strike the right of the enemy's rear guard, which I judged from the sound to be heavily engaged with General Knipe. The enemy retired so rapidly, however, that this attempt failed, and, Harrison returning, we bivouacked two regiments and artillery at Reams', the Fifth Iowa three miles farther from the pike. On the following morning, starting at 5 a. m., I moved down the Carter's Creek pike to ——— house, and from there by the dirt road east into Spring Hill, coming up here, as at Franklin, just in time to turn the enemy's flank and compel him to retire precipitately before the forces advancing down the main pike. Here, together with the Fifth and Seventh Divisions of the corps, I halted by order of Brevet Major-General Wilson to await rations, and on the day following I returned with my dismounted regiments to this place to remount them.

For the subsequent operations of Colonel Harrison's brigade I most respectfully refer to the report of that officer.

I will forward at an early day a list of casualties, which cannot be furnished at this time for the want of the subreports.

I cannot close my report without expressing my deep regret that the corps commander should have ordered my two best regiments transferred to another division, while I received in their place one dismounted regiment, not distinguished for its efficiency.

The campaign, though short, called for great endurance on the part of officers and men; long, tedious marches in cold and constant rains were endured without a murmur, and it is a pleasure, as well as a duty, for me to report that both officers and men did their duty nobly.

To the energy and gallantry of Col. Thomas J. Harrison much of our success is due. No colonel in the army has a more brilliant record, and I hope he may receive his well-earned promotion at an early day. Col. Israel Garrard, Lieutenant-Colonel Baird, and Major Beeres deserve especial mention for their good conduct and able management of their regiments.

To the officers of my staff my thanks are due. Capt. E. T. Wells, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. T. F. Allen, inspector; Capt. J. J. Kessler, provost-marshal; Lieuts. L. T. Morris and W. R. Lowe, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant McKee, ordnance officer, were distinguished here, as on many other fields, for their devotion to duty and gallantry in the discharge of the same. Chief Surgeon Train was always on hand, and through his energy and zeal our wounded were well and promptly attended to.

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 201.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 25, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Sugar Creek, Tenn., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 25th instant this brigade had the advance in pursuit of the enemy, moving out of camp ten miles north of Pulaski at 5 a. m. The enemy's rear guard was struck about two miles from the camp, when active skirmishing commenced. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry was in advance, drove the enemy from every position, and when near Pulaski charged gallantly through the town, saving the covered bridge across Richland Creek, which the enemy had fired, and which he was attempting to hold with a heavy force until destroyed. I immediately ordered two guns in position and deployed a force along the creek, obliging the enemy to withdraw. Crossing the bridge I followed up the pursuit rapidly, dislodging the enemy from strong positions, until reaching the head of a narrow gorge, some seven miles from Pulaski, where the enemy had taken position on a high hill behind strong barricades. His position was admirably selected, being hidden from view by heavy timber until within a few feet of it. Supposing that the enemy would retire from this position, as he had from others on a flank movement from us, I deployed the Seventh Ohio Cavalry on the right and the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry on the left of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, all dismounted. These regiments moved upon the enemy most gallantly, when suddenly he opened from a masked battery of three guns and charged over his works, in two lines of infantry with a column of cavalry, down the main road. Before this overpowering force my men were obliged to fall back about half a mile, when we checked the enemy, and, receiving support, drove him back.

I regret to state that Company I, Fourth U. S. Artillery, were obliged to abandon one gun and limber at this time. The battery had been placed in position by General Wilson's order. The stand made by the enemy at this point was to save his train, as we had driven his rear guard sharp upon it. From prisoners I learn that this rear guard consisted of seven brigades of infantry and one division—Jackson's—of cavalry, all under General Forrest. In the hasty evacuation of Pulaski the enemy threw two cannon into the creek, burned a locomotive and train of five cars loaded with arms and ammunition, and it is reported he left near town two locomotives in good order. For six miles below Pulaski the road was strewn with abandoned artillery ammunition, and burning and abandoned wagons. I think he saved some twenty wagons entire.

We captured during the day 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and some 50 or 60 men, also some 150 wounded at Pulaski.

Our casualties, mostly from the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, consisted of 3 killed, 18 wounded, and 5 missing. In charging the bridge at Pulaski the Fifth Iowa Cavalry lost 3 killed and 3 wounded.

Brevet Major-General Wilson expressed himself much pleased with the operations of the brigade during the day. The officers and men of the brigade behaved admirably; they are men who can be relied upon.

T. J. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 202.

Report of Maj. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of operations November 28, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

I have the honor to report the following action of my regiment and others temporarily under my command during the evening and night of November 28, 1864:

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under my command, was disposed, by order of Colonel Capron, commanding the First Brigade of the Sixth Division, Cavalry Command, in different positions on the north side of Duck River, above and below the crossing of the turnpike running from Franklin to Lewisburg, to guard the fords and prevent the enemy from crossing to this side, which was successfully performed in my command and front. At 5 p. m. my patrols and pickets reported the enemy in force in my rear and Colonel Capron, commanding the brigade, gone. Hastily withdrawing my regiment, except Company A, which was posted four miles above, with the enemy between us, I formed the Fifth Iowa in charging column on the pike, and was in the act of giving the command "forward," when the other regiments of the brigade, consisting of the Eighth Michigan, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois, came in successively, much to my surprise, for I had supposed them gone out with Colonel Capron, and reported the enemy closing in in all directions.

I made the following disposition of my new forces as hastily as possible (see also plat attached*): The Eighth Michigan in line dismounted, to the left of and perpendicular to the head of the Fifth Iowa column; the Sixteenth Illinois disposed in like manner on the right; the led horses of both regiments to follow up at a safe distance in their respective rears; the Fourteenth Illinois was placed in column of fours, to the left and rear of the Eighth Michigan and parallel to the Fifth Iowa, which was in column on the turnpike. The left was the most exposed to a counter charge by the enemy, who were known to be in heavy force on that flank. As soon as the enemy's fire was drawn the dismounted men were to immediately fall back, mount, and follow out the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, which was to go through with sabers. In fifteen minutes, these dispositions being completed, the command was given, "forward." In fifteen minutes more we struck the enemy in line, barricaded and posted in the outhouses and buildings just evacuated by Colonel Capron. We received their fire and instantly sounded the "charge," riding them down and scattering them in all directions. At 10 p. m. I reported the brigade entire to Major-General Wilson.

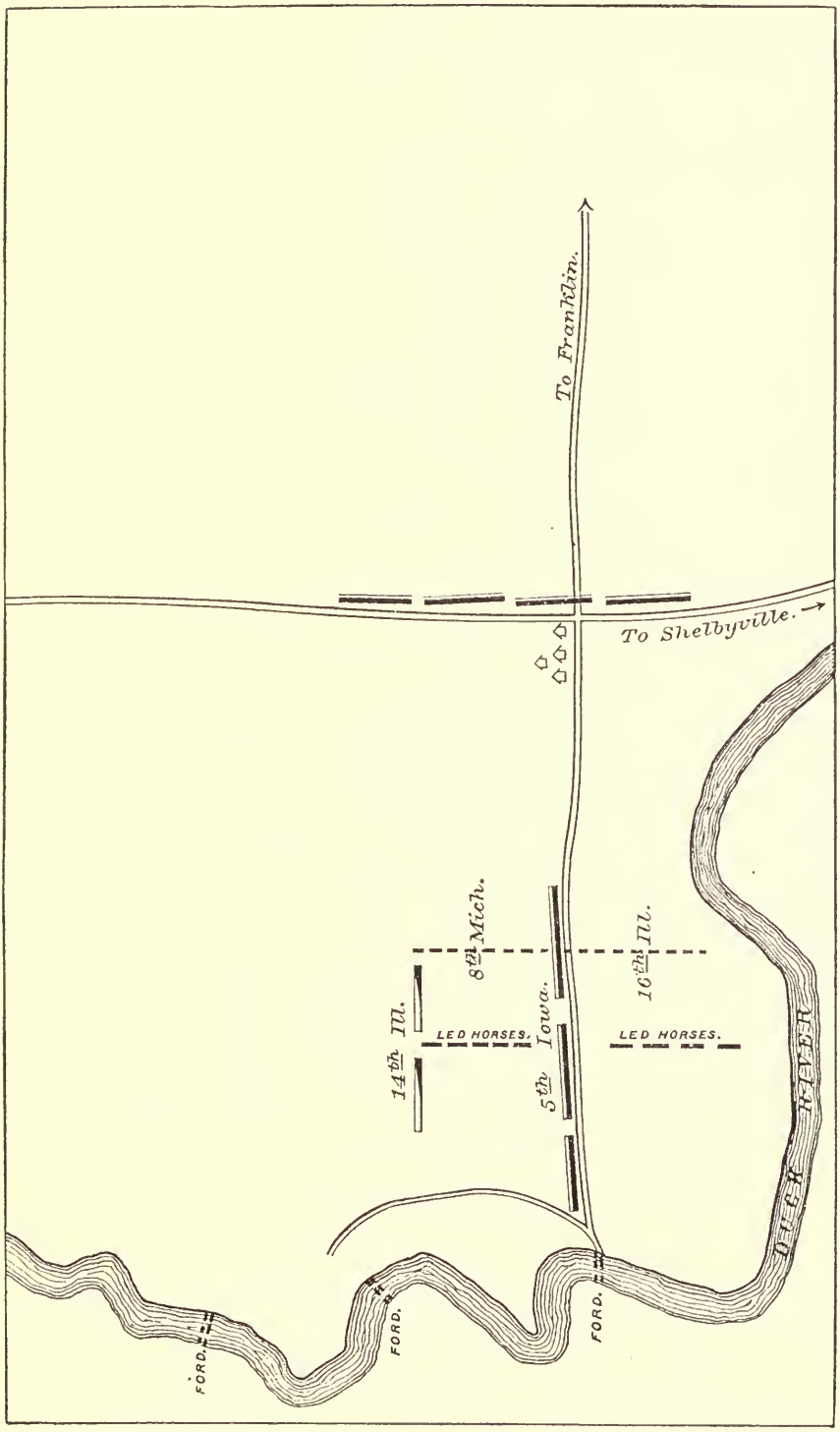
In this charge, which was most gallantly executed, reflecting great credit on all the troops engaged, I do not think our entire loss, out of over 1,500 brought through safe, was more than thirty killed, wounded, and missing. Having been superseded in command immediately by Colonel Capron, who had preceded me some two hours, I have no means of ascertaining definitely our loss. The injury inflicted upon the enemy must have been considerable. The groans and cries of their wounded, as we rode, cut, or shot them down, could be heard distinctly above the noise and din of the charge.

Permit me to add in closing the fact of the growing confidence amongst our troops that good cavalry never can be captured.

J. MORRIS YOUNG,
Major, Commanding Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Capt. E. T. WELLS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Cavalry Division.*

* See p. 605.


To Franklin.
To Shelbyville.
8th Mich.
16th Ill.
14th Ill.
LED HORSES.
5th Iowa.
LED HORSES.
DUCK RIVER
FORD.
FORD.
FORD.

No. 203.

Report of Col. James Biddle, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 15–21, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Edgefield, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with directions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade in the recent campaign in Middle Tennessee:

The brigade broke camp at 3 a. m. on the 15th, and at 6 a. m. moved out on the Charlotte pike, as previously directed. After passing the outer lines of our works the command was formed in column of battalion to await further orders. At 8 a. m. orders having been received the brigade moved forward on the Charlotte, parallel with Colonel Harrison's (First) brigade. Four miles from the city we were met by the enemy in force, with artillery posted on the west side of ——— Creek. Here the brigade was deployed, covering the road and closely supporting Colonel Harrison's (First) brigade. The battery attached to the division took position on the east side of the creek; the Second Brigade was brought up to support the battery. The enemy being dislodged from his position, the brigade moved forward some four miles, where the enemy again made a stand. Here the Sixth Indiana Cavalry supported the artillery, the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry filling a gap between the mounted portion of the Sixth Division and the First Division, General Croxton. This gap was afterward closed by General Croxton moving to the right, when the Fourteenth Illinois were withdrawn, and shortly afterward I ordered them to report to Colonel Harrison to fill a gap in his line. On the 16th the brigade moved from the Charlotte pike to the Hardin pike, taking charge of the division trains, and holding the bridge across Harpeth River. On the 17th the brigade moved across the country to the crossing of the Harpeth River by the Hillsborough pike, holding the fords at that place to prevent any flank movement of the enemy in that direction. While there we captured a captain and 12 men. On the 18th we moved in the direction of Franklin, on the east side of the river—not being able to cross owing to high water—and camped there. On the 19th moved to Franklin, where orders were received to move to Nashville, via Nashville and Franklin pike, where the command arrived December 21, 1864.

The men suffered severely owing to constant rains and the bad condition of the roads, they being unaccustomed to marching, from which cause I was not able to reach the enemy after the first day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. BIDDLE,
Colonel Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 204.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John H. Hammond, commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division, of operations December 15–27, 1864.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SEVENTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Camp Near Sugar Creek, Tenn., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, that my command left Nashville on the afternoon of December 15, 1864, and encamped near the

Granny White pike. On the 16th retired to Hillsborough pike, where the Ninth Indiana was sent to support of the Fourteenth Ohio Battery in an attack on the front and right. About noon moved to the Granny White pike, and crossing it occupied a hill on our extreme right, and well on the left flank of the enemy. In this the Tenth Indiana did some fighting and lost killed and wounded. Our position was maintained with considerable fighting, in which the whole brigade participated, until about 5 p. m., when, under orders from General Knipe, a line was formed and a charge made on our right, not finding any enemy. On the 17th, at daybreak, the brigade moved to the Franklin pike, the Nineteenth Pennsylvania in advance, and engaged the enemy, driving him in confusion, and taking prisoners, to Hollow Tree Gap, six miles from Franklin. Seeing the strength of the position and finding our men falling back in some confusion, I moved with what men I could collect to the left, by a pass leading to the enemy's rear, and sent several messengers to General Knipe, informing him of this and asking him to make a show in front and send me what force he could spare. I reached a strong position in the enemy's rear, but no re-enforcement arriving was compelled to return. Part of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gresham, captured in this movement 2 flags, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, a number of line officers, and 110 enlisted men, mostly Louisiana troops. On returning I found that General Knipe had been repulsed in an attack on the gap, losing 22 killed and wounded and 63 captured from the Tenth Indiana and Nineteenth Pennsylvania. The enemy having retreated we followed rapidly, the Ninth Indiana in advance, to near Franklin, and drove the enemy across the river into the town, capturing, it is reported, 2 stand of colors and near 200 prisoners. In this charge we lost three fine officers, among whom was Captain Hobson, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, a man remarkable for the prompt discharge of his duties and his bravery. He is a great loss to the service. The Ninth Indiana was supported by the Tenth Indiana and Fourth Tennessee, but the first regiment deserves the principal credit of the charge and success. General Hatch's command arriving soon after, the Fourth Tennessee was pushed over the river and through the town, gaining a position in the enemy's rear. Being joined by the remainder of the brigade we moved first to the Lewisburg and then to the Franklin pike, and about 4 p. m. engaged the enemy on the right of General Hatch's division. Soon after, under orders from General Wilson, the command moved on the enemy's left, and just after dark attacked in the rear on the pike. At first successful, we inflicted heavy loss and took many prisoners, but in the darkness part of the command mistook the road, and the enemy, abandoning his artillery, brought his infantry up, and we were compelled to retire. In this attack the Tenth Indiana led and was supported by the Ninth Indiana. Both suffered, but are repaid in the knowledge that this attack caused the abandonment of four cannon by the enemy.

On the 18th the command moved through fields to near Spring Hill; on the 19th, to Rutherford's Creek; on the 23d crossed Duck River; 24th marched through fields on the right of General Croxton; 25th, moved on the right, and was ordered to support Colonel Harrison in an attack on Anthony's Hill. The Seventh Ohio Cavalry breaking to the rear, cut my column in two just as the Fourth Tennessee, my regiment in advance, had successfully gone into action, driving the enemy into his works; and the enemy was for a time between my led horses and the remain-

der of the command. I was obliged to withdraw the Fourth Tennessee to save the horses. When remounted, being joined by part of the Second Tennessee, we attacked the enemy in flank and drove him into his works again, holding the position until ordered away. The remainder of the brigade went into action by order of General Wilson and attacked along with General Hatch's division. The Fourth Tennessee reached the enemy's [works] in time to see him in retreat. The next morning, moving in pursuit at a rapid pace, the Second Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook commanding, in advance, we drove the enemy out of his position five miles from Anthony's Hill, and pushed the rear guard back on the main body, posted in a strong position on the south bank of Sugar Creek. A spirited action followed, in which the Second Tennessee, supported by the Fourth, drove the enemy into his works. A charge was made in turn by two columns of infantry, with cavalry in the center, driving us back about 300 yards across the creek, where we rallied and drove them back to their works, holding the position until the afternoon, when the Fourteenth Ohio Battery shelled their rear guard out of log-works commanding the road, and pursuit was continued to this place.

During this campaign I have had continual occasion to admire the bravery of both officers and men, and to lament want of discipline. The brigade is composed of detachments of regiments unacquainted with each other, but has exhibited evidence of material for a fine command. The personal bravery of Captain Smith, Nineteenth Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Claiborn, Tenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Owings, Ninth Indiana, I have had opportunities of noticing, and, although many are no doubt as deserving as they, I can call attention to them from personal observation.

The regiments claim as follows: Ninth Indiana, 4 commissioned officers, 263 enlisted men prisoners, and 2 colors; Tenth Indiana, 15 officers and 185 enlisted men, 2 colors; Second Tennessee, 2 officers and 18 enlisted men; Fourth Tennessee, 30 enlisted men prisoners; Nineteenth Pennsylvania, 242 enlisted men prisoners and 1 color. Captain Huston, division provost-marshal, having received everything captured until December 18, can judge as to the strength of these claims.

For casualties, see the report of Doctor Culbertson, brigade surgeon, already forwarded, on which I prefer to rely, as his report embraces only those disabled; regimental reports show all hurt.

Prisoners captured since December 18, 25, turned over by Captain Huyett, provost-marshal, to Major Young, provost-marshal of the corps.

My acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant Payne, Ninth Indiana, and Lieutenant Branham, Tenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Allen, Nineteenth Pennsylvania, showed great energy and bravery. Payne and Branham have been very bold in action, and Lieutenant Allen captured a color, received from him by General Knipe.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. FRANK REEDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 205.

Report of Maj. Thomas G. Williamson, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, of operations December 28, 1864–January 6, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Near Waterloo, Ala., January 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with orders received, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the detachment of the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry under my command in the raid south of Decatur, Ala., from December 28, 1864, to January 6, 1865, inclusive, the detachment being at this time in a brigade, composed of Tenth Indiana, Second Tennessee, and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry:

On the 28th we marched from Decatur south on the Decatur and Courtland road, going into camp eight miles south of Decatur. On the 29th we overtook the rear of General Roddey's command, charging them for about six miles, capturing 30 prisoners, killing 2 and wounding 3 of the enemy. We went into camp two miles from Courtland, Ala. On the 30th of December we marched through Courtland to Leighton, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Here we captured 3 prisoners. We camped at Leighton that night. On December 31 we marched toward Russellville, leaving La Grange to the left. Near Russellville we killed 1 man, captured 1 lieutenant and 6 men. We then marched on through Russellville, and at 8 p. m. we attacked Hood's pontoon train, consisting of eighty pontoons, also forty-five wagons loaded with cordage, equipments, forges, &c. We burned and destroyed the entire train and teams.

On January 1, 1865, we moved at daylight and marched on a trot all day, continued the march at night, and at 2 a. m., when we overtook and charged another wagon train, capturing and destroying the wagons by fire and killing the mules, about 500 in number, dismounted men taking some of the best mules to ride. The train consisted of about 125 wagons (this was Hood's supply train). On the 2d of January we marched back toward Decatur, Ala., meeting no enemy this day, going over the mountain roads that I do not know the names of. On the 4th of January we overtook and attacked Colonel Russell, commanding the Fifth [Fourth] Alabama Cavalry, capturing his entire train, also about 30 prisoners, killing 3 of the enemy and wounding about 20; we also captured and burned General Roddey's headquarters papers. We lost here in this charge 1 killed and 1 wounded. Traveling all night, we stopped to rest at daylight, going into camp near Leighton. On the 5th we went to within twenty miles of Decatur, and on the 6th at sundown we arrived at Decatur. Our march was from Decatur to within thirty miles of Aberdeen, Miss., about three miles from the line.

In submitting this report I will respectfully call your attention to the conduct of Capts. William Mead and George R. Mitchell and their companies, D and H. They are deserving of great praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the entire raid.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. G. WILLIAMSON,
Major, Commanding Tenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. W. H. WHITWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SEVENTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Gravelly Springs, January 19, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of major-general commanding Cavalry Corps.

Major Williamson is the ranking officer present, the Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser mentioned being Major Prosser, of the Second Tennessee, now at Nashville, and Major Williamson's report is that of the expedition.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

No. 206.

Report of Col. Edward Anderson, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, of operations December 7, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command was ordered to march on the reconnaissance of yesterday under Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.

This brigade consists of the One hundred and seventy-seventh and One hundred and seventy eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, Fourth and Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, and Thirteenth New York Independent Battery. En route for the field of action I was informed that the Thirteenth New York Battery was attached to the First Brigade, in the rear of which I was ordered to march. The Fourth and Fifth Tennessee Cavalry Regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clift, were ordered to report to Col. G. M. L. Johnson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, commanding cavalry. Thus I had under my immediate command troops as follows, viz.: Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Alfred Reed commanding, numbering 16 officers and 352 men (368); One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. T. Wilcox commanding, numbering 18 officers and 496 men (514); One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. A. Stafford commanding, numbering 17 officers and 427 men (444); making a total of 51 officers and 1,275 men—1,326 men.

At Overall's Creek, where the enemy opened an artillery fire upon us, I was ordered to form my brigade in the rear of the First Brigade, and in undertaking to do so I found the One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was on the right of my command and now for the first time brought under fire, exposed to a terrible succession of shots from the enemy's battery. The officers of the regiment and my own staff officers joined in an endeavor to keep them in column, but knowing that the whole future of the regiment probably depended on preventing their breaking to the rear, I ordered Colonel Wilcox to have them lie down. Through all the artillery duel that ensued they remained in that position, of course so remote from the enemy, in their position as reserves, that they could do nothing but endure. I was glad, in occupying a position where I could watch the regiment, to notice that none appeared to flinch under this heavy fire and in a position more exposed than often comes to a regiment. After the battery had ceased firing I was ordered to march my brigade by the right flank till the right of the column should rest on the Wilkinson pike; there I again formed line of battle and undertook to march

to the support of the First Brigade, which was engaging the enemy in the front. Owing to the extreme roughness of the ground, rocks, jagged and detached, being covered at intervals by brush and logs, I was forced to march very slowly, and for a distance by right of companies, to the front. When we had nearly approached the position I was ordered to occupy in rear of the First Brigade, and at about 200 yards distance, I was ordered to throw the One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the right, forming its line perpendicular to the line already formed, in order to prevent a flanking movement on the part of the enemy, who were evidently intending to get into our rear. This regiment threw out two companies to deploy along its front as skirmishers. Sharp firing along the line showed that the general had not been mistaken in supposing it necessary to protect the right flank. Major-General Milroy took the One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, marching it left in front, led it to the extreme left and conducted it personally into battle. Of the action of this regiment I am unable to speak thereafter, but have no question as to its gallantry, as the almost reckless daring of the general cannot be other than infectious. The Twelfth Indiana Cavalry was pushed forward on the right of the pike over a cotton-field, where it lay under a hot musketry fire till it was ordered forward into the woods as the enemy retired. At this juncture I ordered forward the One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the firing having ceased on the right flank. I formed it in line parallel to the lines in front, and received orders to hold it there while the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry was ordered to the extreme front, though too late to participate in actual conflict there, the enemy having retired. On our return to the fortress the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry brought up the rear.

The casualties in my command were happily few, as it was held almost entirely in reserve. I take pleasure in testifying to the bravery of these troops, nearly all brought in this engagement for the first time under the enemy's fire, and here, in a position most trying to any soldier, obliged to take the enemy's shots and unable to enjoy either the satisfaction or the excitement of returning their fire. No one, however, would be surprised that troops would stand gallantly under fire, as they could all the time see the general they loved in the fore front of battle, where the bullets were flying most thickly. These troops would follow General Milroy wherever he might lead. Where nearly every officer was brave it would be useless to attempt allusion to individual instances. My confidence in officers and men is unbounded.

I report the following casualties in the three regiments under my immediate command and the other troops that report through me: Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 officer (Captain Sherwood, Company E, severely in the leg), 10 privates. One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded, 4 privates. One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded, 2 privates. Fifth Tennessee Cavalry (Col. W. J. Clift), wounded, 2 privates. Thirteenth New York Battery (Capt. Henry Bundy), wounded, 4 privates. Total, killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 officer and 22 enlisted men.

I have the honor to respectfully submit the foregoing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 207.

Report of Capt. Major D. Williams, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, of operations November 17, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS POST, WHITESBURG,
November 21, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders from Colonel Lyon, dated at Huntsville, November 15, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report:

Marched from this place on the 16th instant, with forty men of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry—eighteen from Company D, the remainder from my own company—to Huntsville, where I received a re-enforcement of two commissioned officers and forty men of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. From thence we marched to Brownsborough, Ala., where we arrived at sunset, and were joined by thirty men of Company H of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Captain Da Huff, thirty men of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, under command of Captain Givens, and 250 men of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, under command of Colonel Hall. We remained at Brownsborough until 3 a. m. of the 17th, when, under command of Colonel Hall, we marched in the direction of New Market. When two miles out, and at the small town of Maysville, our advance met rebel pickets and drove them back. After marching six miles farther, and at about 7 a. m., we halted, breakfasted, and fed our horses, after which we started in pursuit of the enemy, meeting them, under command of Russell, Johnson, and Mead, supposed to be 500 strong, all mounted and in line of battle, which we soon broke, driving them from their ground in confusion, our men pursuing them. We followed them until night, driving them nine miles, they rallying five times, but were handsomely repulsed and driven back each time. Night coming on, and our horses and men being considerably fatigued, we ceased fighting in the vicinity of New Market, and encamped at that place for the night. The enemy is known to have lost 9 in killed and 3 wounded, while we lost not a man. On the morning of the 18th we countermarched to Brownsborough, and being unwell myself, by permission from Colonel Hall, I returned to Huntsville, leaving my command. At 3 a. m. of the following day the railroad track was torn up six miles east of Brownsborough, and the command sent in pursuit of the marauders, the result of which will be otherwise reported.

The conduct of Colonel Hall and all the remaining officers and men is worthy of commendation.

I am, general, with profound respect, your obedient servant,
MAJOR D. WILLIAMS,
Capt. Company C, 12th Indiana Cav., Comdg. Cavalry Forces.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Commanding District of Northern Alabama.

No. 208.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding District of Tennessee, of operations December 4–12, 1864.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *December 8, 1864—12 m.*

GENERAL: I beg leave to report that everything is in first-rate condition here. The railroad south of this is believed to be uninjured, as

well as the railroad between this and Overall's Creek, five miles north. From a point half a mile beyond that creek the railroad is believed to be destroyed north beyond La Vergne. The block-houses Nos. 5 and 6 were abandoned, and the garrisons arrived safely here. These garrisons received orders from Captain Hake, at La Vergne (who said he acted under the orders of General Thomas), to abandon the block-houses. They did so, with the enemy all around them, and, much to my surprise and their own, reached here without loss, coming though the country. On Sunday [4th] last the block-house at Overall's Creek was attacked by General Bate's division with a battery of artillery, and seventy-four shots fired at it, doing it no damage. In the afternoon a force of three regiments of infantry, four companies of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Johnson, with a section of artillery, went out from here, under General Milroy. The force of the enemy was unknown to me. This force attacked and routed the enemy, showing great spirit and courage. Our loss in the affair was 4 killed and 49 wounded. The loss of the enemy was unknown, for although we took possession of the field night closed in at the end of the fight, and I ordered our forces to return at once to the fortress, which they did. Colonel Johnson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, with four companies of his regiment, being cut off from Nashville by the enemy, joined me here and has rendered very efficient service. On Monday [5th] the enemy were re-enforced by two brigades of infantry and 2,500 of Forrest's cavalry, under Forrest in person. On Monday evening and during Tuesday and Wednesday [7th] the enemy demonstrated against the fortress at all points as well as against the town. They were very impudent and skirmished heavily with us, especially on the Nashville pike, coming up to within a mile of the fortress. On Wednesday the enemy's infantry had moved around on the Wilkinson pike, about one mile and a quarter northwest of the fortress. The major-general commanding will not have forgotten the very spot, being near where Negley's command was formed at the battle of Stone's River, a little farther south. Not knowing where the main body of the enemy was, I sent General Milroy, with seven regiments and a battery, on the Salem pike, with directions to swing around to right, returning parallel to the works along the line of the woods west and northwest of the fortifications. The enemy was encountered on the Wilkinson pike behind breast-works made of logs and rails, and infantry and cavalry utterly routed and driven off in great confusion, Forrest's cavalry making the finest time, to the right, across and down the Nashville road, I have seen in many a day.

Our loss was about 30 killed and 175 wounded. The loss of the enemy unknown, though it largely exceeded ours. Immediately after the fight I ordered our forces to return to the fortress. In this fight we captured 207 prisoners, including 18 commissioned officers. We captured also 2 guns of the enemy (12-pounder Napoleons), and have them now in position on the fortress.

Just before General Milroy fell upon the enemy Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesborough and entered the town, shelling it fiercely, knocking the houses to pieces. With a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery I drove the enemy out of the town, and I have not heard any more of them in any direction since. All is perfectly quiet here to-day, which doubtless results from the fact that the enemy was badly whipped. In these fights the troops have behaved with exceeding courage and I am glad to say that the new troops have not been at all behind the old in the exhibition of steadiness and courage.

I heard from General Granger on Monday last by telegram and he was all right at Stevenson, having had great difficulty from high water in reaching there, going but eight miles a day for three days. The wires in that direction were cut at 4 p. m. on that day, and I have not heard from him since.

Perhaps you have not heard of the enemy's loss of generals at the battle of Franklin; I have it definitely from prisoners; it is this: Killed, Major-General Cleburne, Brigadier-General Gist, Brigadier-General Strahl, Brigadier-General Adams, Brigadier-General Carter, Brigadier-General Granbury, and three others wounded. It is reported by citizens here that Bate was killed on yesterday, and I think the report very probably true.

I shall ask leave to make a more detailed report, calling attention, amongst other matters, to the deportment of individual officers and men.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 12, 1864.

Dispatches from General Thomas of the 5th and 8th instant received last night. Railroad train to Stevenson for supplies will take this dispatch to be forwarded. Wires down between this and Stevenson. On the 8th instant I dispatched by courier by way of Gallatin reporting operations here on the 4th instant. The enemy attacked the block-house at Overall's Creek, fired seventy-four shots, doing no damage. I sent three regiments, under General Milroy, to its relief. The enemy (Bate's division) were routed and driven off. We took some prisoners, near thirty, but no guns. Loss of the enemy unknown, as night closed in before the fight was over. Our troops, new and old, behaved admirably. We withdrew at night. The next evening Bate returned, skirmished with and drove in our pickets, and threatened the fortress; pretty heavy skirmishing till the 7th, when the enemy moved around on the Wilkinson pike, northwest of the fortress. He was re-enforced by Forrest with 2,500 cavalry and two divisions of infantry. On the evening of the 6th he made a breast-work of logs and rails on Wilkinson's pike, from which he was driven on the 7th by General Milroy with seven regiments of the garrison here; a pretty severe engagement, lasting perhaps three-quarters of an hour. The rout was complete, infantry and cavalry running in every direction. The fight was well conducted by Major-General Milroy, and the troops behaved most gallantly. We took 207 prisoners, including 18 commissioned officers, 2 pieces (12-pounder Napoleons) of artillery, which were at once placed in position in the fortifications, and 1 stand of colors belonging to the First and Third Florida. Our loss in the fight at Overall's Creek was 5 killed and 49 wounded, and on Wilkinson's pike about 175 killed and wounded, 1 missing. I reported these facts a little more fully in my dispatch of the 8th, which may not have reached you. I am subsisting off the country, which I think I can do. Before the fight on the Wilkinson pike, Buford's division of cavalry took possession of about one-half of the town of Murfreesborough, shelling it vigorously and

destroying many of the houses. With a section of artillery and a small force of infantry, I drove them, wounding and killing 30 and taking 25 prisoners. A captain of artillery left his boots, letters, sponges, staff buckets, on the ground. We lost one man wounded. The enemy's cavalry all around, but I think in small bodies. We forage without molestation. No enemy near here that I know of. Cheatham reported coming this way through Triune. All right here, and will endeavor to keep it so.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff.

No. 209.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, of operations December 4 and 7, 1864.

FORTRESS ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders I proceeded on the afternoon of the 4th instant to the relief of the block-house at Overall's Creek, four miles and a half north of this place, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which was besieged by a considerable rebel force with artillery. I took with me, by your order, the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and a section of the Thirteenth New York Artillery, under Lieutenant McGurrin. I proceeded on the Nashville pike to Overall's Creek, where I found the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry (Colonel Johnson), who preceded me some hours, engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters, who were deployed across the creek. I threw Lieutenant McGurrin, with his section of artillery, forward to the bluff of the creek, who engaged the enemy's battery in gallant style, which was posted on an eminence about 900 yards distant, on the opposite side of the creek, between the railroad and the Nashville pike. I at once deployed the Sixty-first Illinois as skirmishers, and sent up the Eighth Minnesota to the block-house at the railroad crossing, about half a mile below the pike, with orders to cross there, if practicable, and flank the rebel battery on the right. I then advanced the skirmishers across the creek, most of them crossing the bridge under a galling fire, and drove back the rebel sharpshooters. I then threw forward the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Colonel Jones), who crossed the bridge under a sharp fire, both of artillery and small-arms, and formed in good order on the opposite bank. Being under the impression that the forces opposing me consisted of a portion of Forrest's cavalry, dismounted, I supposed that their three-gun battery operating against us could be run over and taken by Colonel Johnson with his gallant regiment, who were anxious to try the experiment. So, after the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio had formed on the north bank of the creek, the ground being favorable for a cavalry charge and the smoke of the battery and approaching darkness

rendering my movements invisible, I directed Colonel Johnson to cross the bridge, pass through an opening in the line of the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio, charge the battery and take it if possible. The colonel moved forward on the enemy in the most splendid and impetuous style, but finding the battery strongly supported by infantry he turned and passed off to the right. I then moved forward the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio, which advanced with a terrific rolling fire upon the enemy, capturing a number of prisoners who dared not to arise from the ground to run away amid a sheet of lead. From these prisoners I learned that the force confronting me consisted of General Bate's division of infantry.

It being now quite dark, and the enemy having been driven back near eighty rods and ceased firing, and the Eighth Minnesota not having found a crossing, I withdrew the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio with the skirmishers of the Sixty-first Illinois to the south bank of the creek. These regiments withdrew in the most perfect order, bringing off their dead, wounded, and prisoners. The Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry also returned to the bridge and crossed to the south side of the creek in good order. The evening being cold I drew my force up in line on the south bank of the creek and kindled fires the whole length, and waited till 9 p. m., when, not hearing of the enemy, I moved back to the fortress.

The Eighth Minnesota, being a veteran regiment of long and true service, would of course have done efficient service could they have found a crossing at the block-house; the Sixty-first Illinois, being also a veteran regiment and much reduced by long and hard service, well sustained their reputation as veterans. But the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio being a new full regiment, and for the first time under fire since its organization, I was most agreeably surprised at the promptness, steadiness, and bravery they evinced; no veterans could have behaved better in action, but this I discovered (as I have in every other instance where I have found an efficient and reliable regiment) is owing to the energy, bravery, and efficiency of its colonel.

My staff—Major Cravens, Captain Carson, Captain Wilkinson, Lieutenant Worthington, and Lieutenant Frowe—well deserve and have my thanks for the assistance rendered; also Capt. J. G. Mehler, of the One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry, who volunteered his services on the field and rendered himself very useful to me. Major Cravens and Lieutenant Worthington both had their horses shot under them. My thanks are also due Surgeon (Major) Birney, who volunteered as medical director, and rendered very valuable service in care of the wounded.

I captured 20 prisoners. My killed, wounded, and missing amount to 64—the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry yet to hear from. I have no means of knowing the loss of the enemy, who fell back five miles that night; some 8 or 10 dead were counted on the field.

Inclosed I send copies of reports received from regimental commanders, giving names of killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Tennessee.

FORTRESS ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I proceeded on the 7th instant to make a reconnaissance and feel the enemy in the vicinity of this post. I took with me, by your direction, seven regiments of infantry and a six-gun battery, under the command of Captain Bundy, of the Thirteenth New York Artillery, and a small detachment of the Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. The regiments consisted of the One hundred and seventy-fourth, One hundred and seventy-seventh, One hundred and seventy-eighth, and One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted). For convenience, I divided these regiments into two brigades (*pro tempore*), as follows: First Brigade, Colonel Thomas, of the Eighth Minnesota, commanding, consisted of a six-gun battery, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and seventy-fourth and One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 1,973 strong. The Second Brigade consisted of the One hundred and seventy-seventh, and One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, 1,326 strong. Total strength of my infantry, artillery, and cavalry combined, 3,325. I started on the Salem pike about 10 a. m., and threw out the detachment of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry in advance, who struck the rebel vedette in less than half a mile after passing our pickets. The rebel cavalry fell back rapidly before my advance. I threw out a portion of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry as skirmishers, to assist the cavalry in driving them. Upon arriving at Stone's River, two miles out, a body of about 300 rebel cavalry were discovered across the river. I brought up a section of Captain Bundy's battery and shelled them a few minutes, when they retreated rapidly, and I crossed the bridge and continued my march. Upon arriving at Mr. Spence's fine residence, four miles out, I learned from his accomplished lady that there were two brigades of rebel cavalry, under Generals Jackson and Armstrong, at Salem, a mile farther out, and that Generals Forrest and Bate, with a large force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, were north of me, on the Wilkinson pike, three miles from Fortress Rosecrans. I deemed it best to turn my attention in that direction, but before doing so I detailed a company and sent them back with a drove of sixty fine, fat hogs, belonging to Mr. Spence, that would have fallen into the hands of the rebels if left. I proceeded north till within half a mile of the Wilkinson pike. My skirmish line encountered that of the enemy, and in a few minutes afterward they opened on me with much rapidity from a six-gun battery stationed in the edge of a wood on the opposite side of a field in my front. I at once ordered forward Captain Bundy's battery, which replied in an equally spirited style. Having only taken along what artillery ammunition that could be carried in the limbers of the guns, the shell and solid shot of my supply was exhausted in about thirty minutes. Finding that the enemy would not come across the field to attack me, and not being able to ascertain his strength, and the left of his line, extending parallel with the Wilkinson pike, was as near Fortress Rosecrans as my right, I deemed it prudent not to engage them with my infantry without having the fortress in my rear, and accordingly fell back through the forest until out of sight of the enemy, and then moved by the right flank in a northeasterly direction until my

lines were partly across the Wilkinson pike, where I formed them to the front in two lines of battle, Colonel Thomas' brigade forming the front line and Colonel Anderson's the second line. The Sixty-first Illinois was deployed as skirmishers in front of the first line. In this order I advanced upon the enemy, through the brush, cedars, rocks, and logs, under a heavy fire of artillery. I had sent my artillery back to the fortress for ammunition before commencing my last advance, and consequently had no artillery to reply to that of the enemy. Skirmishing with small-arms began very soon after commencing my advance, but my skirmish line advanced rapidly, bravely, and in splendid order, considering the nature of the ground, driving the rebels before them for about one mile, when coming to a cotton-field I found the enemy strongly posted in a wood on the other side behind a line of works constructed of rails and logs. The enemy's fire of small-arms here became so strong that my skirmishers withdrew to the flanks of my line of battle, opened on the enemy a terrible fire, while it still advanced in good order to the middle of the field, when the line halted and the fire from both sides was most furious and destructive for about ten minutes, when I ordered an advance, and the front line moved forward into the edge of the wood, where for a few minutes the roar and fire of musketry was like the thunder of a volcano, and the line wavered as if moving against a hurricane. Fearing that my front line would fall back, I ordered the One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry to move on the double-quick from the left of the front line, and the balance of the rear line to advance to support and relieve the front line; but before this could be fully executed the gallant regiments composing the first line, seeing themselves supported, advanced with a yell and darted over the enemy's works, capturing many prisoners and putting the enemy to a hasty flight. A rapid pursuit of half a mile resulted in the capturing of many more prisoners, one battle-flag, and two fine pieces of artillery (12-pounder Napoleons), with their caissons. The ammunition of some of the regiments being exhausted, I ordered them to halt and replenish from the ammunition wagon that overtook us at that point.

While this was going on, I received your dispatch, general, admonishing me of the report of a large rebel infantry force from the north, and directing me to return to the fortress, if I could do so with safety. My artillery, which I had sent back for ammunition, arrived at this time, and a large body of the enemy's cavalry being in plain view I directed the artillery to open on them rapidly for a few minutes, when they rapidly disappeared out of sight.

I cannot speak too highly of the bravery exhibited by my troops, especially by those in the front regiments, under the gallant Colonel Thomas. Never did troops fight better for the time they were engaged. Every officer and man performed his duty with the most unflinching bravery and promptness. The conduct of the Second Brigade, under Colonel Anderson, also deserves much praise; for, though the regiments of the brigade did not take much part in the firing, yet their coolness and promptness in supporting the first line added greatly to its confidence and morale, and did much to discourage the enemy by the appearance of two lines of battle moving on them. I regret deeply the death of the brave men killed, and added their lives to the hundred of thousands of patriot heroes who have died for their country. Particularly among the killed do I regret the death of Major Reed, of the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who fell while gallantry leading on his regiment to victory. The history of his services and adversities in the present war is stranger than fiction.

My total loss in killed and wounded amounts (as per inclosed reports) to 208, of whom 22 were killed. I have no means of arriving at a knowledge of the loss of the enemy, but from the number of dead and wounded observed on the field it must have been greater than mine. Among their dead on the field were observed two lieutenant-colonels. We captured and brought in 197 prisoners, among whom 21 were commissioned officers. Forty-three different regiments are represented by the prisoners. The enemy were commanded by Generals Forrest and Bate, and about 5,000 strong.

I am much indebted to the gentlemen of my staff for their prompt, gallant, and efficient assistance throughout the day; and I avail myself of this opportunity to tender to the major-general commanding the District of Tennessee my most grateful acknowledgments for his kindness in affording me the two late opportunities of wiping out to some extent the foul and mortifying stigma of a most infamously unjust arrest, by which I have for near eighteen months been thrown out of the ring of active, honorable, and desirable service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Tennessee.

No. 210.

Report of Col. Minor T. Thomas, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, commanding Independent Brigade, of operations December 7, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT BRIGADE,
Fortress Rosecrans, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Independent Brigade in the engagement of the 7th instant on the Wilkinson pike, near Stone's River:

In moving round the fortress the enemy was first discovered in force about one mile left of the Wilkinson pike and two miles from the southwest corner of the fortress. Two sections of artillery, one of the Twelfth Ohio and one of the Thirteenth New York Batteries, were placed in position and engaged the enemy with spirit, and showed him to be well posted and in strong force. Having but a limited amount of artillery ammunition (fifty rounds per piece), the brigade was moved by the right flank until the Eighth Minnesota Regiment had crossed the Wilkinson pike, when it was formed in line of battle to the front, with its left resting on the pike, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio on the left of the pike, and One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio on the left of it, the Sixty-first Illinois being deployed in front as skirmishers. An advance was immediately made of several hundred yards, when an interval appeared in the skirmish line. Two companies of the One hundred and eighty-first Ohio were thrown forward to strengthen it, and the line being corrected the brigade again advanced in double-quick time until the enemy's skirmishers were driven about one mile. This advance was made, forcing back a heavy line of skirmishers, and under a heavy fire of artillery, without much loss, until we had advanced to the center of an old cotton field, when we were confronted by the enemy in the timber beyond the field, well covered either by woods or rifle-pits. At this point the firing from both sides was furious and very destructive. After an incessant fire for ten or fifteen minutes, a

charge was made by the whole line and the rifle-pits and woods cleared, the enemy leaving, probably, 100 dead and wounded, two 12-pounder Napoleon guns, and 197 prisoners in our hands. The enemy having disappeared, except a mounted force, which was driven pell-mell by our artillery (it having just returned from the fortress where it had gone to replenish its ammunition), the troops were withdrawn in as good order as if coming from an afternoon drill, and reached their quarters at 6 p. m. The fight was sharp and decisive, and the battle-flags of our country floated again victoriously over the memorable field of Stone's River.

Inclosed please find reports of subordinate commanders, giving complete list of killed and wounded.

The conduct of the troops for steady, determined bravery, and rapidity of movement could not be excelled.

The enemy engaged consisted of Major-General Bate's division, with two brigades attached, and Forrest's cavalry, the whole force amounting to probably 4,500 men, with two batteries of artillery.

The Independent Brigade took into the fight 1,800 officers and men. Their total loss was 21 killed and 167 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. THOMAS,
Colonel Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Recapitulation of the killed and wounded in the following regiments and batteries composing the Independent Brigade in the engagement of the 7th instant:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Number engaged.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
61st Illinois Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	2	12	13	174
8th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry	.....	13	3	74	29	520
18ist Ohio Volunteer Infantry	.....	1	1	32	25	540
174th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	1	5	3	35	20	555
13th New York Independent Battery	.....	.....	.....	4	2	51
12th Ohio Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40
Total	1	20	9	158	90	1,883

No. 211.

Report of Maj. Jerome B. Nulton, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations December 12–15, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the recent expedition to Stevenson, Ala., which resulted in the capture of the entire train and a portion of the escort:

Pursuant to instructions from the general commanding, the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, 150 strong, and about forty of the First Michigan Engineers, left Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the 12th instant, with orders to proceed to Stevenson, Ala., and return without delay with

the train laden with supplies for this garrison. We arrived at Stevenson on 13th with but little difficulty, and after having procured the supplies required we started for Murfreesborough early on the morning of the 14th. The train was delayed at the Cumberland Mountains in consequence of being unable to ascend the grade, but we finally succeeded in crossing and reached Bell Buckle about dark in the evening, where we received intimation of an enemy in our front. About 2 o'clock at night we were fired into at or near Christiana, and upon being informed by the conductor that he could not run the train back we immediately debarked, formed a line so as to protect the train, and moved on, repairing the road as we came, but our progress was necessarily very slow, from the fact that the enemy had cut the road in various places. Here allow me to state that while in this condition we dispatched a messenger to General Rousseau to notify him of our situation and asking for re-enforcements. Fighting continued brisk until daylight, at which time we were within six miles of this place, but we soon ascertained that we were entirely surrounded by the enemy, with the road cut in our front and rear. Soon after daylight the enemy dismounted and charged our line, but they were handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. They then brought their artillery into action, which soon convinced us that we could not hold the train against such fearful odds. Consequently, about 8 o'clock, the colonel commanding ordered the train to be abandoned, and we then attempted to cut through their lines, which we did, but in so doing the colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 81 enlisted men belonging to the Sixty-first were captured, together with the entire portion of the First Michigan Engineers, including the lieutenant in charge.

In justice to the First Michigan Engineers allow me to say that they behaved themselves with firmness, and during the engagement they fought like veterans; also that thirty of Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, who returned with us from Stevenson, were promptly on hand for any duty required; the larger portion of them were also captured.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. NULTON,
Major Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 212.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Daniel Grass, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, of operations December 4 and 7, 1864.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of casualties in my command during the engagement with the enemy at Overall's Creek on yesterday, the 4th instant, viz.:*

Four prisoners were captured by my command, and were left at the guard-house last night near General Van Cleve's headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL GRASS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer killed and 9 men wounded.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY VETERAN VOLS.,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement near Stone's River yesterday, the 7th instant:

My command, numbering 13 officers and 174 enlisted men, were deployed as skirmishers, and were kept on the skirmish line during the entire engagement. The casualties were as follows.*

There are no men missing from my command. Forty-five prisoners were taken by my command during the engagement and sent to the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL GRASS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 213.

Report of Col. Minor T. Thomas, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, of operations December 4, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Fortress Rosecrans, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers in the engagement at Overall's Creek on the evening of the 4th instant:

The first position was to the right, with the left resting near the brick house on the right of the pike road. I was then ordered to move by the right flank in the direction of the block-house on the railroad, following and supporting a line of skirmishers from the Sixty-first Illinois. When within fifty yards of the block-house halted and formed line of battle. The enemy in front were sharpshooters, posted in a wood and behind a rail fence, between the enemy's battery and a block-house. After remaining in this position for a short time, and being annoyed by the sharpshooters and shell from the enemy, I first moved down two companies to the right of the block-house, and, by opening fire, drove the sharpshooters from cover, and was in the act of opening on the battery when I discovered our cavalry charging through the intervening space, which compelled me to cease and move down the whole force. When in this position we were subjected to the fire of the battery for a few minutes, which was sharp and well directed. My orders permitting me to go no farther, I remained in this position until ordered to retire, which was done, first to the first position on the field, and at 9 p. m. marched to the fortress.

The only casualties were Private Dominick Barney, Company H, wounded in the head severely (left at block-house); Private John Payne, slightly, Company A.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. THOMAS,
Colonel Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man killed and 2 officers and 12 men wounded.

No. 214.

Report of Maj. George A. Camp, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, of operations December 7, 1864.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Fortress Rosecrans, December 8, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to report that my regiment was formed on the right of the brigade, the left resting on the Wilkinson pike, near Stone's River, by Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, from which point we advanced in line of battle on the right of said road, meeting with but little resistance, the enemy retiring as we advanced in the center of a cotton field, where we found a large force of the enemy in the woods in front of our line, and we were exposed to a severe fire of the enemy in front, and upon the right of the regiment a flanking fire for about twenty minutes, and until a charge was made by the whole line, when we advanced, driving the enemy from their cover and pressing them for upward of half a mile. Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers having been wounded at the commencement of this charge, I assumed command and followed the enemy until they were completely routed, when, finding that my regiment had become detached from the center and in advance of it, I halted and reformed it, and moved by your order by the left flank until my left rested on the center, which had advanced on a line with the front of my regiment, which position I retained until withdrawn by your order. During the charge, Companies C and K, on my left, opened a severe fire on the enemy's battery in front of the center of our line of battle, killing the enemy's horses, which they attempted to replace with others, but were driven back, and their horses killed or disabled by the fire of my men. The number of my regiment engaged were 2 field, 3 staff, and 24 line officers, and 515 enlisted men.

The casualties of my regiment during the fight were: Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, wounded in the right arm severely; Captain Brookins, Company E, wounded in the side; Lieutenant Fowler, Company F, wounded in the right hand and shoulder; 13 enlisted men killed and 77 wounded; missing, none. A full report is herewith submitted. The enemy's loss must have been much greater in killed than ours, as there were not less than 20 of their dead in the space passed over by my regiment while charging through the timber. My regiment took at least 55 prisoners, and sent them to the rear.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CAMP,
Major Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Col. M. T. THOMAS, *Eighth Minnesota Volunteers.*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Fortress Rosecrans, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following list of killed and wounded in the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers in the engagement of yesterday.*

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CAMP,
Major Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Col. M. T. THOMAS, *Eighth Minnesota Volunteers.*

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 13 men killed and 3 officers and 74 men wounded.

No. 215.

Reports of Col. John S. Jones, One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 4 and 7, 1864.

HDQRS. 174TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Fortress Rosecrans, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received from headquarters Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command at the engagement of Overall's Creek, December 4, 1864:

In obedience to orders from the general commanding, my command formed in line of battle to the right of the Nashville pike, throwing out skirmishers to the front, in the direction of Overall's Creek. I was ordered to remain in this position in support of the artillery on our right. My command thus remained until the advance was ordered across Overall's Creek. I then moved my command forward in line of battle to the creek. The skirmishers were immediately thrown across, and the right and left wings were directed to remain in line until the center crossed the bridge and formed on the opposite side. The color company crossed and formed, and the companies from the right and left wings alternately crossed and formed in their respective places in line of battle. This was done under a severe fire from the enemy. The bridge was torn up, and somewhat impeded our progress, but the movement was executed promptly and in good order. The command was then ordered to move by the left flank until the right would rest on the pike, and then move forward by the right flank, which was done as directed. We advanced directly against the enemy, driving him steadily before us until we advanced from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, when we were ordered to withdraw. On receipt of this order we marched back in line "faced to the rear." On reaching the creek we moved by the left flank by file right, recrossed the bridge, and formed line of battle a little in advance of the position we were in when in the support of the artillery at the commencement of the engagement. I left one company at the bridge, one deployed to the left of the bridge, and one at the right of the same, under charge of the major, to protect the recrossing of the cavalry. Remained in this position until ordered to return to Murfreesborough.

Any allusion to the conduct of the officers of my command may seem unnecessary, as they fought under the eye of the general commanding. It is due them, however, from me to say their conduct was unexceptionable. My lieutenant-colonel, A. J. Sterling, and major, B. C. G. Reed, also my adjutant, Harry M. Dean, performed their respective duties in the most prompt and gallant manner, and my line officers all behaved so well that it would be invidious to make distinction. It affords me pleasure to be able to say their conduct deserves special commendation. The horses of my lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant were wounded, and I had my own horse killed during the engagement.

The following is a list of casualties in my command.*

Number of prisoners captured and sent to the rear, 20. The prisoners were from the Second and Seventh Florida Regiments. From the number of the enemy dead and left on the field over which my com-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 men killed and 1 officer and 49 men wounded.

mand passed, their loss must have been severe. Among those left by them was one commissioned officer. All the killed and wounded of my command were brought from the field.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. JONES,

Colonel, Commanding 174th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Maj. JOHN O. CRAVENS.]

HEADQUARTERS 174TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement with the enemy on Wilkinson's pike, on December 7, 1864:

In obedience to orders, my command moved out on the Salem pike, crossed Stone's River bridge, and, by direction, formed in double column, at half distance, "in the field to the left of the line of battle." Remained in this position until the receipt of orders to move by the right flank. On reaching the woods I deployed my command into line, it being difficult to move through the woods in double column. On reaching the hill, where we were opened upon by the enemy's guns, my command was formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods to the left of our artillery. I threw skirmishers well to the front in the corn-field and in a skirt of timber to my left, with a view of picking off the enemy's cannoneers. Remained in this position until received orders to move to the right. In the execution of this movement I was directed by the general commanding to move in line "faced to the rear," and then by the left flank, in order that the rising ground in our front might conceal the movement to the right from the enemy. In the formation of the line of battle near the pike my command formed the left center of the brigade. One company (Company E, Capt. George Campbell) was thrown out as skirmishers, and we advanced directly against the enemy across an open field, driving his skirmish-line from their defenses back into the breast-works in the woods. On discovering their main line of works we moved immediately forward and carried them by storm, capturing at this point 1 stand of colors, 8 commissioned officers, and 52 enlisted men. My command moved forward, capturing a large number of prisoners and the two pieces of artillery on the pike in the rear of the enemy's works. We advanced our line beyond the white house, driving back the battery that was shelling our line from the opposite side of the field.

It being reported to me that the enemy were making an attempt to turn our left flank by advancing through the woods to our left, I immediately moved my command to the left, forming the line in the edge of the timber, with the view of checking any movement of the enemy that might be made from that direction. By the direction of the general commanding we remained in this position until he could advance the line on our right. By his order I took command of the three regiments to the left of the white house, and was directed to hold the position until further orders. When the right was brought forward to the line I received orders from the general commanding to move my command by the right flank until my right reached the left of the right wing, and then sweep down by the left flank across the open field in my front. I was in the execution of this movement when the order to return to Murfreesborough was received.

My command behaved in the most gallant manner. My major, B. C. G. Reed, was shot dead from his horse while charging the enemy's works. He was an excellent officer, possessing most chivalrous and daring courage, and fell gloriously while waving his sword beckoning the line forward. My lieutenant-colonel, A. J. Sterling, and my adjutant, Harry M. Dean, rode gallantly through the action, and did everything that men could do in cheering forward the line.

I cannot say too much in praise of my line officers. Captain Robb, Company C, and Lieutenants Rigby and White, Company A, were severely, and Lieutenant Swartz, Company C, slightly, wounded in the charge on the enemy's works. One of my color-bearers, Sergt. Joseph E. Crow, Company I, was severely wounded in the same charge. To Captain Beatty, Company A, to whose company is due the honor of capturing the stand of colors; Captain Cole, Company B; Captain Robb, Company C; Captain Combs, Company D; Capt. George Campbell, Company E, whose company led the advance as skirmishers; Lieutenant Price, commanding Company F; Captain Evans, Company G; Captain Basiger, Company H; Captain Garrett, Company I, and Captain McPeek, Company K, special thanks are due for the admirable manner in which they handled their companies during the action. These officers and also their subordinates were conspicuous for their gallantry throughout the entire engagement. I desire to make special mention of First Sergt. William F. Wallace, Company A, to whom the officer commanding the rebel color company delivered up his sword, and who also secured the colors.

On receiving orders to return to Murfreesborough we brought from the field all our dead and wounded, also the wounded of the enemy who were left on the field.

The following is a list of casualties in my command.*

Recapitulation: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 5. Enlisted men—killed, 5; wounded, 33. Total killed and wounded, 44. Two horses were wounded in my command (Major Reed's and my own) so severely as to be worthless.

The loss of the enemy was heavy; he left in our immediate front not less than 30 dead and many wounded; among the number mortally wounded was one lieutenant-colonel.

The following is the list of captures: 1 stand of colors; 2 cannon; 60 prisoners, 8 of whom were commissioned officers. A large number of prisoners not included in the above were captured, disarmed, and sent to the rear, there being neither time nor men to spare to collect them in a body and guard them to the fortress.

The number of my command engaged was: Commissioned officers, 20; enlisted men, 555. Number of the enemy not known, but, judging from their lines and reports of prisoners captured, their number must have been much greater than our own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. JONES,

Colonel, Commanding 174th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Col. M. T. THOMAS.]

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 216.

Report of Lieut. Col. John O'Dowd, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations December 7, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS 181ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Fortress Rosecrans, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 7th.

My regiment was formed west of the Wilkinson pike, with the Eighth Minnesota on my right and the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio on my left. I advanced my command on the double-quick about 300 yards, driving the enemy's skirmishers in confusion, and capturing three prisoners. I halted my command for a few moments to form and send forward my skirmishers, encountering the enemy in heavy force in my front. I reported the same to General Milroy. I was immediately ordered to advance through the cornfield. I drove the enemy from the edge of the woods. I halted to form, and found the enemy in my front, occupying a hastily constructed rifle-pit. I charged these works and captured them, killing Colonel Weaver and capturing 2 commissioned officers and 33 men. I formed my command immediately, executing in a northwesterly direction with the intention of capturing a section of artillery that was to my right and rear. The enemy, seeing this movement, commenced falling back as I advanced. My men shot the artillery horses and captured two guns. The enemy's loss in my front will not exceed 25 or 30 killed and wounded.

The following are the number of killed, wounded, and missing in my command: 1 commissioned officer wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 33 wounded; aggregate, 35; number of men engaged, 540.

JOHN O'DOWD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 181st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Col. M. T. THOMAS.]

No. 217.

Report of Capt. Frank Jackson, Twelfth Battery Ohio Light Artillery, of operations December 7, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH OHIO BATTERY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 8, 1864.

I have the honor to respectfully report:

I had two pieces of artillery (one 12-pounder field howitzer and 6-pounder smooth-bore field gun), under command of Second Lieut. Joseph Billings, of my battery, in the action of yesterday, the 7th instant. He took position on the left of Wilkinson's pike, and there engaged the enemy with good effect until ordered to retire for want of ammunition. I had one man wounded in head at this place. No other accident or casualties. I have no positive means of knowing the exact amount of damage done to the enemy, but, judging from the close proximity our shells exploded to his position, I think his casualties must have been heavy. The section was soon after ordered to the fortress to get full supply of ammunition, and when returning to the field of action was ordered by Major-General Rousseau to its quarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK JACKSON,
Captain, Commanding Twelfth Ohio Independent Battery.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Comdg. Independent Brigade.

No. 218.

Report of Col. Arthur T. Wilcox, One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations December 7, 1864.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the action of December 7, 1864, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

In obedience to orders from Major-General Milroy, commanding, we left Fortress Rosecrans at 8 a. m. on the 7th instant, joined brigade, marched out on Salem pike two miles and a half; from there moved in a northerly direction about one mile and a half, when we were suddenly opened upon by the enemy's artillery. The regiment was ordered by the colonel commanding brigade to support three guns of the Thirteenth New York Battery. Formed my line in rear of the said battery and remained there until the enemy's fire ceased; had four men wounded. The men are deserving of much credit for their coolness, this being the first time the regiment was under fire. We then moved by the right flank and formed line of battle, with our left resting on the Wilkinson pike. Moved forward under fire from enemy's artillery half a mile, when I was ordered by major general commanding to move my regiment to cover the right flank of the division. Formed my line at right angles with our line of battle and parallel with the Nashville pike; sent forward skirmishers at same time, our cavalry being sharply engaged in our front, and our right held that line about one hour, when we joined the brigade and returned to the fortress.

Respectfully,

A. T. WILCOX.
Colonel 177th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

No. 219.

Report of Col. Joab A. Stafford, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 7, 1864.

HDQRS. 178TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 18, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of the 7th instant.

In the formation of the lines for the attack, the One hundred and seventy-eighth was placed on the left of the second line. In this manner the line advanced until the front line became hotly engaged. By order of General Milroy I moved to the left and front, for the purpose of attacking the enemy on his flank. This attack was successful and the enemy was routed. The regiment was halted in a piece of woods to the left of the Wilkinson pike, a considerable distance from the main line, but shortly after joined the main line by moving by the right flank. The regiment soon after moved back inside of the fortress.

The loss in the regiment was the [three?] privates wounded.

The officers and men all behaved nobly; they deserve the highest encomiums for their gallant conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. A. STAFFORD,
Colonel, Commanding 178th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. H. PINNEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, First Division.

No. 220.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alfred Reed, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, of operations December 7, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Fortress Rosecrans, Tenn., December 17, 1861.

COLONEL: In the battle of Nolensville pike, on the 7th instant, the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry Volunteers sustained the following part:

During the advance upon the enemy's position the regiment constituted part of the reserves. It advanced in line to the left of the pike until it came to a cotton-field, across which the enemy had extemporized earth-works and planted his batteries. At this time the skirmish line in the cotton-field to our right began to waver and the regiment moved by the right flank to the support of this position of the line. Being thus supported, the line of skirmishers and the regiment moved forward across the cotton-field into the woods abandoned by the enemy, whose battery being captured and his forces routed, and no further pursuit ordered, the entire Federal forces returned to the fortress, the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry constituting the rear guard.

Owing to the fact that a skirmish line was continually in advance of it, the regiment fired but few shots. At times, however, the fire it sustained was heavy, but it affords me great pleasure to say that at all times both officers and men displayed a coolness worthy of older soldiers and of which the regiment has no reason to be ashamed.

The loss of the regiment, as heretofore reported, was 1 killed and 11 wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

ALFRED REED,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.

Col. EDWARD ANDERSON,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 221.

Report of Capt. Henry Bundy, Thirteenth Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations December 7, 1861.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 8, 1861.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there were fifty-four men of my command engaged with the enemy in the battle on Wilkinson's pike, near Stone's River, on yesterday, the 7th instant. The casualties in men in my command were as follows: Conrad Feisel, private, wounded severely; Christopher Miley, private, wounded severely; Henry Griesel, private, wounded slightly; Joseph Clavin, private, wounded slightly. My command took no prisoners from the enemy, and I don't know what casualties my command inflicted upon them. I had four horses disabled.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BUNDY,
Captain, Commanding Thirteenth New York Battery.

Colonel THOMAS,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 222.

Report of Col. Gilbert M. L. Johnson, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, of operations December 4–9, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 10, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with orders received in communication dated headquarters, Murfreesborough, December 5, 1864, I have the honor to report that, in accordance with verbal orders received from Major-General Rousseau on the evening of December 3, 1864, I took up the line of march with my command on the morning of December 4, 1864, toward La Vergne, with the view of camping that night at that point. Upon reaching a point some three miles distant from this place I met a detachment of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, which had been stationed at Overall's Creek, retiring upon this point, being pursued by the enemy. I ordered the captain in charge of the same to deploy his men as skirmishers on the left of the road, at the same time throwing a company of my command on the right, and proceeded in this manner one mile to the creek, the enemy's skirmishers falling back to the opposite bank. A brisk skirmish was kept up, the creek intervening, the enemy at the same time opening on us with three pieces of artillery. At this time I addressed a communication to the general commanding, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Overall's Creek, December 4, 1864.

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

GENERAL: I am holding the skirmish line at Overall's Creek. The enemy expose a line double to mine; reported moving column on my right flank; have used three pieces of artillery on me; also reported the same to be used on the block-house. Slight loss; skirmishing rapid; await orders; artillery moving toward their rear on the pike. Heavy artillery firing distinctly heard in the direction of Nashville. I shall endeavor to cross the creek.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Colonel Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry.

Shortly afterward General Milroy came up with re-enforcements, his infantry relieving my skirmish line, and I formed my regiment in column on the pike, at a distance of 400 yards from the bridge. Just before night-fall I received an order from General Milroy, through Captain Carson, to charge across the bridge, which order I obeyed. After gaining the opposite bank I turned the head of my column to the right, and swung round the base of the hill, menacing the enemy's left flank, which had the effect of causing the retiring of a large part of the enemy's force. My pieces (Enfield rifles) being discharged and difficult to reload when men are mounted, and the enemy having turned their artillery on me, I retired my column to the creek under cover of the bank, and in doing so received a slight fire from our own forces stationed in the block-house, they evidently in the darkness mistaking us for the enemy. I immediately threw out skirmishers, dismounted, and, reforming my line, made another dash around the former position of their left flank and in rear of the hill on which their artillery had been planted. The enemy having retired, I threw out outposts and withdrew my command to this side Overall's Creek. I retired, in accordance with orders from General Milroy, and arrived in camp at this place about 1 a. m. December 5, 1864.

Additional skirmishes and reconnaissances have been had with the enemy on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th of December, 1864. In these my command has captured about 20 prisoners, among whom were 1 major and 1 lieutenant.

Please find the list of casualties appended.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Colonel Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry.

Major CRAVENS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Defenses Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.

No. 223.

Report of Col. Thomas C. Boone, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 2–5, 1864.

HDQRS. 115TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 27, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of my regiment during Hood's late advance into Tennessee.

On the 25th of November, as per instructions from headquarters post of Murfreesborough, I started to Duck River Bridge, at the same time sent the adjutant northward toward Nashville on an inspection tour. I found the troops from here to Duck River supplied with the requisite amount of ammunition and subsistence to December 10, 1864. The adjutant returned November 27, making a similar report. I immediately forwarded twenty days' rations to all the detachments of the regiment from Nashville to Duck River, supplying the troops to the 1st of January, 1865.

Block-house No. 2, five miles from Nashville, commanded by Lieut. George D. Harter, was the first attacked by the enemy. About 8 a. m. December 2, 1864, a force was seen approaching the block-house, a large majority of whom were dressed in Federal uniform. The force began gradually to surround the block-house. About this time a railroad train was heard approaching from the south. When it came in sight it was discovered to be loaded with colored troops. The train came up very slowly, and when on the bridge at the block-house was fired into by the enemy's artillery, disabling the engine and wrecking the train immediately. This began the fight, and seven pieces of artillery opened fire on the block-house. The colored troops, which consisted of parts of the Fourteenth and Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, and numbering in all about 350 men, under command of Colonel Johnson, of the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, sought protection at the block-house. They were scarce of ammunition, and Lieutenant Harter gave to Colonel Johnson for the use of his command 2,000 rounds, without which they could have rendered but little or no assistance to the block-house garrison. The garrison kept up constant firing on the enemy, forcing them to change the position of their artillery frequently. One piece, however, which did them the most damage, was stationed on a hill about 500 yards north of the block-house. It was loaded under cover of the hill, pushed to the crest,

* Shows 1 officer and 7 men killed and 34 men wounded.

sighted and fired, and then drawn back to reload. The garrison was unable to force this gun from its position. Firing was kept up continually from 10 a. m. until dark. Near 500 rounds solid shot and shell, from 10 and 20 pounder guns, were fired at the block-house. The rebels told our wounded (who were left in their hands) that they fired upward of 460 rounds. Night found the block-house in a ruinous condition, the north wing being completely destroyed, outside casing of west wing was badly damaged, the lookout gone, two large breaches made in the roof, and one of the posts—the main support of the roof—knocked out, while the other center posts were badly splintered. Lieutenant Harter, taking into consideration the condition of the block-house and that his ammunition was nearly all expended, regarded it as certain capture to remain until daylight. Consequently, at 3 a. m. December 3, 1864, the garrison evacuated the block-house, and, accompanied by the colored troops, arrived safely in Nashville at daylight. Upon reporting to Major-General Thomas, Lieutenant Harter was informed that an order had been issued two days previously directing the abandonment of all block-houses from Nashville to Murfreesborough. The courier failed to get through the rebel lines, consequently the order was not received. Casualties of the garrison at this block-house (No. 2) were 1 enlisted man killed and 3 enlisted men wounded.

No. 1 block-house, four miles from Nashville, commanded by Lieut. Jacob N. Shaffer, was attacked and the entire garrison captured December 3, 1864. The amount of firing upon and damage done to block-house and garrison before its surrender has not been ascertained. It is reported, however, that firing was kept up throughout the day and that a flag of truce was sent in five times during the day.

Block-house No. 3, near Antioch, commanded by Capt. D. N. Lowrey, was attacked on the 3d of December by artillery. The rebel guns here were placed in such positions as to prevent the block-house garrison from doing them much injury other than occasionally picking off a gunner. After holding out for thirty-six hours and receiving ninety shots, from 12 and 20 pounder guns, the garrison was compelled to surrender.

Capt. Lewis F. Hake, commanding at La Vergne, received an order December 4, 1864, from Major-General Thomas (which had been issued three days previously), to abandon all the block-houses from Nashville to Murfreesborough and withdraw the forces to the latter place. Couriers were started each way along the railroad on the morning of the 5th to notify the commanders of the block-houses. Sergt. William McKinney, commanding Block-house No. 4, having received this order, was in the act of evacuating his block-house, when he was attacked and compelled to surrender.

On the morning of the 5th of December, 1864, as the command at La Vergne was completing its preparations to march to Murfreesborough (two wagons having already been loaded), the rebels suddenly made their appearance in considerable force on all sides, and a flag of truce was discovered approaching. It was halted at a proper distance and Lieutenant Eadie sent out to meet it. Whilst a consultation was being had under the flag the rebels took advantage of the same and planted four pieces of artillery bearing directly on the command. Under the circumstances, being surrounded by a force greatly superior in numbers, with their artillery in position commanding the whole ground ready for firing, Captain Hake was compelled to surrender his command, consisting of 73 men (regimental martial band included), 25 horses and equipments, 2 pieces of artillery (one 6 and one 12 pounder), and small-arms.

Commanders of block-houses Nos. 5 and 6, Capt. William M. McClure and Lieut. John S. Orr, received Captain Hake's order the night of the 4th. They evacuated their block-houses on the morning of the 5th instant. Rebels in small squads had already made their appearance on all sides. The garrisons were compelled to make a circuitous route around through Jefferson, marching over twenty miles, had several skirmishes with the enemy on the way, and arrived safely in camp at Murfreesborough about 2 p. m. of the same day.

Block-house No. 7, four miles from Murfreesborough, commanded by Lieut. H. H. Glosser, was attacked on the 4th instant by rebel artillery and musketry. Seventy-six artillery shots were fired at the block-house, thirty-two of which struck it. The railroad bridge at this point was saved, and but little damage was done to the block-house other than knocking off the lookout. This house was not again attacked with artillery. Sharpshooters remained keeping the garrison hemmed in, as the following communication, being the first that was heard from Lieutenant Glosser, will explain.

BLOCK-HOUSE NO. 7, *December 18, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY:

SIR: I am informed by your scout (Mr. Lee) that the rebels have retreated. He tells me that if there is anything I want to send a note to you and say what it is. General, I want nothing but liberty. I have been hemmed in for thirteen days, not daring to put my head outside the block-house. The rebel sharpshooters have left, and I feel better. The health of myself and men is good; am ready for any emergency. General Forrest sent in a flag of truce four times, demanding the surrender of this house, promising to treat me well, and threatening to burn me with Greek fire if I refused. I resolved to believe nothing but such things as I could see; and as I could not see the Greek fire, I thought I would wait until I did.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. GLOSSER,

First Lieut. Company E, 115th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. Block-House No. 7.

No casualties were sustained at this block-house. The garrison kept up firing at all times when the rebels appeared in sight, expending during the whole time nearly 8,000 rounds of ammunition.

The detachments at block-houses between Murfreesborough and Tullahoma, with but one exception, were not attacked by the enemy.

Block-House No. 9, near Bell Buckle Station, Lieut. M. S. Hurd commanding, was approached by flag of truce and its surrender demanded. Lieutenant Hurd promptly refused, telling them "if they wanted the block-house, they must come and take it." The rebels did not open fire with their artillery, and after a few volleys of musketry withdrew from sight. Straggling rebels were now seen all along the road to Tullahoma, quite a number of whom were picked up and forwarded to Murfreesborough.

You are already cognizant of the part taken by the detachment in and near Murfreesborough, which renders it unnecessary for me to mention the particulars. So far as I am able to learn I have good reason to believe that every detachment of the regiment throughout has done its duty as became soldiers.

I feel it my duty here to make special mention of the manner in which Lieuts. George D. Harter and Henry H. Glosser, with the little bands of veterans under their command, so nobly acquitted themselves under such trying circumstances. Too much credit cannot be given them for so gallantly defending their block-houses against the prolonged attack of the enemy, so much their superior in numbers and furnished with 10 and 20 pounder guns.

Captured, 170; killed, 1; wounded, 4; escaped since capture, 4.

Accompanying this report is a list of casualties in the regiment, as nearly correct as I am at this time able to give.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. BOONE,

Colonel 115th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. H. H. SHEETS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 224.

Report of Col. Thomas Saylor, Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, of operations December 13, 1864.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. MICHIGAN VOL. INFANTRY,

Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your order of the 13th instant, I proceeded with my regiment in charge of a train south on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for the purpose of obtaining fuel, and reconnoitering with the view of preventing the enemy from destroying the road at any point which time and circumstances would permit me to pass over. About three miles from town, immediately in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Russell, we found a culvert on fire and a few rebels scattered about the premises. I left a sergeant and fifteen men as a guard to that portion of the road, and proceeded between eight and nine miles, when, on the suggestion of the conductor, I stopped to load the train. About 4 p. m., the train being loaded, I moved cautiously toward town. I had proceeded but a few miles when clouds of smoke were seen to rise from the track a short distance ahead. On approaching the same and halting the train, we were greeted with a volley of musketry from the enemy, who were posted behind a ridge on our left, apparently in large numbers. I disembarked two companies, deployed them, and threw them rapidly toward the enemy, who fell back on their approach. In the meantime the fire was removed from the track and the men lively at work relaying the same, about fifty feet of which was torn up and thrown aside. About the time the track was in sufficient repair to pass over they opened upon us with artillery. I then ordered the train to move forward, when, to my surprise, I found that the brakemen had decamped and the engineer could not be found. He finally made his appearance after an absence of about ten minutes, during which time we were exposed to a galling fire and the engine in great danger of being demolished by the rapid firing of the enemy. We finally got in motion and moved slowly on, with a line of skirmishers in rear of the train, who were at times heavily pressed by the rebels. The water-tank of the engine was rent by a ball and the water escaped, for the want of which the train was brought to a stand about four miles from town, from which point we were obliged to push it home by hand.

In our exertions to repel the enemy and conduct the train safely in we lost in killed, wounded, and missing as follows: 1 man killed; 9 men and 1 officer wounded; 6 men missing; total loss, 17.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAYLOR,

Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Regt. Michigan Vol. Infantry.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 225.

Report of Lieut. H. Milo Torrence, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Infantry, Assistant Inspector Railroad Defenses, of operations December 4–17, 1864.

OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR RAILROAD DEFENSES,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, December 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, December 4, at about 11 a. m., the enemy opened three pieces 12-pounder artillery on block-house No. 7, at distances of 500 and 800 yards, throwing seventy-two shot and shell, thirty-one of which struck the building, five in the lookout and twenty-six in the main building and its entrance way. Of the twenty-six, six were thrown into the inner casing at loop line. It will be remembered that the outer casing of this house is supported above the loop line by pillars twelve to fifteen inches long. The shot were thrown in between the upper and lower logs of the outer case and the pillars. Some of the pillars were struck and shattered but none knocked entirely out. No shot penetrated the main building; no shot struck, however, directly on the loop, the bearing of the guns being such as not to admit of it except at the corner. No shot penetrated the timbers of inner case sufficiently deep to distend the timber on the inside. About 2 p. m. Major-General Milroy engaged the enemy and relieved the garrison. On Monday, the 5th, about 2 p. m., the enemy again opened three pieces on house, at distance of 800 and 900 yards to the northwest, and fired five or six shot and shell, one of which only struck the building, doing but little damage. The garrison were ready for the attack, and had seven or eight loops bearing on the battery. I required them to fire by rank, which was done, and done with such precision as to compel the enemy to limber up and get away at double-quick, with the loss of one horse, and, I learn from rebel authority, three or four wounded men; their sharpshooters left with them. We took advantage of the dark to get more wood and water, and some timbers, with which the floor of tower was made bomb-proof. About midnight a Federal soldier came to garrison, saying that General Bate had sent him to say to garrison that if they would surrender that he (Bate) would parole the whole garrison, respect private property, &c., and that he would send in flag by 6 a. m. or sunrise. At 12 the promised flag came, by order of General Hill, asking surrender upon terms offered by General Bate; was answered that "We would hold the block-house." This morning a picket-line was put out around us, the sharpshooters looking after also. On the 7th flag came in, by order General Forrest, giving ten minutes to surrender or be burned with Greek fire, etc. Four flags came in during the thirteen days. On Friday, the 16th, the pickets were called in. On 17th all disappeared except a few stragglers, who evinced no disposition to molest.

The garrison did not have one man hurt, nor did the house sustain any serious injury.

The deficiency in the block-house, as developed in this case (and as far as I can learn in that of No. 2), is in the staunching supporting the ceiling and in the horizontal bracing at the cap plates. In No. 7 the girder spanning the south wing commenced to give way while the house was bombarded in the opposite side or wings. I had temporary posts put in and other like improvement made as circumstances suggested. I am of the opinion that the rectangular building, properly

constructed and located, is the better plan for the block-houses. I have increased confidence in block-houses as means of defense, from my experience, and believe that they can be so constructed as to resist any artillery that is ordinarily brought to bear against them.

Allow me to recommend to favorable consideration Lieutenant Glosser and his command; they behaved nobly during the siege of fourteen days.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. TORRENCE,
First Lieutenant and Assistant Inspector Railroad Defenses.

Maj. JAMES R. WILLETT,
Chief Inspector R. R. Defenses, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 226.

Reports of Col. Jairus W. Hall, Fourth Michigan Infantry, of operations November 17–21, 1864.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

General Granger directs me to telegraph you the following report of Colonel Hall, Fourth Michigan, who pursued the rebels that tore up the railroad on Saturday morning:

BROWNSBOROUGH, *November 20, 1864.*

Colonel LYON:

I found Russell yesterday at dusk at Duckett's plantation, on Paint Rock River. Drove him two miles, and scattering him to the mountains, captured his camp, several horses, saddles, &c., also rations and forage for my command. It being nearly dark, could do nothing more. Took his track this morning at daylight, but soon found he was too far in advance for successful pursuit. I know of four rebels killed, if not five; we have their guns. One of our men wounded in shoulder. Russell has doubtless gone toward Fayetteville. A force from the other direction will be apt to meet him.

J. W. HALL,
Colonel, &c.

W. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Larkinsville, Ala., November 21, 1864.

SIR: I have respectfully to report that, in compliance with orders received, I proceeded to Brownsborough and assumed command of a force assembled there, numbering 394 men, of which 145 were mounted. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th I moved on the New Market road. At Maysville my advance was fired upon by a picket of the enemy, which detained the command about fifteen minutes. I then proceeded to within four miles of New Market, and took the road leading over the mountains to Jones' Cove, where I was informed the enemy were encamped the day previous. Arrived at Mr. Sandsley's plantation at 8.30 a. m., and being informed that the enemy 500 strong were three miles in advance, I halted the command for dinner. I then set the column in motion, and after ten minutes' march came upon the

enemy in line of battle on the side of the mountain, and advanced upon him with a strong line of skirmishers, from which he retreated. It then became a running fight. As fast as the infantry could march I drove him around and over the mountains, up Hurricane Branch five miles beyond New Market, killing 9 and wounding 3 or 4, including 1 commissioned officer, which he took with him or secreted in such a manner that we could not find them. It then being dark I returned to New Market in order to have possession of the different roads. The following morning being cloudy and rainy, and the roads becoming bad, and the infantry having marched twenty-one miles the day before, I decided that it was impossible to keep up with Russell, as he ran too fast even for our mounted force. I then returned to Brownsborough, which I reached before dark. The following morning about 9 o'clock I was informed that the railroad had been torn up five miles north. A train being at hand I took all the infantry forces then at Brownsborough and proceeded to the place of destruction, leaving orders for Captain Givens to move with the mounted force to that point as soon as possible. The force under him, numbering 124 men, reached there at 11.45 a. m. I then proceeded on Russell's track, coming up with him at dusk at Duckett's plantation, near Paint Rock River. Dismounting all the Enfield rifles I moved on him at a double-quick, using the dismounted men on the mountain on the right and the cavalry on the left of the road which runs along at the foot of the mountain. The enemy here made a more stubborn resistance than at any time previous, and I was in hopes that he would stand long enough for us to get within short range, but I was soon invited to another race, as he showed his heels as usual; it was then dark, and impossible to come up with him again.

I captured his camp, rations for the men and oats and corn for the horses, also several horses, saddles, bridles, forage, and haversacks, blankets, and canteens, which were mostly filled with whisky. About thirty horses were captured in all, several of which are in Captains Williams' and Da Huff's and Lieutenants Chapman's and Reynolds' commands—the number I have been unable to ascertain; Captain Givens has three or four, which will be accounted for hereafter. Captain Kennamer's home guards has eight or ten head of cattle at Woodville, which I directed to have sent here. Some twenty stand of arms were captured, including rifles, carbines, and shotguns; they were mostly given to the home guards, as they were mostly without arms.

Much of the property captured at the camp was of considerable loss to the enemy, but of very little use to us. I ordered it burned and otherwise destroyed.

I occupied the enemy's camp the night of the 19th, and the next morning at daylight took his track, but soon ascertained that he was too far in advance for me to overtake him, and as it had been raining all night and the streams rising rapidly, I did not think it prudent to follow him, and therefore returned with the command to Brownsborough, where I arrived at dark, that being the only point where I could get to the railroad on account of high water.

Two of my command were slightly wounded. I lost 2 horses drowned and 3 or 4 abandoned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. W. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. WILLIAM M. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 227.

Reports of Col. William P. Lyon, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations December 19–21 and 31, 1864.

HDQRS. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. DEFENSES,
Huntsville, Ala., December 21, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I left Stevenson on the afternoon of the 19th instant with one train and arrived at Woodville a little before dark. I found Colonel Prosser preparing to move to Brownsborough. He moved up the river about four miles that night, and attempted to cross at the most shallow ford on that stream, but the high water prevented him from doing so. He returned, and after several hours labor planking the railroad bridge we got his command across. The other trains arrived on the morning of 20th, and after leaving sixty infantry and a piece of artillery at the bridge, together with the dismounted and twenty mounted cavalry, we moved on to Brownsborough, arriving there at dark. The railroad and bridges are unharmed, but all of the block-houses were burned on the 19th. Colonel Prosser preceded us to Brownsborough, and at Maysville surprised and scattered from 100 to 200 rebels, killing 3 and capturing 7; several were drowned in attempting to swim Flint River. Hearing from a tolerably authentic source that there were 700 rebels, infantry and artillery, in Huntsville, besides their cavalry, I thought it prudent to send Colonel Prosser ahead to reconnoiter before putting my trains across Flint River. He moved in the night, arriving here at daybreak, and took quiet possession of Huntsville. There have been but a few troops here, and they left last evening. I arrived here with the trains soon after noon. I left 35 men at Hurricane Creek and 100 at Brownsborough. Captain Williams' command, which came here with Colonel Prosser, is ordered to the latter place to-morrow morning. I also left a piece of artillery there. When the trains left Larkinsville yesterday morning Captain Givens' command had not arrived there, and, of course, no artillery was left there; but I started a train back there this morning with the artillery and to complete the repairs to the telegraph line, which is broken in several places. I sent a guard of fifty men on this train. I learn here that the gun-boat fleet passed down the river last night, and I therefore do not send the detachment of the Seventy-third and One hundred and second Ohio Volunteer Infantry to Whitesburg. We get but little intelligence here of the movements or intentions of the enemy. A report, which I deem tolerably reliable, is, that orders were received here yesterday from General Hood to hold Huntsville at all hazards, and, further, that it was his intention to make Decatur his main position, with his right resting at this place. The intelligence of Hood's defeat did not reach here until yesterday.

The enemy did but little damage in this vicinity. They carried off Judge Humphreys a prisoner, and obtained some forty recruits. We arrived here too soon for their conscription. I await intelligence from Decatur with considerable anxiety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

Lieut. SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. DEFENSES,
Huntsville, Ala., January 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the capture and destruction of Paint Rock bridge, on the 31st ultimo, the facts not having been obtained by me until to-day:

When I left Stevenson on the 19th ultimo, under orders from the general commanding to reoccupy this place and the railroad, I received written orders to leave fifty infantry and verbal orders to leave one piece of artillery and twenty mounted cavalry at Paint Rock bridge. I reached there on the morning of the 20th ultimo, and left the piece of artillery, the twenty cavalry, and Company G of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, fifty-six strong, the whole commanded by Second Lieut. Samuel C. Wagoner, Company G, Thirteenth Wisconsin. I also left a corporal and one man of Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, to drill a gun squad which I directed to be detailed from the infantry to work the piece. These, together with Captain Kemmimer's company of home scouts, nominally about thirty strong, constituted the garrison of the place. I spent considerable time with Lieutenant Wagoner, and gave him full and explicit directions to place the gun upon an elevation northeast of the bridge, to encamp his command near it on the same elevation, to immediately fortify his position by throwing up a redoubt of logs, earth, and rock on the summit of the elevation, giving him specific directions to carry up the face toward the mountain, which approaches quite near the bridge at that point, sufficiently high to protect the gunners in case of attack from sharpshooters in the mountain, to put every team necessary, of which there were several at the place, and every available man, upon this work immediately, and press it to an early completion, and to picket thoroughly every approach to his camp, throwing out his cavalry as vedettes. I endeavored to impress upon his mind that he was liable to attack at any time, and that the utmost vigilance on his part was required to save him from disaster. About a week afterward I received a note from Lieutenant W[agoner] stating that he had information that there was a large force of rebels in the vicinity of Claysville, on both sides of the river, the substance of which I telegraphed to you, and the reply of the general commanding, which was immediately forwarded to the lieutenant, reiterated in the strongest language the instructions which I had already given him. I deeply regret the necessity which compels me to state that Lieutenant Wagoner entirely disregarded the most vital of the orders. He did not fortify his position, and he put out no picket, except one man on the bridge, and had no camp guard, except one sentinel at the gun, and, incredible as it seems, although he had notice from several sources on Friday evening that the enemy were within a few miles of him in force, he did not increase his pickets or take a single precaution to guard against surprise. The attack was made by the combined forces of Mead and Johnson, and that of Whitecotton from the other side of the river, amounting in all, as nearly as I can learn, to about 400 men, at 4 o'clock in the morning. The enemy came from the mountain east of the camp, and was first discovered by the sentinel at the gun. He fired, and gave the alarm, but before the camp could be aroused the whole force was in it, and the garrison overpowed and most of it captured. The lieutenant and 37 men of Company G and 1 artilleryman were captured. Nineteen of Company G, the other artilleryman, the cavalry, and the home scouts escaped; only a few of the latter were in camp, the balance being absent on a scout. The prisoners were taken to the river by

Whitecotton's command at Claysville, and were, doubtless, sent to the other side. The balance of the attacking force went north. They burned and cut the bridge so that it fell into the river, and they left the gun unspiked, but mutilated the carriage.

I go there to-morrow, and will then be able to give an account of the loss of arms, camp and garrison equipage, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

Lieut. SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 228.

Report of Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, of operations December 7–8, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Paint Rock Bridge, December 8, 1864.

I reached this point yesterday about 12 m. The bridge and railroad, as far as I could see, are all right. The country from Bellefonte here we found full of small parties of the enemy. I captured a few prisoners at Scottsborough, who will go to Stevenson with this dispatch. We drove a small force of rebels across the creek yesterday in our advance, and about half an hour afterward the enemy appeared with an engine and a train of cars. We drove them back some two or three miles, but shortly afterward they appeared again with the train and some cavalry, and we skirmished with them until dark, when they retired. I endeavored to capture the train, but was not successful. Roddey is reported at Huntsville. Russell has recruited his regiment considerably of late, and now has from 700 to 800 men. If the enemy moves some infantry up on us by rail we may have some trouble, but we can do something for them if they come. I have been looking for a train down from Stevenson with some infantry, but so far have heard nothing from them. I should have arrived here a day sooner, but was delayed in scouting the country between Scottsborough and this place, particularly at Larkinsville. About 100 of the enemy were on the Larkinsville Ferry road, to the left, and I sent a party toward Winchester, to the right. The prisoners I send you belong to Roddey, Russell, and Twentieth Mississippi. Doctor Irwin and some other citizens were captured at Scottsborough, and they fired on my men when they went after them. He lives near Courtland and acts as surgeon for Roddey. I inclose a note* from Russell which explains his business. I wish these messengers to return as soon as possible, with some other men of my command at Stevenson, who ought to be here. I shall look for train down here, and if there is one coming please send down with it 10,000 rounds of Burnside ammunition. Please send me some late papers or news if you have any.

With my compliments to the general, and hoping to hear from you shortly,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. PROSSER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Tennessee Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieutenant KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

No. 229.

Report of Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations December 20, 1864–January 6, 1865.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA (ANDERSON) CAVALRY,
Huntsville, January 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, as directed by Major-General Steedman, the operations of my command since the 20th ultimo:

On the evening of December 19 I received orders to march with my regiment from Wauhatchie, near Chattanooga, where I was encamped, to Bridgeport, where transports would probably meet me to take my command to Decatur. I reached Bridgeport at 4 p. m. on the 20th, but found no transports, and after telegraphing the facts to General Steedman, at Murfreesborough, was directed by telegraph on the evening of the 22d to march immediately to Huntsville. I accordingly started at 6 p. m. the same day, but was obliged to go into camp six miles from Bridgeport, on the bank of Widow's Creek, in consequence of that stream being past fording and of the bridges having been swept away. I marched at daylight the next morning, and by taking circuitous route around the source of Widow's Creek, succeeded in reaching Stevenson with my wagons early in the afternoon. Here I met Major-General Steedman, who had just arrived by rail from Murfreesborough, and received from him verbal instructions to leave my wagons at Caperton's Ferry, to be shipped by transports to Decatur, and to march as rapidly as possible with my regiment to the same place. This march occupied four days and a half, the rise of water in Crow Creek and Paint Rock River making it necessary to go around by the head of Coon Creek and of Hurricane Fork of Paint Rock River, crossing the spur of the Cumberland Mountain which divides these streams at their source. On this route I had no difficulty in fording the water courses, and found sufficient forage for my command. I reached the north bank of the Tennessee River, opposite Decatur, at 1 p. m. of December 28, and by dark had finished crossing, the infantry and artillery of the expedition, with Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser's command of cavalry, having nearly finished crossing when I arrived at the river-bank. I at once received orders from Major-General Steedman to take command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser's cavalry (detachments of the Second Tennessee and Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana, numbering in all about 300 effective men), in connection with my own regiment, and to advance on the Courtland road. After feeding the horses I started at 8 p. m., and on reaching a hill two miles from Decatur saw the camp fires of the enemy on an elevation about two miles beyond. Halting the command I took a battalion of 130 men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and advanced to reconnoitre the enemy's strength and position. On nearing the lights their pickets fired, when I ordered my advance guard of thirty men to charge, which they did so boldly that the enemy, who proved to be Colonel Windes' regiment, of Roddey's command, had not time to form, but fled in disorder down the road, followed closely by my advance guard for one mile, when the enemy attempted to make a stand to cover his artillery. Another vigorous charge by our advance, however, drove him from his guns (two 6-pounders), which fell into our hands, with all the horses standing hitched to them in the road. We then went into camp (at 10 p. m.) to rest the men and animals for the next day's work. Thus in

less than four hours after landing from the boats at Decatur we had advanced in the night six miles in a country and against an enemy of which we were almost entirely ignorant, and had taken possession of the camp and artillery of his rear guard.

Early the next morning [29th] I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser with his command on the main Courtland road, while I advanced with the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry by the Brown's Ferry and Courtland road, both for the purpose of meeting the flank movement of any force that might come up from Bainbridge, where Hood's army had but just crossed the Tennessee River, and also to enable me to get in the rear of Roddey's force, if practicable, while he was being attacked by Colonel Prosser in front. Colonel Prosser first encountered the enemy at Hillsborough, five miles from our camp, and after a running skirmish of five miles more met General Roddey's main force drawn up in two lines at Pond Spring; without hesitation he charged it in the most gallant manner, broke both lines of the enemy, routing him so completely that he hardly attempted to make another stand, but fled ingloriously through Courtland and for eight miles beyond to Town Creek, on the banks of which General Roddey succeeded in reforming such portion of his command as had not taken advantage of their two successive defeats to go home and spend Christmas with their families. Colonel Prosser's attack was so vigorous that my force on the Brown's Ferry road, having several miles the longer distance to march, and in an unknown country, did not have time to reach the flank or rear of the enemy. Forty-five prisoners were captured in this affair, including 3 commissioned officers; the enemy also lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Colonel Prosser's loss was 1 man wounded. It appeared that Patterson's (so called) brigade, of Roddey's command, having crossed at Bainbridge, had come up the preceding evening to Pond Spring to re-enforce Roddey, and constituted, with the balance of Windes' regiment, the force in our front on this day.

Being now within half a day's march of Bainbridge, where I knew the whole of Forrest's cavalry had but just crossed the river, it was necessary to advance with more caution. We reached Leighton, however, thirteen miles west of Courtland, by 1 p. m. of the next day, Friday, December 30, having skirmished nearly all the way with flying parties of Roddey's cavalry, who attempted to delay us by burning a bridge over Town Creek, on the Bainbridge Road, and by some show of holding the ford of the same stream on the main Tuscumbia Road. Most of the latter force drifted in squads southward toward the mountains, the remainder, with General Roddey, taking the roads to Tuscumbia and Florence. Toward dark a new force appeared in our front on the Tuscumbia Road, believed to be Armstrong's brigade, which I afterward learned definitely had been sent back by Forrest from Barton Station to re-enforce Roddey and protect General Hood's trains. At Leighton I learned that Hood had commenced crossing the river at Bainbridge on Sunday morning and finished on Tuesday evening, marching at once toward Corinth; his railroad had never been in operation east of Cane Creek, three miles west of Tuscumbia. I also learned that the pontoon bridge had been taken up on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and that the entire pontoon train of 200 wagons had passed through Leighton on Thursday and camped at La Grange the same night, and that it was bound for Columbus, Miss., with a comparatively small guard. Roddey's so-called division of cavalry had apparently been relied upon to prevent any advance of our

forces until the train could get to a safe distance, but his men had become so demoralized by their successive defeats that we could afford to disregard him.

Having communicated with Major-General Steedman, who left me free to make the expedition or not, as I might deem best, I started from Leighton before daylight on Saturday morning, December 31, taking a trail which enabled us to avoid Armstrong's force and to get in the rear of a portion of Roddey's command at La Grange, where we captured Col. Jim Warren, of Tenth [Fifth] Alabama Cavalry, and some other prisoners. About 1 p. m. we passed through Russellville, where we encountered another portion of Roddey's force, which had just arrived from Tuscumbia, and drove it out on the Tuscaloosa road, while we kept on the Cotton-Gin or Bull Mountain road, after the train. Some attempt was made to delay us by burning a bridge over Cedar Creek, but we found a ford and caught up with the rear of the pontoon train at dark, ten miles beyond Russellville. We met no resistance, and our advance guard rode through to the front of the train, which extended for five miles, and consisted of seventy-eight pontoon-boats and about 200 wagons, with all the necessary accouterments and material, engineering instruments, &c.; all the mules and oxen, except what the pontoniers and teamsters were able to cut loose and ride off, were standing hitched to the wagons. Three boats had been set fire to, but so carelessly that no damage had been done. We captured a few prisoners, and went into camp at about the center of the train, fed our horses, and I then started the entire command out in either direction to burn the train, which was done in the most thorough manner, and occupied till 3 a. m. I should have been glad to bring the pontoon train—which was built at Atlanta last winter, and was an exceedingly well appointed one—back to our lines, but the condition of the mules, the mountainous character of the country, and the presence in our rear of a force of the enemy's cavalry estimated at three times our own strength, prevented. I had also learned from a negro servant of Captain Cobb, of the engineers, who commanded the train, that a large supply train of General Hood, bound from Barton Station to Tuscaloosa, was ahead.

Early next morning (Sunday) I pushed on through Nauvoo, taking the Aberdeen road, which I knew would flank the train. I led a detachment from near Bexar, across by a trail to head the train on the Cotton-Gin road, and sent another, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn, to follow it, and by 10 p. m. had surprised it in camp a few miles over the State line in Itawamba County, Miss. It consisted of 110 wagons and over 500 mules. We burned the wagons, shot or sabered all the mules we could not lead off or use to mount prisoners, and started back. In one of the wagons was Colonel McCrosky, of Hood's infantry, who had been badly wounded at Franklin. I left a tent with him, some stores, and one of the prisoners to take care of him. About twenty of the teamsters were colored U. S. soldiers of the garrison captured by Hood at Dalton; these came back with us. We returned via Toll-gate and the old military and Hackleburg roads, capturing an ambulance with its guard on the way, to within twenty-five miles south of Russellville, when I found that Roddey's force and the so-called brigades of Biffle and Russell were already stationed in our front at Bear Creek, and on the Biler road, toward Moulton, to retard us, while Armstrong was reported as being in pursuit. The country was very difficult and rugged, with few roads or trails and scarcely any forage, but we evaded, by a

night march of twenty-three miles, all the forces of the enemy except Colonel Russell, whom we attacked unexpectedly on the Moulton and Tuscaloosa road, twelve miles east of Thorn Hill, on Wednesday noon (Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser having the advance), routing him so speedily and completely that he did not delay our march twenty minutes, and this only to pick up prisoners and burn his five wagons, including his headquarters wagons, out of which we got all the brigade and other official papers. We had but a few hours previously captured, with its guard of three men, a small mail bound for Tuscaloosa. About fifty or seventy-five conscripts from both sides of the Tennessee River, that Russell was hustling off to Tuscaloosa, were released by our attack, also eight Indiana soldiers captured by Russell near Decatur. We then continued our march unmolested by way of Mount Hope toward Leighton, but, learning when within ten miles of that place that all our troops had returned to Decatur, we came on by easy marches to the same post, reaching it on Friday evening, 6th instant.

The whole distance marched from the time of leaving Decatur, nine days previously, was 265, and about 400 miles from the time of leaving Chattanooga, two weeks and three days previous.

My entire command numbered less than 600 men, consisting of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles B. Lamborn, and detachments of the Second Tennessee and Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser. To these officers and all those under them, much credit is due for their gallantry and energy, as well as to all their men, for the dash and courage with which they attacked any enemy that appeared, and for the patient manner in which they bore, on the most scanty rations, the severe fatigue of this expedition. I desire particularly to recommend for honorable mention in general orders Sergt. Arthur P. Lyon, of Company A, of the Anderson Cavalry, for repeated acts of marked bravery during this short campaign, including the capture of two pieces of artillery, which fell into his hands on the night of December 28, six miles from Decatur, on the Courtland road, by a daring charge of our advance guard of fifteen men, which he led on this occasion.

We took about 150 prisoners after leaving Leighton, including 2 colonels (one of whom was left in consequence of his wounds), 2 captains, and 6 lieutenants, and destroyed in all between 750 and 1,000 stand of arms, and captured a considerable number of pistols.

Our entire loss, 1 man killed and 2 wounded, all of Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser's command, in the charge on Russell's force.

The whole of Forrest's cavalry, except Armstrong's brigade, was at Okolona, Miss., within one day's march of us, when the supply train was captured. He had been sent there as soon as he crossed at Bainbridge, on Tuesday evening, to repel our cavalry from Memphis, who had destroyed the railroad for twenty miles near and above Okolona. I do not think General Hood brought across the Tennessee River at Bainbridge more than 12,000 infantry and thirty-five pieces of artillery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. District of the Etowah.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Huntsville, January 10, 1865.

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Nashville:

CAPTAIN: As supplementary to my report of my operations in North Alabama, directed to be sent in by the major-general commanding, I inclose a copy of a letter from Major-General Steedman, which left me free to make the expedition after the enemy's pontoon train or not, as I might deem best.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Courtland, Ala., December 30, 1864—5.15 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM J. PALMER,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: Your dispatch just received. The infantry, if it should move now, could not reach Leighton before 2 a. m. to-morrow. You will, therefore, have to exercise your own judgment as to whether you can safely make the expedition without support from the infantry. It is fair to suppose that the pontoon train has a guard at least equal to your own force. The service of your command will be needed to scout in the direction of the river and Tuscumbia. I do not wish you to break down your horses, but leave you free to make the expedition, if you think you can do it with perfect safety. Send me a commissioned officer with twenty-five of your men for courier duty. Please inform me whether you pursue the train or not.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 230.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Anderson, Marion T..	Captain Company D, 51st Indiana Infantry.	Dec. 16	Conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Brown, John H	Captain Company D, 12th Kentucky Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag at Franklin, Tenn.
Carr, Franklin.....	Corporal, Company D, 124th Ohio Infantry.	Dec. 16	Recapture of U. S. guidon from rebel battery at Nashville, Tenn.
Collins, Harrison	Corporal, Company A, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.	Dec. 24	Capture of flag of Chalmers' division at Richland Creek, Tenn.
Colwell, Oliver.....	First Lieutenant Company G, 95th Ohio Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.
Davis, Joseph.....	Corporal, Company C, 104th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag at Franklin, Tenn.
Gaunt, John C.....	Private, Company G, 104th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag at Franklin, Tenn.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1864.	
Garrett, William.....	Sergeant, Company G, 41st Ohio Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.
Gero, Thomas P.....	First Lieutenant and Adjutant 5th Minnesota Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag of 4th Mississippi at Nashville, Tenn.
Greenwalt, Abraham .	Private, Company G, 104th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of corps headquarters flag at Franklin, Tenn.
Hall, Newton H	Corporal, Company I, 104th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag, believed to have belonged to Stewart's corps, at Franklin, Tenn.
Holcomb, Daniel I....	Private, Company A, 41st Ohio Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of Confederate guidon at Brentwood Hills, Tenn.
Kaltenbach, Luther...	Corporal, Company F, 12th Iowa Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag, supposed of 5th Mississippi, at Nashville, Tenn.
Kelley, George V	Captain Company A, 104th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag, supposed of Cheatham's corps, at Franklin, Tenn.
May, William.....	Private, Company H, 32d Iowa Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag of Bonanchand's battery at Nashville, Tenn.
McCleary, Charles H..	First Lieutenant Company C, 72d Ohio Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag of 4th Florida at Nashville, Tenn.
Megee, William.....	Drummer, Company C, 33d New Jersey Infantry.	Dec. —	Bravery in action at Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Moore, Wilbur F.....	Private, Company C, 117th Illinois Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.
Parks, James W	Corporal, Company F, 11th Missouri Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.
Ransbottom, Alfred...	First Sergeant, Company K, 97th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag at Franklin, Tenn.
Ricksecker, John H...	Private, Company D, 104th Ohio Infantry.	Nov. 30	Capture of flag of 16th Alabama Artillery at Franklin, Tenn.
Stanley, David S.....	Major-general	Nov. 30	Distinguished bravery in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Simmons, William T..	Lieutenant Company C, 11th Missouri Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag of 34th Alabama at Nashville, Tenn.
Smith, Otis W	Private, Company G, 95th Ohio Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag of 6th Florida at Nashville, Tenn.
Sloan, Andrew J.....	Private, Company H, 12th Iowa Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.
Stokes, George.....	Private, Company C, 122d Illinois Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.
Welch, George.....	Private, Company A, 11th Missouri Infantry.	Dec. 16	Capture of flag at Nashville, Tenn.

No. 231.

Report of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the West.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Greensborough, N. C., April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have read in the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th ultimo the report of General J. B. Hood touching the operations of the Army of Tennessee from July 18, 1864, to January 23, 1865. During a portion of the period embraced in that report, General Hood having been under my command, his report should have passed through me for my consideration and remarks before it reached the War Department. The regular channel of communication should have been observed, as my own acts and conduct as his commanding officer are referred to by him. I am the more surprised at this irregularity, as I informed General Hood, at Tupelo, a few days previous to his being relieved that I desired and expected his report to be addressed to and pass through me to the Department. At that time he expressed his intention of making through me a report covering the operations of the Army of Tennessee from the date of his assumption of command, to which I objected, as I only had a right to call for one embracing his operations from the time I took command. There are several errors and inaccu-

racies in the report which I cannot leave unnoticed, while reserving for some more suitable occasion a more extended report of operations in the Military Division of the West while under my command.

Unexpectedly to me His Excellency the President, on October 2, 1864, called me to the command of the departments then under General J. B. Hood and Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, respectively, embracing together the States of Mississippi, Alabama, East Louisiana, Tennessee, and Georgia, with my headquarters to be established at the most convenient point for purposes of communication, but with the understanding that my personal presence would be given wheresoever in my judgment the interest of my command rendered it necessary, and that when present with an army in the field I should exercise the immediate command.

On the 1st of November, the President, repeating his instructions that I should exercise immediate command when present with the troops, added: That in order to retain freedom of motion it was expected I would not relieve the commander of the particular army, but by retaining the existing organization be enabled to leave it when expedient at any moment without impairing its administration and efficiency.

In pursuance of orders I repaired to the headquarters of General Hood, at Cave Spring, Ga., on or about the 9th of October, and there conferred with him in regard to his future movements. General Hood is, therefore, in error in saying that I joined the army at Gadsden, Ala. Being at the time unprovided with my staff and horses, and desirous also to confer with Lieutenant-General Taylor, I hastened thence to Jacksonville, Ala., which had then become the new base of operations, intending to return in the event a battle should become probable.

On the 19th of October, supposing that General Hood was near Alpine or Summerville, Ga., I proceeded to rejoin the Army of Tennessee. In the meantime, however, he had commenced his movement toward Middle Tennessee without advising me, and had marched as far as Gadsden—a fact which I ascertained at Round Mountain Iron-Works (in advance of Center)—when, retracing my steps, I joined him on the 21st of October.

In an interview with General Hood he informed me that he was then en route to Middle Tennessee, via Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River. At Gadsden I had conferences during two days with him in relation to the future operations of the army, in the course of which he stated that his general plan had been submitted to and approved by General Bragg, then commanding the Armies of the Confederate States. In view of existing condition of affairs the movement then in progress met my approval also, for reasons, some of which are as follows:

First. General Hood alleged that Sherman was short of provisions and forage at Atlanta, while his wheel transportation was in wretched condition.

Second. That the destruction of the railroad near Marietta and Dalton by our forces had been so thorough it would require at least five or six weeks to repair it, during which the Army of Tennessee could be thrown into Middle Tennessee, via Gunter's Landing, distance about forty miles from Gadsden, and destroy the railroad bridges at Bridgeport and across the Elk and Duck Rivers before Sherman could finish the repairs of the road below Chattanooga, thus forcing him to return to Tennessee to protect his communications and obtain supplies.

To add to the chances of success I remained two days at Gadsden after the departure of the army, to issue the necessary orders to secure

railroad communications in Mississippi and Middle Alabama for the transportation of supplies, and to direct Major-General Forrest, who was then operating in West Tennessee, to report to General Hood with his command.

While en route to Gunter's Landing I learned, casually and to my surprise, that the line of march of our forces had been changed to one in the direction of Decatur, at which point I overtook it, and where the enemy was found strongly intrenched. As it was impossible to effect a crossing without great and unnecessary sacrifice of life, it was now judged proper by General Hood to attempt a passage, first, at Lamb's Ferry, that failing, then at Bainbridge, or, finally, at Tuscumbia, which had become our base of supplies. He determined, however, soon after leaving Decatur, to undertake the passage of the river at the latter point, which he reached on the 30th of October. There and at Florence, on the opposite or north bank of the Tennessee, he remained until the 21st of November.

The effective strength of the force at this date was as follows: Three corps—infantry, 25,085; artillery, 2,200; total, 27,285.

No report has been received of the strength of the cavalry. Jackson's division consisted of three brigades, estimated at 2,000 men; General Forrest's command estimated at 3,500 men, and General Roddey's at 2,000; making an aggregate of 34,785.

General Roddey with his command was to cover the line of communication from Tuscumbia to Corinth, and thence toward Meridian.

When it became apparent that Sherman (still at Atlanta) was dividing his army by assembling two corps, the Fourth and Twenty-third, (about 20,000 infantry and artillery), at Pulaski, Huntsville, and Decatur, it was determined by General Hood, after a discussion between us, that our army should move promptly into Tennessee and strike the enemy before a junction could be effected with the forces of A. J. Smith (about 8,000 effectives), known to be moving from Missouri, and of Steele (about the same strength), from Arkansas. To this end our forces were to be thrown forward as speedily as possible from Florence to Lawrenceburg, and thence either to Pulaski or Columbia, as circumstances might indicate; and I repeated my orders to General Forrest to form a junction with the Army of Tennessee in the direction of Lawrenceburg or Waynesborough, making first, however, a demonstration toward Columbia to distract and harass the enemy. The movement of the Army of Tennessee did not commence, however, on the 9th of November, as arranged, and I addressed General Hood, on the 15th of that month, a communication, from which the following are extracts:

> My purpose was to call again your attention, as I did yesterday, first, to the necessity of guarding well your right flank and rear in advancing toward Lawrenceburg and Pulaski against a sudden movement of the enemy from Huntsville or Athens across the Elk River; second, to the necessity of securing from the passage of the enemy's gun-boats another point above Savannah or Clifton, besides Florence, for the army to recross the Tennessee in case of disaster; third, to the necessity of giving still greater protection to Corinth and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to that point. * * *
>
> I was aware that those points had already been discussed between us, but my anxiety for the safety of the troops under your command made it incumbent upon me to call again your attention to those important matters. * * *
>
> General Taylor and myself will always be anxious to aid you in your present campaign with all the means at our control; but these being limited, ample previous notice for what may be required should be given, to enable us to make all necessary preparations. * * *
>
> G. T. BEAUREGARD,
> *General.*

Lieutenant-General Taylor was then directed to repair to Georgia to assume command of all forces there, with instructions to call on the Governors of Georgia and South Carolina for the militia of their respective States; and General Hood, in view of the fact that General Sherman had divided his army, was directed to hasten his movement and strike the enemy a vigorous blow before he could unite with his re-enforcements. He was likewise ordered to send to Major-General Wheeler, who was closely watching General Sherman, the cavalry division of Brigadier-General Jackson. In consequence, however, of the urgent solicitation of General Hood, who represented his deficiency in cavalry, the order for Jackson's division was countermanded so far as to direct only one brigade to be detached.

On the 17th of November the following order was given General Hood:

> General Beauregard directs me to say he desires that you will take the offensive at the earliest practicable moment and deal the enemy rapid and vigorous blows, striking him while thus dispersed, and by this means distract Sherman's advance into Georgia. To relieve you from any embarrassment while operating in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, he authorizes you to issue all such orders in General Taylor's department you may deem necessary to secure the efficient and successful administration and operations of your army, sending to Lieutenant-General Taylor, or whosoever may be in command, copies of all such orders. He wishes you to send forthwith to Major-General Wheeler one brigade of cavalry of Jackson's division, and the balance of that division, as soon as it can be spared, should Sherman advance into Georgia, and also to advise General Wheeler that in such a case Clanton's brigade is subject to his orders. * * *
>
> GEO. WM. BRENT,
> *Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

General Hood in his report states:

> General Beauregard left it optional with me either to divide the army, sending a part after Sherman and to push on with the remainder, or to move at once against Thomas with the entire force. The army I thought too small to divide. I so informed him, when he directed me by telegraph to push forward at once.

General Hood's request to retain all the cavalry having then been repeated, I adhered to the order for the one brigade and telegraphed him accordingly, leaving him with his three corps and artillery intact, as well as a large cavalry force. He was confronted in Middle Tennessee by General Thomas with only two corps (about 20,000 infantry and artillery) and about 6,000 cavalry, General Sherman being in Georgia with four corps (about 40,000 infantry and artillery) and about 4,000 cavalry, at a long distance from us, with muddy roads, burned bridges, and broad devastated districts between the two armies. It was, therefore, our clear policy to strike Thomas with the utmost celerity before he could be re-enforced, rather than to retrace our march and pursue Sherman. But the offensive in Middle Tennessee could only be successful if undertaken at once and executed with energy, without any division or material diminution of our forces. I certainly contemplated in that event no such division, for I could not regard it as compatible with the plan of the campaign, though under existing circumstances a division and active employment of forces would doubtless have been preferable to inaction.

On the 6th day of December, in answer to a telegram from the President, I addressed him, from Augusta, a communication, stating that all had been done practicable under existing conditions, with the limited means at command, to oppose the advance of Sherman toward the Atlantic coast, and that I had deemed it inexpedient to countermand

the campaign of General Hood into Tennessee to attempt the pursuit of Sherman, for the following reasons, namely:

First. The roads and creeks from the Tennessee to the Coosa River across Sand and Lookout Mountains had been rendered impassable by the prevailing rains.

Second. Sherman, with an army better appointed and of superior numbers, had the start of about 275 miles on comparatively good roads.

Third. To pursue Sherman, the march of the Army of Tennessee would necessarily have been over roads with all the bridges destroyed, and through a desolated country, affording neither subsistence nor forage, while a retrograde movement of the army must have seriously depleted its ranks by desertions.

Fourth. Moreover, to have recalled the army to follow Sherman, would have opened to Thomas the richest portions of Alabama. Montgomery, Mobile, and Selma would have easily fallen, without insuring the defeat of Sherman.

Fifth. From the assurances of Governor Brown and Major-General Cobb, it was a reasonable supposition that about 17,000 men would be furnished in a great emergency by the State of Georgia, which force, added to thirteen brigades of cavalry, under Major-General Wheeler, and some 5,000 men, who, it was thought, might be drawn from the States of North and South Carolina, would have given us about 29,000 men to throw across Sherman's path. Although the delays and changes of line of march were not satisfactory to me, nevertheless, I had not felt it to be necessary to assume, as authorized to do, the immediate command of the Army of Tennessee, because I had found it in good spirits, resulting in part from its recent successful blows at the enemy's railroad communications from Dalton to Atlanta; all appeared confident of a successful issue to the impending campaign, and the commanders immediately subordinate to General Hood seemed to regard him as capable to lead them. Moreover, I knew that he possessed in a high degree the confidence of the Government as likewise of General Bragg, at the time commander of the Armies of the Confederate States. Nevertheless, I thought it proper, so long as my presence elsewhere was not exigent, that I should accompany the troops; but as soon as Sherman's purposes were fully developed in Georgia I deemed myself called on to repair at once to that theatre of operations, to do what I might to baffle them, assured that I left General Hood quite strong enough for the proposed campaign. On reaching there the forces I had been led to expect were not available. The cavalry of Major-General Wheeler and a small force of Georgia militia, under Major-General Smith, with the detailed men from our workshops, and State reserves, were all that could be organized and brought into the field against the overwhelming numbers of the thoroughly organized, disciplined, and equipped veterans of the enemy.

In January, 1865, General Hood furnished me with a copy of a letter from him to the War Office giving a general summary of his campaign from the 29th of September, 1864, to the 7th of January, 1865; but although repeatedly called for, no official detailed report either from General Hood or his subordinate officers has passed through me, as required by the regulations of the service.

And now, in conclusion, I deem it in place to give expression to my conviction that the campaign, instead of the unhappy day at Franklin and the disastrous culmination at Nashville, would have led to the sig-

nal defeat of Thomas, and such troops as might have been hurriedly brought up to his assistance, had the original plan been executed without undue delay and modifications and with vigor and skill; Sherman most probably would have been compelled to return to Middle Tennessee to repair and protect his line of communications before he could have collected sufficient supplies for the march from Atlanta to the sea-coast, or, in the event that he had been able to reach the coast of Georgia, he must have been forced to abandon it and hasten to the rescue of Kentucky, or perchance, the defense of Ohio, and thus have been prevented from attempting any operations looking to a junction on his part with Grant in Virginia, or any substantial diversion in favor of that commander; meantime, too, we would have been enabled to glean and send supplies from Middle and East Tennessee to Virginia, and re-establish our railway communications between our capital and those well-stored sections of the country. But instead of crossing the Tennessee River at Gunter's Landing, as General Hood intended at Gadsden, he suddenly changed his line of march, as mentioned hereinbefore, and repaired to Tuscumbia and Florence, where the want of supplies, due to the bad condition of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads and prevailing rains, delayed his advance for nearly three weeks, whereby Sherman was given time to repair the damage done to the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad and to collect sufficient supplies for his march across Georgia. It is clear, also, to my mind that after the great loss and waste of life at Franklin, the army was in no condition to make a successful attack on Nashville—a strongly fortified city, defended by an army nearly as strong as our own, and which was being re-enforced constantly by river and railroads. From Franklin, General Hood should have marched, not on Nashville, but on Murfreesborough, which could doubtless have been captured, with its garrison of about 8,000 men; and after having destroyed the railroad bridges across Duck and Elk Rivers, which surely would have caused the evacuation of Bridgeport and Chattanooga, he might have returned, with the prestige of success, into winter quarters behind the Duck or Tennessee Rivers, as circumstances might have dictated, detaching then a force for the protection of South Carolina.

Untoward and calamitous as were the issues of this campaign, never in the course of this war have the best qualities of our soldiery been more conspicuously shown; never more enthusiasm evinced than when our troops once more crossed the Tennessee River; never greater gallantry than that which was so general at Franklin; and never higher fortitude and uncomplaining devotion to duty than were displayed on the retreat from Nashville to Tupelo.

The heroic dead of that campaign will ever be recollected with honor by their countrymen, and the survivors have the proud consolation that no share of the disaster can be laid to them, who have so worthily served their country, and have stood by their colors even to the last dark hours of the republic.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

General SAM. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, C. S. Army.

No. 232.

Reports of General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 15, 1865.*

GENERAL:*

Forrest's cavalry joined me on the 21st of November and the movement began, Major-General Cheatham's corps taking the road toward Waynesborough, and the other two corps moving on roads somewhat parallel with this, but more to the eastward, with the cavalry under General Forrest in the advance and upon their right flank. The enemy's forces at this time were concentrated at Pulaski, with some force also at Lawrenceburg. I hoped to be able to place the army between these forces of the enemy and Nashville; but he evacuated Pulaski upon the 23d, hearing of our advance (our cavalry having furiously driven off their forces at Lawrenceburg), and moved rapidly by the turnpike and railroad to Columbia.

The want of a good map of the country, and the deep mud through which the army marched, prevented our overtaking the enemy before he reached Columbia, but on the evening of the 27th of November our army was placed in position in front of his works at that place. During the night, however, he evacuated the town, taking position on the opposite side of the river about a mile and a half from the town, which was considered quite strong in front.

Late in the evening of the 28th of November General Forrest, with most of his command, crossed Duck River a few miles above Columbia, and I followed early in the morning of the 29th with Stewart's and Cheatham's corps, and Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, leaving the other divisions of Lee's corps in the enemy's front at Columbia. The troops moved in light marching order, with only a battery to the corps, my object being to turn the enemy's flank, by marching rapidly on roads parallel to the Columbia and Franklin pike, at or near Spring Hill, and to cut off that portion of the enemy at or near Columbia. When I had gotten well on his flank the enemy discovered my intention and began to retreat on the pike toward Spring Hill. The cavalry became engaged near that place about midday, but his trains were so strongly guarded that they were unable to break through them. About 4 p. m. our infantry forces, Major-General Cheatham in the advance, commenced to come in contact with the enemy about two miles from Spring Hill, through which place the Columbia and Franklin pike runs. The enemy was at this time moving rapidly along the pike, with some of his troops formed on the flank of his column to protect it. Major-General Cheatham was ordered to attack the enemy at once vigorously and get possession of this pike, and, although these orders were frequently and earnestly repeated, he made but a feeble and partial attack, failing to reach the point indicated. Had my instructions been carried out there is no doubt that we should have possessed ourselves of this road. Stewart's corps and Johnson's division were arriving upon the field to support the attack. Though the golden opportunity had passed with daylight, I did not at dark abandon the hope of dealing the enemy a heavy blow. Accordingly, Lieutenant-General Stewart was furnished a guide and ordered to move his corps beyond Cheatham's and place it across the road beyond Spring Hill. Shortly after this General Cheatham came to my

* For portions of report (here omitted) relating to the Atlanta campaign and operations from September 8–November 13, 1864, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 628, and Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 801.

headquarters, and when I informed him of Stewart's movement, he said that Stewart ought to form on his right. I asked if that would throw Stewart across the pike. He replied that it would, and a mile beyond. Accordingly, one of Cheatham's staff officers was sent to show Stewart where his (Cheatham's) right rested. In the dark and confusion he did not succeed in getting the position desired, but about 11 p. m. went into bivouac. About 12 p. m., ascertaining that the enemy was moving in great confusion, artillery, wagons, and troops intermixed, I sent instructions to General Cheatham to advance a heavy line of skirmishers against him and still further impede and confuse his march. This was not accomplished. The enemy continued to move along the road in hurry and confusion, within hearing nearly all the night. Thus was lost a great opportunity of striking the enemy for which we had labored so long—the greatest this campaign had offered, and one of the greatest during the war.

Lieutenant-General Lee, left in front of the enemy at Columbia, was instructed to press the enemy the moment he abandoned his position at that point. The enemy did not abandon his works at that place till dark, showing that his trains obstructed the road for fifteen miles during the day and a great part of the night.

At daylight we followed as fast as possible toward Franklin, Lieutenant-General Stewart in the advance, Major-General Cheatham following, and General Lee, with the trains, moving from Columbia on the same road. We pursued the enemy rapidly and compelled him to burn a number of his wagons. He made a feint as if to give battle on the hills about four miles south of Franklin, but as soon as our forces began to deploy for the attack and to flank him on his left he retired slowly to Franklin.

I learned from dispatches captured at Spring Hill, from Thomas to Schofield, that the latter was instructed to hold that place till the position at Franklin could be made secure, indicating the intention of Thomas to hold Franklin and his strong works at Murfreesborough. Thus I knew that it was all important to attack Schofield before he could make himself strong, and if he should escape at Franklin he would gain his works about Nashville. The nature of the position was such as to render it inexpedient to attempt any further flank movement, and I therefore determined to attack him in front, and without delay.

On the 30th of November Stewart's corps was placed in position on the right, Cheatham's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank, the main body of the cavalry on the right, under Forrest. Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, also became engaged on the left during the engagement. The line advanced at 4 p. m., with orders to drive the enemy into or across the Big Harpeth River, while General Forrest, if successful, was to cross the river and attack and destroy his trains and broken columns. The troops moved forward most gallantly to the attack. We carried the enemy's first line of hastily constructed works handsomely. We then advanced against his interior line, and succeeded in carrying it also in some places. Here the engagement was of the fiercest possible character. Our men possessed themselves of the exterior of the works, while the enemy held the interior. Many of our men were killed entirely inside the works. The brave men captured were taken inside his works in the edge of the town. The struggle lasted till near midnight, when the enemy abandoned his works and crossed the river, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession. Never did troops fight more gallantly. The works of the enemy were so hastily constructed that while he had a slight abatis in front of a part of his line there was none on his extreme right. During the day I was restrained from using my artillery

on account of the women and children remaining in the town. At night it was massed ready to continue the action in the morning, but the enemy retired.

We captured about 1,000 prisoners and several stand of colors. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 4,500. Among the killed was Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, Brigadier-Generals Gist, John Adams, Strahl, and Granbury. Major-General Brown, Brigadier-Generals Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell, and Scott were wounded, and Brigadier-General Gordon captured.

The number of dead left by the enemy on the field indicated that his loss was equal or near our own.

The next morning at daylight, the wounded being cared for and the dead buried, we moved forward toward Nashville, Forrest with his cavalry pursuing the enemy vigorously.

On the 2d of December the army took position in front of Nashville, about two miles from the city. Lieutenant-General Lee's corps constituted our center, resting upon the Franklin pike, with Cheatham's corps upon the right and Stewart's on the left, and the cavalry on either flank, extending to the river. I was causing strong detached works to be built to cover our flanks, intending to make them inclosed works, so as to defeat any attempt of the enemy should he undertake offensive movements against our flank and rear. The enemy still held Murfreesborough with about 6,000 men, strongly fortified; he also held small forces at Chattanooga and Knoxville. It was apparent that he would soon have to take the offensive to relieve his garrisons at those points or cause them to be evacuated, in which case I hoped to capture the forces at Murfreesborough, and should then be able to open communication with Georgia and Virginia. Should he attack me in position I felt that I could defeat him, and thus gain possesion of Nashville with abundant supplies for the army. This would give me possession of Tennessee. Necessary steps were taken to furnish the army with supplies, which the people were ready and willing to furnish. Shoe-shops were in operation in each brigade. We had captured sufficient railroad stock to use the road to Pulaski, and it was already in successful operation. Having possession of the State, we should have gained largely in recruits, and could at an early day have moved forward to the Ohio, which would have frustrated the plans of the enemy, as developed in his campaign toward the Atlantic coast.

I had sent Major-General Forrest, with the greatest part of his cavalry and Bate's division of infantry, to Murfreesborough, to ascertain if it was possible to take the place. After a careful examination and reconnaissance in force, in which, I am sorry to say, the infantry behaved badly, it was determined that nothing could be accomplished by assault. Bate's division was then withdrawn, leaving Forrest with Jackson's and Buford's divisions of cavalry in observation. Mercer's and Palmer's brigades of infantry were sent to replace Bate's division. Shortly afterward Buford's division was withdrawn and ordered to the right of the army, on the Cumberland River.

Nothing of importance occurred until the morning of the 15th of December when the enemy, having received heavy re-enforcements, attacked simultaneously both our flanks. On our right he was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss, but on our left, toward evening, he carried some partially completed redoubts of those before mentioned.

During the night of the 15th our whole line was shortened and strengthened; our left was also thrown back; dispositions were made to meet any renewed attack. The corps of Major-General Cheatham was transferred from our right to our left, leaving Lieutenant-General

Lee on our right, who had been previously in the center, and placing Lieutenant-General Stewart's corps in the center, which had been previously the left.

Early on the 16th of December the enemy made a general attack on our lines, accompanied by a heavy fire of artillery. All his assaults were repulsed with heavy loss till 3.30 p. m., when a portion of our line to the left of the center, occupied by Bate's division, suddenly gave way. Up to this time no battle ever progressed more favorably; the troops in excellent spirits, waving their colors and bidding defiance to the enemy. The position gained by the enemy being such as to enfilade our line caused in a few moments our entire line to give way and our troops to retreat rapidly down the pike in the direction of Franklin, most of them, I regret to say, in great confusion, all efforts to reform them being fruitless. Our loss in artillery was heavy—54 guns. Thinking it impossible for the enemy to break our line, the horses were sent to the rear for safety, and the giving way of the line was so sudden that it was not possible to bring forward the horses to move the guns which had been placed in position. Our loss in killed and wounded was small. At Brentwood, some four miles from our line of battle, the troops were somewhat collected, and Lieutenant-General Lee took command of the rear guard, encamping for the night in the vicinity. On leaving the field I sent a staff officer to inform General Forrest of our defeat, and to direct him to rejoin the army with as little delay as possible to protect its rear, but owing to the swollen condition of the creeks, caused by the heavy rain then falling, he was unable to join us until we reached Columbia, with the exception of a portion of his command, which reached us while the enemy was moving from Franklin to Spring Hill.

On the 17th we continued the retreat toward Columbia, encamping for the night at Spring Hill. During this day's march the enemy's cavalry pressed with great boldness and activity, charging our infantry repeatedly with the saber, and at times penetrating our lines. The country being open was favorable to their operations. I regret to say that also on this day Lieutenant-General Lee, commanding the covering force, was severely wounded in the foot. We continued our retreat across Duck River to Columbia, the corps alternating as rear guards to the army. Lieutenant-General Lee and the corps commanded by him deserve great credit.

After the fight at Nashville I at first hoped to be able to remain in Tennessee, on the line of Duck River; but after arriving at Columbia I became convinced that the condition of the army made it necessary to recross the Tennessee without delay; and on the 21st the army resumed its march for Pulaski, leaving Major-General Walthall, with Ector's, Strahl's, Maney's, Granbury's, and Palmer's infantry brigades,* at Columbia as a rear guard, under General Forrest. From Pulaski I moved by the most direct road to the Bainbridge crossing on the Tennessee River, which was reached on the 25th, where the army crossed without interruption, completing the crossing on the 27th, including our rear guard, which the enemy followed with all his cavalry and three corps of infantry to Pulaski, and with cavalry between Pulaski and the Tennessee River. After crossing the river the army moved by easy marches to Tupelo, Miss. Our pontoon and supply trains were ordered at once to the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., by the most direct route, that the animals might be more easily foraged, and while on the march there were pursued by a small body of the enemy's cavalry, and owing to the neglect of Brigadier-General Roddey's cavalry were overtaken

* But see composition of infantry rear guard as reported by Walthall, p. 726.

and the pontoon train and a small portion of the supply train destroyed. Here, finding so much dissatisfaction throughout the country as in my judgment to greatly impair, if not destroy, my usefulness and counteract my exertions, and with no desire but to serve my country, I asked to be relieved, with the hope that another might be assigned to the command who might do more than I could hope to accomplish. Accordingly, I was so relieved on the 23d of January by authority of the President.*

My reasons for undertaking the movement into Tennessee have, I think, been sufficiently stated already. Had I not made the movement I am fully persuaded that Sherman would have been upon General Lee's communication in October, instead of at this time.

From Palmetto to Spring Hill the campaign was all that I could have desired. The fruits ought to have been gathered at that point. At Nashville, had it not have been for an unfortunate event which could not justly have been anticipated, I think we would have gained a complete victory. At any time it was in the power of the army to retire from Tennessee in the event of failure, as is established by the leisurely retreat which was made under the most difficult and embarrassing circumstances. It is my firm conviction that, notwithstanding that disaster, I left the army in better spirits and with more confidence in itself than it had at the opening of the campaign. The official records will show that my losses, including prisoners, during the entire campaign do not exceed 10,000 men. Were I again placed in such circumstances I should make the same marches and fight the same battles, trusting that the same unforseen and unavoidable accident would not again occur to change into disaster a victory which had been already won.

In support of the statement touching the strength and losses of the army, I respectfully tender the official records of the assistant adjutant-general (Maj. Kinloch Falconer), alike on duty with General Johnston and myself. Those who have seen much service in the field during this war will at once understand why it was that desertion, which had been so frequent on the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, almost entirely ceased as soon as the army assumed the offensive and took a step forward. I did not know of a desertion on the march from Palmetto to Dalton or from Dalton to Florence. I am informed that the provost-marshal general of the Army of Tennessee reports less than 300 desertions during the whole Tennessee campaign. The Tennessee troops entered the State with high hopes as they approached their homes; when the fortunes of war were against us the same faithful soldiers remained true to their flag, and, with rare exceptions, followed it in retreat as they had borne it in advance.

But few of the subordinate reports have reached me. I am, consequently, unable, without risk of injustice, to describe the instances of individual skill and gallantry.

I invite special attention to the report of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith of the operations of the Georgia militia in the vicinity of Atlanta,† the reports of Lieutenant-General Stewart and his subordinate officers, herewith submitted. Maps of the campaign accompany this report.‡

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

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* For portion of report (here omitted) see Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, pp. 634-636.
† See Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 969.
‡ Such of these maps as may be found will appear in the Atlas.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 11, 1864.

SIR: On the 21st of November, after a delay of three weeks, caused by the bad condition of the railroad from Okolona to Cherokee, and of the dirt road from the latter point to Florence, and also by the absence of Major-General Forrest's command, this army moved forward from Florence, Major-General Cheatham's corps taking the road leading toward Waynesborough and the other two corps moving on roads somewhat parallel to this, but more to the eastward, with the cavalry, under General Forrest, in their advance and upon their right flank. The enemy's forces were concentrated at this time at Pulaski, with some force also at Lawrenceburg. I hoped to be able to place our army between these forces of the enemy and Nashville; but they evacuated Pulaski upon the 23d, hearing of our advance (our cavalry having previously driven off their forces at Lawrenceburg), and moved rapidly by the turnpike and the railroad to Columbia.

The want of a good map of the country, and the deep mud through which the army marched, prevented our coming up with the enemy before they reached Columbia, but on the evening of the 27th of November our army was placed in position in front of the enemy's works at Columbia. During the night, however, they evacuated the town, taking position on the opposite side of the river about a mile and a half from the town, which was considered quite strong in front.

Therefore, late in the evening of the 28th of November, General Forrest, with most of his command, crossed Duck River a few miles above Columbia, and I followed early in the morning of the 29th with Stewart's and Cheatham's corps and Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, leaving the other divisions of Lee's corps in the enemy's front at Columbia. The troops moved in light marching order, with only one battery to the corps, my object being to make a rapid march on roads parallel to the Columbia and Franklin pike, and by placing the troops across this pike at or near Spring Hill to cut off that portion of the enemy. The cavalry engaged the enemy near Spring Hill about midday, but their trains were so strongly guarded that they were unable to break through them. About 4 p. m. our infantry forces, Major-General Cheatham in the advance, commenced to come in contact with the enemy about two miles from Spring Hill, through which the Columbia and Franklin pike passes. The enemy were at this time moving along this pike, with some of their troops formed on the flank of their column to protect it. Major-General Cheatham was ordered at once to attack the enemy vigorously and get possession of this pike, and, although these orders were frequently and earnestly repeated, he made but a feeble and partial attack, failing to reach the point indicated. Darkness soon came on, and to our mortification the enemy continued moving along this road, almost in ear-shot, in hurry and confusion, nearly the entire night.

Thus was lost the opportunity for striking the enemy for which we had labored so long—the best which this campaign has offered, and one of the best afforded us during the war. Major-General Cheatham has frankly confessed the great error of which he was guilty, and attaches all blame to himself. While his error lost so much to the country, it has been a severe lesson to him, by which he will profit in the future. In consideration of this and of his previous conduct I think that it is best that he should retain for the present the command he now holds.

Before daylight next morning (30th of November) the entire column of the enemy had passed us, retreating rapidly toward Franklin, burning

many of their wagons. We followed as fast as possible, moving by the Columbia and Franklin pike, Lieutenant-General Lee, with the two divisions and trains and artillery, moving from Columbia by the same road. The enemy made a feint of making a stand on the hills about four miles from Franklin in the direction of Spring Hill, but as soon as our forces commenced deploying to attack them, and extending to outflank them on their left, they retired slowly to Franklin. This created a delay of some hours. We, however, commenced advancing on Franklin, and attacked the place about 4 p. m. with the corps of Generals Stewart and Cheatham, Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, becoming engaged later. We carried the enemy's outer lines of temporary works, but failed to carry the interior line. During the night I had our artillery brought forward and placed in position to open upon them in the morning, when the attack should be renewed, but the enemy retreated rapidly during the night on Nashville, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. We captured about 1,000 prisoners and several stand of colors. Our loss in officers was severe. The names of the general officers I have already given by telegraph. Our entire loss was about 4,500.

We continued our march toward Nashville, and on the 2d of December our army took its present position, in front and about two miles from the city. Lieutenant-General Lee's corps, which constitutes our center, rests upon the Franklin pike, with General Cheatham upon his right and General Stewart upon his left. Our line is strongly intrenched, and all the available positions upon our flanks and in rear of them are now being fortified with strong, self-supporting, detached works, so that they may easily be defended should the enemy move out upon us.

The enemy still have some 6,000 troops strongly intrenched at Murfreesborough. This force is entirely isolated, and I now have the larger part of the cavalry under General Forrest, with two brigades of infantry, in observation of these forces, and to prevent the foraging on the country. Should this force attempt to leave Murfreesborough, or should the enemy attempt to re-enforce it, I hope to be able to defeat them.

I think the position of this army is now such as to force the enemy to take the initiative. Middle Tennessee, although much injured by the enemy, will furnish an abundance of commissary stores, but ordnance and certain quartermaster's stores will have to come from the rear, and therefore it is very important that the railroad should be repaired at once from Cherokee to Decatur. The cars can now run from here to Pulaski on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and we have sufficient rolling-stock captured from the enemy to answer our purposes. I will endeavor to put this road in order from Pulaski to Decatur as soon as possible.

As yet I have not had time to adopt any general system of conscription, but [hope] soon to do so, and to bring into the army all men liable to military duty. Some 15,000 of the enemy's Trans-Mississippi troops are reported to be moving to re-enforce the enemy here. I hope this will enable us to obtain some of our troops from that side in time for the spring campaign, if not sooner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tupelo, Miss., January 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit an outline of the movements and operations of the army from its leaving Palmetto to the present time.

The army left its bivouac near Palmetto, Ga., on the 29th of September last, with Jackson's cavalry in its front, Brigadier-General Iverson with his command being left in observation of the enemy in and around Atlanta, and moving first on the prolongation of its left flank to the westward, we crossed the Chattahoochee the same day on pontoon bridges at Pumpkin Town and Phillips' Ferry, while our supplies, which we brought by wagon trains from Newnan, Ga., crossed at Moore's Ferry, where we had constructed a temporary trestle bridge. As soon as we crossed the river the army moved at once to the immediate vicinity of Lost Mountain, reaching there on the 3d of October, our cavalry during the march watching the enemy from our front and right flank, and occasionally skirmishing with his cavalry along the banks of Sweet Water Creek.

On the 4th [3d] of October Lieutenant-General Stewart's corps, in obedience to my orders, struck the enemy's railroad at Acworth and Big Shanty, capturing the garrisons at both places, consisting of some 400 prisoners, with some animals and stores. Hearing that the enemy had a quantity of stores at Allatoona, I desired, if possible, to destroy the bridge over the Etowah River, and directed Lieutenant-General Stewart to send a division also to Allatoona, instructing the officer in command to destroy the railroad there and take possession of the place, if in his judgment, when he reached there, he deemed it practicable. Accordingly Major-General French was sent, who attacked the place early on the morning of the 5th of October, and quickly carried the enemy's outer line of works, driving him into a redoubt and taking possession of the place, with this exception, that just at this critical juncture he (General French) received information, which he considered correct (but which subsequently proved false), that a large body of the enemy were moving to cut him off from the remainder of the army, and he immediately withdrew his command from the place without having accomplished the desired object. Lieutenant-General Stewart's command succeeded in destroying completely some ten miles of the railroad. These operations caused the enemy to move his army, with the exception of one corps, from Atlanta to Marietta, threatening an advance in the direction of our position at Lost Mountain; but not deeming our army in condition for a general engagement, I withdrew it on the 6th of October to the westward, continuing to march daily, and crossed the Coosa River near Coosaville and moved up the west bank of the Oostenaula, striking the railroad again between Resaca and Mill Creek Gap, just above Dalton, on the 13th of October, destroying the railroad from Resaca to Tunnel Hill, capturing the enemy's posts at Tilton, Dalton, and Mill Creek Gap, with about 1,000 prisoners and some stores, after which I again withdrew the army from the railroad, moving to the southwest toward Gadsden, Ala., the enemy following and skirmishing constantly with our cavalry, then under command of Major-General Wheeler, who joined the army on the march just before it crossed the Coosa River.

The army reached Gadsden, Ala., on the 20th of October, and remained there a day to issue supplies, which had met us there, having been sent via Selma and Jacksonville. As soon, however, as these supplies were issued the army took up the line of march for the Ten-

nessee River, and I hoped to have crossed at or near Gunter's Landing; but not having a sufficient force of cavalry with me, and learning that Major-General Forrest was not then in Middle Tennessee, our march was continued to Tuscumbia, Ala., that the supplies necessary to subsist the army till it should reach the rich portion of Tennessee might be obtained, and also to effect a junction with the cavalry under Major-General Forrest. We reached Tuscumbia on the 31st of October, and, for the reasons mentioned in my letter to you of December 11,* we were not able to commence the movement into Tennessee until the 21st of November. For a report of operations of the army from that time till the 11th of December, I respectfully refer to my letter of the latter date, a copy of which is inclosed.*

Our army took its position in front of Nashville on the 2d of December, but the enemy still holding Murfreesborough with some 6,000 troops, Major-General Forrest, with the larger portion of the cavalry and Bate's division of infantry, was sent there to see if it was practicable to take the place. But after an examination and reconnaissance, during which, I am pained to say, our infantry behaved badly, Major-General Forrest reported that nothing could be done with the place by assault. Accordingly Bate's division was withdrawn, leaving General Forrest, with Jackson's and Buford's divisions of cavalry, in observation of the place, together with Mercer's and Palmer's infantry brigades, which were ordered there as Bate's division was withdrawn. I hoped thus to isolate the enemy's force at Murfreesborough and prevent them from foraging on the country or obtaining fuel, and if they should attempt to leave the place to have attacked them on their march.

Nothing of importance occurred till the morning of the 15th of December, when the enemy attacked simultaneously both our flanks. On our right he was handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss, but on our left he succeeded in driving in our flank, and toward evening carried some partially completed works which were in process of erection for the protection of this flank. Our line being necessarily very extended, a series of works had been commenced on each flank for their protection. During the night of the 15th our whole line was shortened and our left thrown back, and dispositions were made to meet any renewed attack. The corps of Major-General Cheatham was passed from our right to our left, leaving Lieutenant-General Lee on our right, who had been previously in the center, and placing Lieutenant-General Stewart's corps in the center, which had been previously the left.

Early on the 16th of December the enemy made a general attack on our lines, accompanied by a very heavy fire of artillery. All his assaults were repulsed with great loss till 3.30 p. m., when a portion of our line to the left of the center, occupied by Bate's division, suddenly gave way. In a few moments our entire line was broken, our troops retreating rapidly down the pike in the direction of Franklin, most of them, I regret to say, in great confusion, and all efforts to reform them were fruitless. Our loss in artillery was heavy, the giving way of the lines being so sudden that it was impossible to bring away the guns that had been placed in position. Our loss in killed and wounded was small. Our exact loss in prisoners I have not been able to ascertain, but do not think it great. I regret to say that among them were Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson and Brig. Gens. H. R. Jackson and T. B. Smith. At Brentwood, some four miles from our line of battle, the troops were

* See p. 657.

somewhat collected, and Lieutenant-General Lee took command of the rear guard, camping for the night in that vicinity. On leaving the field I sent a staff officer to inform General Forrest of our defeat and to direct him to rejoin the army, with as little delay as possible, to protect its rear; but owing to the swollen condition of the creeks, caused by the heavy rain then falling, he was unable to join until we reached Columbia, with the exception of a portion of his command which joined while the army was moving from Franklin to Spring Hill.

On the 17th we continued our retreat toward Columbia, camping for the night on Spring Hill. During this day's march the enemy's cavalry pressed with great boldness and activity, charging our infantry repeatedly with the saber, and a few times going through our lines. The country, being open, was favorable for their operations. I regret to say, also, on this day, that Lieutenant-General Lee was [wounded] severely in the foot. We continued our retreat across the Duck River to Columbia, the corps alternating as rear guards to the army. While at Columbia Major-General Forrest rejoined.

After the fight at Nashville I at first hoped to have been able to remain in Tennessee on the line of the Duck River; but after arriving at Columbia I became convinced that the condition of the army made it necessary to recross the Tennessee River without delay; and on the 21st the army resumed the march for Pulaski, leaving Major-General Forrest, with the cavalry, and Major-General Walthall, with Ector's, Strahl's, Maney's, Granbury's, and Palmer's infantry brigades, at Columbia as a rear guard.* From Pulaski I moved by the most direct route to the Bainbridge crossing on the Tennessee River, which we reached on the 25th of December, and our pontoon was completed at daylight on the 26th, when the army crossed as rapidly as possible, the whole having crossed on the 27th, including the rear guard, which the enemy followed with all his cavalry and three corps of infantry to Pulaski, but only with cavalry between Pulaski and the Tennessee River. Since crossing the river I have moved the army by easy marches to this place. After recrossing the Tennessee our pontoon and supply trains were ordered at once to the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., by the most direct route, that the animals might be more easily foraged, and while on the march they were pressed by a small body of the enemy's cavalry, and owing to the inefficiency of Brigadier-General Roddey's cavalry were overtaken and the pontoon train and a small portion of the supply train destroyed.

My reasons for having made the campaign are as follows: After the fall of Atlanta this army was, consequent therefrom, in position upon the plains, all the mountain fastnesses having been given up from Dalton to the Chattahoochee River. I did not feel able to keep General Sherman from advancing to Macon or Augusta and continuing his line of blockhouses as a thorough protection to his communications, and feeling that the morale of the army was such as to require some change of position, I resolved to move to his rear and force him to fall back with his entire army to Chattanooga, or divide his forces and attempt to move with one wing to the Atlantic and the other to Tennessee, thereby giving me the chance of crushing one part of his army. General Sherman did divide his army, and moved upon Savannah with four corps, and Thomas with the remainder to Tennessee. I hoped and expected our people to have harassed, and in a great measure destroyed,

* But see composition of infantry rear guard, as reported by Walthall, p. 726.

that portion moving to the coast, while I attempted to destroy Thomas and gain Nashville, and thereby large re-enforcements and all kinds of supplies for the army. Sherman, however, succeeded in marching to Savannah with but little annoyance, and we failed to gain Nashville, and have been forced to fall back to the prairies of Mississippi. I regard, however, our situation far better in having the grand army of the Federals divided, with one wing in Tennessee and one in Savannah, than to have had their entire force now lying in the heart of Georgia upon the great railroad, to us, running from the east to the west, with the Army of Tennessee in line of battle, with their backs upon the cane-brake country of Alabama in order to subsist, and General Sherman and the army now under Thomas between General Lee and myself.

I have not as yet required the reports of subordinate commanders; will forward them as soon as received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Military Division of the West.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Montgomery, Ala., January 9, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department for its information.

The plan of campaign into Middle Tennessee was correct as originally designed by General Hood, and if carried out without modification would have compelled General Sherman to return to Middle Tennessee to protect and repair his lines of communication before he could have collected enough supplies to march his army from Atlanta to the sea-coast. But instead of crossing the Tennessee River at Guntersville, as General Hood intended at Gadsden, he changed his course while on the march and repaired to Tuscumbia and Florence, where the want of supplies, due to the bad condition of the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and the non-arrival of additional cavalry, delayed his offensive movement three weeks, thereby enabling General Sherman to repair the damages done to the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad and to collect sufficient supplies for his march across Georgia. This report being only a synopsis of the operations of the Army of Tennessee, unaccompanied by any sub-reports, I am unable yet to express my opinion as to the causes of its failure. It is clear to my mind, however, that after the great loss of life at Franklin the army was no longer in a condition to make a successful attack on Nashville—a strongly fortified city, defended by an army nearly as strong as our own, and which was being re-enforced constantly by river and railroads. From Franklin General Hood should have marched, not on Nashville, but on Murfreesborough, which could doubtless have been captured, with its garrison of about 8,000 men; and after having destroyed the railroad bridges across Duck and Elk Rivers, which would doubtless have caused the evacuation of Bridgeport and Chattanooga, he could have retired, with the prestige of success, into winter quarters behind the Duck or Tennessee Rivers, as circumstances might have dictated.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

ADDENDA.

*Strength of the Army of Tennessee on the 6th of November and 10th of December, 1864.**

	Present.			[Present] and absent.	
	Effective.	Total.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.
November 6, 1864:					
Infantry	25,889	34,559	38,119	79,997	87,016
Cavalry	2,306	3,258	3,532	4,778	5,148
Artillery	2,405	2,913	3,068	4,018	4,203
Total	30,600	40,730	44,719	88,793	96,367
December 10, 1864:					
Infantry	18,342	27,222	29,826	71,329	77,631
Cavalry	2,306	3,258	3,532	4,778	5,148
Artillery	2,405	2,913	3,068	4,018	4,203
Total	23,053	33,393	36,426	80,125	86,982

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. MASON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *March 10, 1865.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, made a few days since, in reference to the strength of the Army of the Tennessee at the time you left Tupelo, Miss., I respectfully submit that, according to my recollection of a field return of the army which was being made at that time, and finished a day or two after your departure, the effective total of the infantry and artillery was about 15,000—perhaps a few hundred less. This return was made after the West Tennessee regiments of Major-General Cheatham's corps had been furloughed, as well as some men furloughed under an order published at Tupelo, and some small organizations also furloughed at Tupelo. I cannot form any estimate of the numbers of men thus furloughed, because you will remember that all the organization furloughs were given by the corps commanders, your sanction having been previously obtained; consequently the strength of such organizations at the time they were furloughed was not furnished the assistant adjutant-general's office at army headquarters.

The field return above referred to was sent to Colonel Brent, and was in his office in Augusta when I passed there a few weeks since.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MASON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Crossed Tennessee, November 21, 30,600 men.

* For the part of the statement showing strength of Hood's army July 31 and September 20, 1864, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 637.

Abstract from inspection report of the Army of Tennessee, for January 20, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Number of guns.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.					
						Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Stewart's corps* (Stewart)	477	4,273	.....	6,833	22,367	510	4,371	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheatham's corps† (Cheatham).	519	5,001	.....	7,368	25,709	513	5,197	5	55	.....	.....
Lee's corps† (Stevenson).	698	5,573	.....	8,317	25,248	638	5,302	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Army of Tennessee (Elzey).	101	2,066	67	2,535	4,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	2,063
Three divisions of cavalry (Forrest).‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	1,795	16,913	67	25,053	77,366	1,661	14,870	5	55	88	2,063

* At Tupelo, Miss. † Moving to Georgia.
‡ Headquarters at Verona; no inspection reports forwarded.

No. 233.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, December 10, 1864.**

LEE'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Deas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ZACH C. DEAS.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Geo. R. Kimbrough.
22d Alabama, Capt. H. W. Henry.
25th Alabama, Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse.
39th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William C. Clifton.
50th Alabama, Col. John G. Coltart.

Sharp's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JACOB H. SHARP.

7th and 9th Mississippi, Maj. Henry Pope.
10th and 41th Mississippi and 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters, Capt. Robert A. Bell.
41st Mississippi, Capt. James M. Hicks.

Manigault's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM L. BUTLER.

24th Alabama, Capt. Thomas J. Kimbell.
28th Alabama, Capt. William M. Nabors.
34th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John C. Carter.
10th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. C. Irvine Walker.
19th South Carolina, Capt. Thomas W. Getzen.

Brantly's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BRANTLY.

24th and 34th Mississippi, Capt. Clifton Dancy.
27th Mississippi, Capt. Samuel M. Pegg.
29th and 30th Mississippi, Capt. R. W. Williamson.
Dismounted Cavalry, Capt. D. W. Alexander.

* Composition of the cavalry not given on original return.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Cumming's Brigade.

Col. ELIHU P. WATKINS.

34th Georgia, Capt. Russell A. Jones.
36th Georgia, Col. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. William P. Milton.
56th Georgia, Capt. Benjamin T. Spearman.

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

20th Alabama, Col. James M. Dedman.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Lieut. Col. James K. Elliott.
31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Arrington.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

*Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades.**

Col. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

60th North Carolina, Maj. James T. Hutf.
3d and 18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
23d, 26th, and 45th Tennessee, Col. Anderson Searcy.
32d Tennessee, Col. John P. McGuire.
51th Virginia, Capt. William G. Anderson.
63d Virginia, Lieut. Col. Connally H. Lynch.

CLAYTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.
41st Georgia, Capt. Jared E. Stallings.
42d Georgia, Col. Robert J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Col. Henry C. Kellogg.
52d Georgia, Capt. Rufus R. Asbury.

Holtzclaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES T. HOLTZCLAW.

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley.
32d and 58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.
36th Alabama, Capt. Nathan M. Carpenter.
38th Alabama, Capt. Charles E. Bussey.

Gibson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana, Capt. J. C. Stafford.
4th Louisiana, Col. Samuel E. Hunter.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Lindsay.
19th Louisiana, Maj. Camp Flournoy.
20th Louisiana, Capt. Alexander Dresel.
25th Louisiana, Col. Francis C. Zacharie.
30th Louisiana, Maj. Arthur Picolet.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. T. A. Bisland.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. A. T. Martin.

STEWART'S ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

1st Mississippi, Capt. Owen D. Hughes.
3d Mississippi, Capt. O. H. Johnston.
22d Mississippi, Maj. Martin A. Oatis.
31st Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Collins.
33d Mississippi, Capt. T. L. Cooper.
40th Mississippi, Col. Wallace B. Colbert.
1st Mississippi Battalion, Maj. James M. Stigler.

Adams' Brigade.

Col. ROBERT LOWRY.

6th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Borden.
14th Mississippi, Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James R. Binford.
20th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas B. Graham.
23d Mississippi, Maj. George W. B. Garrett.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

* Reported on detached service.

Scott's Brigade.

Col. JOHN SNODGRASS.

55th Alabama, Maj. James B. Dickey.
57th Alabama, Maj. J. Horatio Wiley.
27th, 35th, and 49th Alabama (consolidated), Lieut. Col. John D. Weeden.
12th Louisiana, Capt. James T. Davis.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

Col. DAVID COLEMAN.

29th North Carolina, Maj. Ezekiel H. Hampton.
39th North Carolina, Capt. James G. Crawford.
9th Texas, Maj. James H. McReynolds.
10th Texas Cavalry,† Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry,† Capt. Robert H. Harkey.
32d Texas Cavalry,† Maj. William E. Estes.

Cockrell's Brigade.

Col. PETER C. FLOURNOY.

1st and 4th Missouri, Capt. James H. Wickersham.
2d and 6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Stephen Cooper.
3d and 5th Missouri, Capt. Benjamin E. Guthrie.
1st Missouri Cavalry and 3d Missouri Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. C. B. Cleveland.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Quarles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. JOHNSTON.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Charles M. McRae.
42d, 46th, 49th, 53d, and 55th Tennessee, Capt. Austin M. Duncan.
48th Tennessee, Col. William M. Voorhies.

Cantey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES M. SHELLEY.

17th Alabama, Capt. John Bolling, jr.
26th Alabama, Capt. D. M. Gideon.
29th Alabama, Capt. Samuel Abernethy.
37th Mississippi, Maj. Samuel H. Terral.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL H. REYNOLDS.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles,† Capt. R. P. Parks.
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,† Maj. James P. Eagle.
4th Arkansas, Maj. Jesse A. Ross.
9th Arkansas, Capt. W. L. Phifer.
25th Arkansas, Lieut. T. J. Edwards.

*Sears' brigade not given on original; it and Cockrell's reported as on detached service. Actual commanders given as reported December 9, 1864; these are not indicated on original return for December 10.

† Dismounted.

CHEATHAM'S ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.*

Gist's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ZACHARIAH L. WATTERS.

46th Georgia, Capt. Malcolm Gillis.
65th Georgia and 8th Georgia Battalion, Capt. William W. Grant.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. William H. Brown.
16th South Carolina, Capt. John W. Boling.
24th South Carolina, Capt. W. C. Griffith.

Maney's Brigade.

Col. HUME R. FEILD.

4th (P. A.), 6th, 9th, and 50th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. George W. Pease.
1st and 27th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John L. House.
8th, 16th, and 28th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.

Strahl's Brigade.

Col. ANDREW J. KELLAR.

4th, 5th, 31st, 33d, and 38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Luke W. Finlay.
19th, 24th, and 41st Tennessee, Capt. Daniel A. Kennedy.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM M. WATKINS.

11th and 29th Tennessee, Maj. John E. Binns.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Capt. C. N. Wade.
13th, 51st, 52d, and 154th Tennessee, Maj. John T. Williamson.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. SMITH.

Smith's Brigade.†

Col. CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD,

1st Volunteers, Georgia, Maj. Martin J. Ford.
54th Georgia, Capt. George W. Moody.
57th Georgia, Capt. Lucius C. Bryan.
63d Georgia, Capt. Elijah J. Craven.

Lowrey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK P. LOWREY.

16th, 33d, and 45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.
5th Mississippi and 3d Mississippi Battalion, Capt. F. M. Woodward.
8th and 32d Mississippi, Maj. Andrew E. Moody.

Govan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL C. GOVAN.

1st, 2d, 5th, 13th, 15th, and 24th Arkansas, Col. Peter V. Green.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.
8th and 19th Arkansas, Maj. David H. Hamiter.

Granbury's Brigade.

Capt. E. T. BROUGHTON.

5th Confederate, Lieut. William E. Smith.
35th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.‡
6th and 15th Texas, Capt. Benjamin R. Tyus.
7th Texas, Capt. O. P. Forrest.
10th Texas, Capt. R. D. Kennedy.
17th and 18th Texas Cavalry,§ Capt. F. L. McKnight.
24th and 25th Texas Cavalry,§ Capt. John F. Matthews.
Nutt's (Louisiana) Cavalry Company, Capt. L. M. Nutt.

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*Actual commander not indicated on original return.
† Reported as on detached service.
‡ So in original, though a captain is reported as commanding the brigade.
§ Dismounted.

BATE'S DIVISION.

*Tyler's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. THOMAS B. SMITH.

37th Georgia, Capt. James A. Sanders.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Theodore D. Caswell.
2d, 10th, 20th, and 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.

Finley's Brigade.

Maj. JACOB A. LASH.

1st and 3d Florida, Capt. Matthew H. Strain.
6th Florida, Capt. Angus McMillan.
7th Florida, Capt. Robert B. Smith.
1st Florida Cavalry† and 4th Florida Infantry, Captain George R. Langford.

Jackson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON.

1st Georgia Confederate and 66th Georgia, Lieut. Col. James C. Gordon.
25th Georgia, Capt. Joseph E. Fulton.
29th and 30th Georgia, Col. William D. Mitchell.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. R. C. King.

ARTILLERY.

LEE'S CORPS.

Maj. JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

Courtney's Battalion.

Capt. JAMES P. DOUGLAS.

Dent's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Douglas' (Texas) battery, Lieut. Ben. Hardin.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Henry F. Carrell.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Capt. CHARLES E. FENNER.

Eufaula (Alabama) Battery, Capt. William J. McKenzie.
Fenner's (Louisiana) battery, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

Johnston's Battalion.

Capt. JOHN B. ROWAN.

Corput's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. William S. Hoge.
Marshall's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.
Stephens (Georgia) Light Artillery, Lieut. William L. Ritter.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Trueheart's Battalion.‡

Lumsden's (Alabama) battery.
Selden's (Alabama) battery.
Tarrant's (Alabama) battery.

Myrick's Battalion.‡

Bouanchaud's (Louisiana) battery.
Cowan's (Mississippi) battery.
Darden's (Mississippi) battery.

Storrs' Battalion.‡

Guibor's (Missouri) battery.
Hoskins' (Mississippi) battery.
Kolb's (Alabama) battery.

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* The 30th Tennessee reported as in this brigade December 13, 1864.
† Dismounted.
‡ Actual commanders not indicated on original return.

CHEATHAM'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

*Hoxton's Battalion.**

Perry's (Florida) battery.
Phelan's (Alabama) battery.
Turner's (Mississippi) battery.

*Holchkiss' Battalion.**

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery.
Goldthwaite's (Alabama) battery
Key's (Arkansas) battery.

*Cobb's Battalion.**

Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery.
Phillips' [Mebane's] (Tennessee) battery.
Slocomb's (Louisiana) battery.

No. 234.

Journal of the Army of Tennessee.†

November 15, 1864.—Headquarters Army of Tennessee at Florence, Ala. Heavy rains in the last forty-eight hours.

November 16.—Headquarters Florence, Ala. In obedience to a general order from these headquarters, all military duties (except those that are absolutely necessary) will be suspended, this day having been set apart by the President as a day of fasting and prayer.

November 17.—Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Florence, Ala. Nothing of importance has transpired to-day.

November 18.—Headquarters Florence, Ala. General Beauregard moved his headquarters from Tuscumbia to Montgomery, Ala. General Stewart has been ordered to cross the Tennessee River with his corps to-morrow.

November 19.—Headquarters Florence, Ala. General Stewart's corps was unable to cross the river to-day in consequence of the bad weather and the slow progress made by the supply trains. General Lee's corps is ordered to take up line of march at 5 o'clock in the morning.

November 20.—Headquarters Florence, Ala. Stewart's corps crossed the river and moved out several miles on Lawrenceburg road. Lee's corps took up line of march at an early hour and bivouacked ten miles from this place, on road between Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough roads. The whole army will move at an early hour to-morrow.

November 21.—Cheatham's corps took up line of march at an early hour this a. m. and moved out on the Waynesborough road. Army headquarters moved at 10 a. m., and were established at 5 p. m. near Rawhide, on Waynesborough road, twelve miles north of Florence. Lee's corps, on the Chisem road, and Stewart's, on the Lawrenceburg road, resumed their march this morning.

November 22.—Cheatham's corps and army headquarters were in motion at sunrise, and after a march of eighteen miles, army headquarters were established near the intersection of the Natchez and Waynesborough roads. Cheatham's corps encamped one mile south of headquarters.

November 23.—Cheatham's corps and army headquarters took another early start this morning, and after a march of eighteen miles arrived and established headquarters at the Furnace No. 96, four miles north of Waynesborough, on the Mount Pleasant and Waynesborough road.

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* Actual commanders not indicated on original return.
† See explanatory foot note, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 804.

November 24.—Army headquarters nine miles south of Mount Pleasant, on the Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant road. Cheatham's corps continued the march on the Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant road, camping twelve miles south [of] Henryville, in the rear of Lee's corps, which came into Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant road from the Pinhook (a country road). Stewart's corps camped in rear of Cheatham's corps, having also come into Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant road from the Waterloo and Lawrenceburg road.

November 25.—Army headquarters at Mount Pleasant. Lee's corps camped just beyond town, on Columbia road; Cheatham's corps, five miles south of town, and Stewart's corps at Henryville.

November 26.—Army headquarters at Col. Andrew J. Polk's, five miles south of Columbia, on Mount Pleasant pike. Lee's corps continued the march on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike, going into position near Columbia, the right resting on the pike. Cheatham's corps followed Lee's, camping near army headquarters, between the Mount Pleasant and Columbia and the Pulaski pikes. Stewart's corps camped two miles beyond Mount Pleasant, on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike.

November 27.—Army headquarters moved from Polk's residence, on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike, to Mrs. Warfield's, on the Pulaski pike, three miles south of Columbia. Lee's corps remained in same position it occupied last night. Cheatham's corps crossed over from Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike across the Pulaski pike, going into position with its right resting on Duck River and the left on the Pulaski pike. Stewart's corps continued the march on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pike, going into position with its right on the Pulaski and its left on the Mount Pleasant and Columbia pikes.

November 28.—Army headquarters continued during the day at Mrs. Warfield's residence, on the Pulaski pike, three miles south of Columbia. The army occupied the same position as designated yesterday. The enemy abandoned Columbia last night and our troops took possession at daylight this morning. General Orders, No. 37, issued to-day, prohibiting plundering by the army of both private and public property, it having been reported to General Hood that Columbia had been "wantonly and disgracefully plundered."

November 29.—General Hood, with Cheatham's and Stewart's corps and Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, flanked the enemy's force remaining opposite Columbia, crossing Duck River about three miles above the town, and moving by a country road to the Columbia and Franklin pike, struck the enemy (who, in the meantime, had begun to retire from Columbia) near Spring Hill, but without success. The command then went into camp near Spring Hill. Army headquarters for the night were at Doctor Thompson's, two and a half miles from Spring Hill and a little to the right of the Columbia and Franklin pike. General Lee, with Clayton's and Stevenson's divisions and the artillery and teams of the army, remained at Columbia.

November 30.—The march was resumed on the Columbia and Franklin pike, Lee coming up from Columbia with the remainder of his command and the artillery. Cheatham's and Stewart's corps went into position around the enemy's works at Franklin about 4.30 p. m., engaging the enemy almost immediately, Stewart on the right and Cheatham on the left. General Hood's headquarters were on the pike, about three-fourths of a mile in rear of the line of battle. The battle closed about 12 o'clock at night. Skirmishing was going on, however, till 3 a. m., when the enemy abandoned his position, and retired upon the Franklin and

Nashville pike. Cheatham's and Stewart's corps and Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, were all engaged, Clayton's and Stevenson's divisions, of Lee's corps, and the artillery not having been brought into action.

December 1.—The army moved out from Franklin during the morning on the Franklin and Nashville pike, Lee in front, Stewart next, and Cheatham in the rear, all camping on the pike, a few miles from Franklin. Army headquarters for the night just across Harpeth River from Franklin.

December 2.—The army again in motion on Franklin and Nashville pike, marching in the same order as on yesterday. Late in the evening we took position in front of Nashville, Lee's corps in the center, with its center resting upon the Franklin pike, Stewart's forming on his left and Cheatham's on his right, Forrest's cavalry protecting either flank, our line extending, as near as possible, from the Cumberland, above the city, to the Cumberland, below the city, curving forward from General Lee's center. (See confidential circular of December 2, 1864.) Army headquarters at Mr. Overton's residence, five and a half miles from Nashville, and near the Franklin and Nashville pike.

December 3.—The army occupied the same position as yesterday, with slight alterations. Army headquarters remained at Mr. Overton's.

December 4.—The army occupies the same position around Nashville. The skirmish line was advanced on some portions of the line. The cavalry, under Chalmers, captured two transports seven miles below Nashville, on Cumberland River, and some 300 mules.

December 5.—Army headquarters at Mr. Overton's house. Our line remains pretty much the same. The enemy, in heavy line of battle, drove in General Cheatham's skirmishers across the Nashville and Murfreesborough railroad this morning, but retired without attacking our line. Sears' brigade, of French's division, and Brown's brigade, of Stevenson's division, with a battery each, were sent to the vicinity of Murfreesborough to report to General Forrest. General Bate, with the force under his command, was also directed to report to General Forrest. Circular issued to-day to corps commanders for information of the army announcing the capture of "the block-house and fort at La Vergne, with commissary stores, 100 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, 100 small-arms and ammunition, 20 wagons, and some teams by General Forrest, and that General Bate had burned three block-houses." General Hood made a proposition to officer commanding U. S. forces at Nashville for an exchange of the prisoners in his hands for an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

December 6.—General Thomas, commanding U. S. forces, Nashville, in reply to General Hood's proposition for an exchange of prisoners, states "that such an arrangement is impracticable, all Confederate prisoners having been sent North, and consequently placed beyond his control." General Hood asks by telegraph of both Generals Beauregard, commanding department, and Maury, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, to have the Memphis and Charleston Railroad repaired to Decatur, Ala., to which point he hopes to have the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad running in a day or two. (See telegrams and letter book, office assistant adjutant-general.) Our lines around Nashville about the same, perhaps with slight alteration by corps commanders, under revision of General Hood. Slight demonstration on our (Cheatham's) right by the enemy. General Forrest's command invests Murfreesborough. The enemy reported very strongly fortified there, and with 6,000 or 8,000 troops in his forts. It is not yet determined whether an assault will be made by our forces.

December 7.—Nothing new on our line immediately around Nashville. Captain Reid, commanding at Corinth, Miss., reports, under date of December 1, the following, which was repeated by General Hood to General Beauregard, Macon, Ga., with the request that all men belonging to this army, and any re-enforcements that could be spared, be sent forward as soon as possible:

Scouts from the vicinity of Memphis report that Steele, with 15,000 men, landed at that point on last Thursday and passed up the river Saturday.

News of our forces in neighborhood of Murfreesborough being driven back by the enemy received to-night. Col. B. J. Hill, with his cavalry command, was ordered to-day to Bedford, Giles, and Marshall Counties, Tenn., "to break up and destroy the home guards, to conscribe men liable to military duty, and to protect the mills in the neighborhood of Shelbyville." (See dispatch to General Forrest, field dispatch book.)

December 8.—Lieutenant-General Lee made a demonstration on his extreme left to-day, driving in the enemy's pickets without any show of resistance, and establishing his own line in the pits from which he had driven the pickets of the enemy. General Forrest was ordered to drive the enemy back to Murfreesborough, and then give him an opportunity to leave the town in the direction of Lebanon, if he chose. He was also directed to return Bate's division and Sears' brigade to the army, keeping Palmer's (Brown's old) brigade and Mercer's, which was ordered to him to-day, and what artillery he might deem necessary, another division to be sent to him to supply the place of Bate's when the latter shall have joined the army.

December 9.—All quiet in front. General Forrest advised by General Hood that another division would not be sent him to supply the place of Bate's [division] and Sears' brigade, other dispositions being made to prevent the enemy from re-enforcing Murfreesborough, and in the event of evacuation to secure his defeat. Palmer's and Mercer's brigades ordered to strongly fortify themselves on Stewart's Creek, or at La Vergne, as General Forrest might deem best, "to constitute a force in observation of the enemy," and a brigade of cavalry to picket in the neighborhood of Lebanon.

December 10.—Generals Stewart's and Lee's corps retired their lines a short distance for the purpose of convenience to wood. No change otherwise. Reports received of the concentration of the enemy's cavalry at Edgefield, and General Forrest directed to meet and drive them back should the force attempt to cross the Cumberland River above. Circular issued to corps commanders directing the construction of self-supporting detached works—General Stewart to select all good points in rear of his left; General Cheatham, all good points in rear of his right; and General Lee, all good points in rear both of his right and left flanks, for the construction of these works.

December 11.—No change in the lines.

December 12.—No change to report. General Hood telegraphed to General Beauregard "for all available cavalry to be sent to this army as soon as Sherman completes his raid."

December 13 and 14.—No change in the line.

December 15.—The enemy attacked both of our flanks this morning about the same time, and was repulsed with heavy loss on our right, but toward evening he succeeded in driving in our infantry outposts on the left.

December 16.—A general attack was commenced early this morning on our entire line, and all the enemy's assaults repulsed, with heavy loss, till 3.30 p. m., when our line suddenly gave way to the left of the center, causing in a few moments our lines to give way at all points, our troops retreating rapidly and in some confusion down the Franklin pike. The army camped all along the pike from Brentwood to and including Franklin. Army headquarters at Mrs. Maney's, near Franklin. General Forrest was advised through a staff officer (Captain Cooper) of the retreat of the army, and directed to make disposition of his troops for protecting it.

December 17.—The march was continued toward Columbia—Stewart in front, Cheatham next, and Lee in the rear, with Chalmers' and Buford's cavalry. General Lee's rear harassed considerably by the enemy's cavalry near Spring Hill. Lieutenant-General Lee slightly wounded. The army camped between Franklin and Spring Hill in the order of march. Army headquarters at Spring Hill.

December 18.—Stewart's corps marched in front to-day, camping in line of battle on Duck River. Cheatham camped on Rutherford's Creek, and General Lee between the creek and Franklin. Army headquarters at Mr. Vaught's, Columbia.

December 19.—Army headquarters still at Mr. Vaught's. The army, and such trains and artillery as were not crossed over yesterday, occupied the day in crossing Duck River—Lee first, Cheatham next, and then Stewart. The enemy's cavalry appeared on opposite side of Rutherford's Creek.

December 20.—Everything over the river this morning. The march was resumed on the Pulaski pike—Lee in front (Stevenson commanding), Cheatham next, and General Stewart in rear. General Forrest, with his cavalry and a division of infantry under command of Major-General Walthall (composed of Ector's, Strahl's, Maney's, Granbury's, and Palmer's brigades), directed to oppose the advance of the enemy's cavalry.* General Stevenson's corps camped within two miles of Pulaski, and the other two corps in his rear, and in order of march. Army headquarters at Mr. Jones', Pulaski.

December 21.—Army headquarters still at Mr. Jones', Pulaski. Stevenson's corps marched across Richland Creek and went into camp; Cheatham's and Stewart's corps camped on this side.

December 22.—Army headquarters at Pulaski. Stevenson's corps was directed to move forward on the Lamb's Ferry road, in rear of the pontoon train, and camped about eight miles from Pulaski. General Stewart's corps camped in rear of Stevenson's about six miles from Pulaski, and General Cheatham's on Richland Creek, in the immediate vicinity of town. The wagon train ordered to move at daylight toward Bainbridge, by the Powell road.

December 23.—Army headquarters on Powell's Ferry road, six miles from Lexington, Ala. The army, after the day's march, camped as follows: Stevenson's corps at the intersection of the Lamb's Ferry road with the Powell road, four miles from Lexington; General Stewart in rear, on the Lamb's Ferry road; General Cheatham moved on the Lawrenceburg road.

December 24.—Army headquarters at Mr. Joiner's, eleven miles from Bainbridge, on the main Bainbridge road. Stevenson's corps reached and camped on Shoal Creek and Stewart's in his rear. General Cheatham not yet come into the main road from the Powell road.

* But see composition of infantry rear guard as given by Walthall, p. 726.

December 25.—Army headquarters at Bainbridge, on the Tennessee River. The pontoon was being laid across the river as rapidly as the arrival of the boats would allow. General Cheatham came into the main road this morning, and in rear of Stevenson's corps moved to the river, where a line covering the bridge was formed, Cheatham occupying the right and Stevenson the left. General Stewart's corps, upon arriving at the point where Cheatham's corps came into the main road, was put into position so as to protect both roads.

December 26 to January 2, 1865, inclusive.—The pontoon was completed by daylight on the 26th instant, and the army was occupied two days in crossing—Lee's and Cheatham's corps on the 26th, and Stewart's and the cavalry on the 27th. On the 28th the pontoon was withdrawn. The march was resumed, upon striking the Memphis and Charleston railroad, immediately down the road, in the order of crossing the river, to Burnsville, Miss., where, on the 31st, a circular was issued to corps commanders, directing further movements, as follows: "Lee's corps to move to Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Cheatham's corps to move to Corinth, and Stewart's corps to remain at Burnsville until further orders." Cheatham's corps arrived and established camps at Corinth on January 1, and Lee's and Stewart's corps at their respective destinations on January 2, 1865. Army headquarters were at Tuscumbia from the 26th to the 28th of December, inclusive. On the 29th General Hood, with Colonel Mason and his personal staff, remained during the day at the terminus of the railroad near Tuscumbia, awaiting the train, which did not arrive until late at night. He reached Burnsville on the evening of the 30th, remained there until the morning of the 2d of January, and from thence came by cars to Corinth.

January 3.—Lee's and Stewart's corps ordered to continue the march to Tupelo, Miss., from their respective bivouacs, Rienzi and Burnsville, all wheels not necessary with the troops and artillery carriages to be sent to Columbus, to report upon arrival to Major-General Elzey.

January 4.—No further orders regulating movements of the troops.

January 5.—Army headquarters established at Tupelo, Miss.

January 6.—Generals Stewart and Stevenson (commanding Lee's corps) were ordered to work the road where it was bad on their march.

January 7.—Lee's corps arrived at Tupelo and went into camp.

January 8.—No orders of importance issued with reference to further movements.

January 9.—Stewart's corps arrived at Tupelo and went into camp.

January 10.—Cheatham's corps ordered to move from Corinth to Tupelo.

January 11.—No orders of importance.

January 12.—Cheatham's corps arrived at Tupelo. All stores reported moved away from Corinth to Tupelo.

January 13.—No orders of importance.

January 14.—General Beauregard arrived at Tupelo, on visit to the army, late at night.

January 15.—A system for furloughing the troops established. (See General Orders, No. 1, 1865, and circular letter to corps commanders, field dispatches, No. 542.)

January 16.—The army still in same camp at and near Tupelo.

No. 235.

*Itinerary of the Army of Tennessee.**

November 11 to 20.—Army at Florence, Ala.

November 21.—Left Florence. Encamped to-night at Rawhide.

November 22.—Encamped to-night at the junction of the Waynesborough road with the old Nashville road.

November 23.—Encamped to-night at the iron-works, four miles from Waynesborough.

November 24.—Encamped to-night near Henryville.

November 25.—Moved to Mount Pleasant.

November 26.—Encamped to-night at Andrew Polk's.

November 27.—Crossed over to the Pulaski and Columbia pike and encamped.

November 28.—Part of the army entered Columbia this morning, which was evacuated last night.

November 29.—Army pursuing the enemy.

November 30.—Franklin was attacked at about 3 o'clock this evening. Fighting continued until about 9 o'clock at night. Thirteen general officers killed, wounded, or captured.

December 1.—Army entered Franklin, which was evacuated last night. Troops engaged to-day in burying the dead.

December 2.—Moved within four miles of Nashville and established our lines. Army headquarters at Colonel Overton's, on the Franklin pike.

December 3 to 14.—Army around Nashville. No fighting of importance. Forrest's cavalry and some infantry sent around to Murfreesborough. Some fighting around Murfreesborough, but no results. Two transports with some 300 mules captured on the Cumberland by Chalmers, but the boats were afterward recaptured.

December 15.—Enemy attacked and drove our left in some confusion. Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, and Stewart's corps gave way. Some guns captured by the enemy.

December 16.—Yankees charged our lines and were repulsed. About 3 o'clock the whole line gave way in confusion, losing guns and property, retreating in great disorder to Franklin.

December 17.—Army falling back. Headquarters to-night near Spring Hill.

December 18.—Headquarters to-night at Columbia.

December 19.—Headquarters still at Columbia.

December 20.—Moved to Pulaski.

December 23.—Left Pulaski for Bainbridge.

December 24.—Some of the army reached Bainbridge to-day; the rest on the route.

December 25.—Army at and around Bainbridge.

December 26.—Pontoon bridge was completed to-day and the army commenced crossing. Headquarters at Bainbridge.

December 27.—Headquarters moved to Tuscumbia to-day.

December 28.—Headquarters at Tuscumbia.

December 29.—Moving on toward Corinth.

December 30.—Headquarters at Burnsville, Miss.

December 31.—Headquarters at Burnsville.

January 1, 1865.—Still at Burnsville.

January 2.—Moved to Corinth in the cars.

* Kept by Col. Edwin J. Harvie, assistant inspector-general, C. S. Army.

No. 236.

Report of Col. J. P. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

JANUARY 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, and also the report of Major Hays. They will show some of the many difficulties that he had to encounter in complying with his orders to obtain rosters from the Army of Tennessee. That he has been [as] faithful and energetic as the circumstances would permit in completing his work I have no doubt. The fact that the army has been constantly on the move since May last, which deprived the regimental officers of all their papers, and the casualties attending the campaign in loss of officers made it impossible to get up proper rosters sooner, and in great many instances where blank rosters were furnished by Major Hays they would be lost by the officers to whom they were given before they could be made out. Accompanying Major Hays' report you will find rosters of thirty-one regiments completed. He hopes in a short time to finish his entire work and return to Richmond:

I left the army on the 23d of December, at the urgent request of General Hood, to make a verbal report to the President of the condition of the army. This is my explanation for returning before all the work contemplated in my orders were completed.

I submit field returns of December 10 and November 6, marked "AA," and also brigade returns and rosters of staff officers of Stewart's and Cheatham's corps; also reports of names of staff officers of Lieutenant-General Lee's corps, marked "BB."* The movements of the army and scarcity of paper prevented my obtaining fuller returns from General Lee's corps. You will also find organizations of Army of Tennessee by corps, divisions, and brigades, marked "CC." The report of Col. E. J. Harvie is also submitted; it shows the number of inspectors and status of each serving with the army—"DD."† The report of General Elzey, chief of artillery, shows the losses of artillery and condition of artillery on hand on the 21st of December, as well as the assigning of artillery to divisions of the army, marked "EE." These reports show our loss to have been sixty-five pieces of artillery in the campaign, which left us forty-three pieces on hand. I left the army with an abundance of ammunition for all purposes. Lists of division, brigade, and regimental commanders killed, wounded, missing, and captured in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, will be found, marked "FF."

The spirit and morale of the army was not good after the engagement at Nashville, but had improved before I left it, and no apprehension need be felt for its safety. It was well clothed and well fed during the campaign in Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

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* Rosters of staff officers omitted.
† Omitted.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
December 3, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report for your information relative to the discharge of my duties as prescribed in special instructions accompanying Special Orders, No. 85, Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, Richmond, Va., that active operations of this army prevented me from accomplishing the object of my visit. I arrived at army headquarters April 24, and with an efficient staff officer, assigned to duty with me by General Johnston, I prosecuted with energy the completion of the rosters of the several organizations of this army, and but for movements of the enemy in front of Dalton, I should have finished my work within three or four weeks. Owing to the loss of records in many of the regiments, and the depletion of regiments which have been united by orders of generals in the field, I have found the task of getting up such a roster as required by the department much more difficult than I anticipated. I have procured the rosters of twenty-four or twenty-five regiments, and, to make them as correct as possible, gave them my personal attention. I have on three occasions notified the Department of my progress and the difficulties attending a further prosecution of the work during the campaign. All papers and records having been sent to the rear as soon as active operations commenced, it has since been impossible to furnish a roster that will obviate the present difficulties in the Department as to who are officers and the date of their election or promotion, &c. I have been careful to instruct brigade inspectors to report all official changes in regiments, and to impress upon them the necessity of having a correct roster in the Department. I remained with the main army until 8th of August, when I went to Athens, Ga., to give my personal attention to the preparation of the rosters of Williams' brigade, the assistant adjutant-general to whom I had given instructions having been killed. The day after my arrival, and before instructions could be given, the brigade moved to the enemy's rear, and not knowing its destination, I went with it, and was not, owing to its isolation from the balance of the army, able to return to army headquarters for about sixty days. Upon rejoining the army I found brigade inspectors still unable to furnish me the rosters, and so informed the Department. I made this statement frequently to Col. E. J. Harvie, inspector-general of this army, who is aware of the difficulties attending the execution of my orders. General Hood, appreciating the difficulties, desires that I will not interfere with the duties of his officers during the campaign. The blanks which I brought with me to the army I have given to brigade inspectors to be filled up as directed. Those which have been completed are deposited in the safe of W. B. and A. B. Bell, Montgomery, Ala.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. HAYS,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

Col. J. P. JOHNSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

AA.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding, for November 6, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.						
Staff and escort	14	130	130	166	271	270
Engineer troops	11	377	375	484	767	767
Total	25	507	505	650	1,038	1,037
LEE'S ARMY CORPS.						
Staff and escort	25	75	75	108	216	216
Johnson's division	303	2,882	2,754	4,029	10,432	10,627
Clayton's division	260	2,171	2,059	3,247	8,978	9,983
Stevenson's division	401	3,139	3,039	4,489	9,438	10,434
Artillery	42	726	795	909	1,153	1,287
Total	1,031	8,993	8,632	12,782	30,217	31,547
STEWART'S ARMY CORPS.						
Staff and escort	10	70	70	109	147	147
Loring's division	396	3,688	3,575	4,959	9,903	9,974
French's division	343	2,080	1,999	3,090	8,478	8,536
Walthall's division	289	2,394	2,304	3,568	6,729	6,845
Artillery	52	801	760	958	1,457	1,738
Total	1,090	9,033	8,708	12,684	26,714	27,240
CHEATHAM'S ARMY CORPS.						
Staff and escort	14	30	30	50	77	147
Cleburne's division	474	4,076	3,962	5,742	13,363	12,545
Bate's division	245	2,220	2,106	3,249	8,026	8,145
Brown's division	443	3,911	3,715	5,322	10,954	11,112
Artillery	39	730	706	880	1,210	1,225
Total	1,215	10,967	10,519	15,243	33,630	33,174
JACKSON'S DIVISION.						
Cavalry	197	2,344	2,001	3,152	4,508	9,878
Artillery	13	247	234	321	383	383
Total	210	2,591	2,235	3,473	4,891	10,261
Grand total	3,571	32,091	30,599	44,832	96,490	103,259

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.						
Staff and escort	13	130	130	165	261	261
Engineer troops	11	377	375	484	767	767
Total	24	507	505	649	1,028	1,028

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
LEE'S ARMY CORPS.						
Staff and escort	25	75	75	108	218	216
Johnson's division	219	2,530	2,414	3,688	10,345	10,432
Stevenson's division*	346	2,664	2,572	3,969	8,640	8,978
Clayton's division	254	2,053	1,954	3,175	8,918	9,438
Artillery	42	726	705	909	1,153	1,287
Total	886	8,048	7,720	11,849	29,304	30,351
STEWART'S ARMY CORPS.						
Staff and escort	10	70	70	109	147	147
Loring's division	252	2,625	2,521	4,205	9,590	9,903
French's division*	88	602	569	1,016	2,409	8,378
Walthall's division	160	1,476	1,101	2,621	6,468	6,729
Artillery	52	801	760	958	1,457	1,738
Total	562	5,574	5,321	8,909	20,071	26,895
CHEATHAM'S ARMY CORPS.						
Staff and escort	14	30	30	50	77	77
Cleburne's division*	274	2,539	2,422	3,923	11,923	13,363
Cheatham's division	267	2,730	2,552	4,042	10,605	10,054
Bate's division	191	1,659	1,562	2,663	7,886	8,026
Artillery	39	730	706	880	1,210	1,225
Total	785	7,688	7,272	11,558	31,701	32,745
JACKSON'S DIVISION.						
Cavalry	197	2,344	2,001	3,152	4,508	4,508
Artillery	13	247	234	321	383	383
Total	210	2,591	2,235	3,473	4,891	4,891
Grand total*	2,467	24,408	23,053	36,438	86,995	95,910

[Inclosure No. 3.]

BB.

Abstract from return of Stewart's corps, Army of Tennessee, Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 9, 1864.

Command.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Prisoners of war. Officers.	Prisoners of war. Men.
LORING'S DIVISION.						
Featherston's brigade	781	1,208	3,332	3,481	44	369
Adams' brigade	1,047	1,769	3,546	3,598	7	43
Scott's brigade	696	1,140	2,700	2,752	9	350
Total	2,524	4,117	9,578	9,831	60	762

*Notes on original return state that Joseph B. Palmer's brigade (Brown's and Reynolds' combined), of Stevenson's division, Cockrell's and Sears' brigades, of French's division, and Mercer's (Smith's) brigade, of Cleburne's division, were on detached service and not included; that no return from Forrest's cavalry having been received, it has not been included; and that Jackson's division is given as reported November 6, 1864, no later return having been received.

Abstract from returns of Stewart's corps, Army of Tennessee, etc.—Continued.

Command.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last report.	Prisoners of war. Officers.	Prisoners of war. Men.
FRENCH'S DIVISION.						
Cockrell's brigade[a]						
Sears' brigade	210	396	2,306	2,441	40	439
Ector's brigade	569	1,008	2,398	2,400	17	323
Total	779	1,404	4,704	4,841	57	762
WALTHALL'S DIVISION.						
Quarles' brigade	394	761	1,980	1,918	38	195
Cantey's brigade	732	1,200	3,081	3,079	12	343
Reynolds' brigade	332	673	1,389	1,383	11	77
Total	1,458	2,634	6,453	6,380	61	615
Grand total	4,761	8,155	20,735	21,052	178	2,139

[a] On detached service.

Abstract from field return of Cheatham's corps, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 13, 1864.

Command.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Command.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.
CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.			BATE'S DIVISION.		
Gist's brigade	880	1,224	Tyler's brigade	482	876
Maney's brigade	654	1,046	Finley's brigade	410	765
Strahl's brigade	497	898	Jackson's brigade	657	986
Vaughan's brigade	511	845	Escort company	13	31
Total	2,542	4,013	Total	1,562	*2,663
CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.			RECAPITULATION.		
Smith's brigade	892	1,806	Cheatham's division	2,542	4,013
Lowrey's brigade	589	837	Cleburne's division	2,350	*3,726
Govan's brigade	534	951	Bate's division	1,562	*2,663
Granbury's brigade	314	649	Grand total*	6,454	10,402
Total	2,350	*3,726			

Respectfully submitted.

H. HAMPTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Erroneous additions. A correct addition of the factors makes the aggregate present of Cleburne's division 4,243, and aggregate present of Bate's division 2,658 and gives a grand total of 10,914 in column of aggregate present.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CC.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee by corps, divisions, and brigades, November 20, 1864.**

LEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

Stevenson's Division.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

Cumming's brigade, Col. Elihu P. Watkins.
Pettus' brigade, Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Pettus.
Brown's brigade, Reynolds' brigade, } Col. Jos. B. Palmer.

Johnson's Division.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Deas' brigade, Brig. Gen. Zach. C. Deas.
Manigault's brigade, Brig. Gen. Arthur M. Manigault.
Tucker's brigade, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Sharp.

Clayton's Division.

Maj. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

Stovall's brigade, Brig. Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall.
Gibson's brigade, Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson.
Holtzclaw's brigade, Brig. Gen. James T. Holtzclaw.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

Loring's Division.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Featherston's brigade, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston.
Adams' brigade, Brig. Gen. John Adams.
Scott's brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Scott.

French's Division.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Cockrell's brigade, Brig. Gen. Francis M. Cockrell.
Sears' brigade, Col. William W. Witherspoon.
Ector's brigade, Col. Julius A. Andrews.

Walthall's Division.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL.

Quarles' brigade, Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston.
Cantey's brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Shelley.
Reynolds' brigade, Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Reynolds.

CHEATHAM'S CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Cleburne's Division.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Smith's brigade, Brig. Gen. James A. Smith.
Lowrey's brigade, Brig. Gen. Mark P. Lowrey.
Govan's brigade, Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Govan.
Granbury's brigade, Brig. Gen. Hiram B. Granbury.

Bate's Division.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Tyler's brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Smith.
Finley's brigade, Col Robert Bullock.
Jackson's brigade, Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson.

* Does not account for artillery and cavalry.

Brown's Division.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

Gist's brigade, Brig. Gen. States R. Gist.
Maney's brigade, Brig. Gen. John C. Carter.
Strahl's brigade, Brig. Gen. Otho F. Strahl.
Vaughan's brigade, Brig. Gen. George W. Gordon.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. COOPER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

EE.

Abstract from inspection report of the artillery, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1864; headquarters in the field, near Pulaski, Tenn.

Command	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Effective for the field—enlisted men.	Pieces of artillery.
LEE'S CORPS.				
Col. R. F. BECKHAM.				
Johnston's battalion, Maj. J. W. Johnston	242	310	227	12
Courtney's battalion, Maj. A. R. Courtney	327	381	298	12
Eldridge's battalion, Maj. J. W. Eldridge	288	331	314	12
Total	857	1,022	839	36
STEWART'S CORPS.				
Lieut. Col. S. C. WILLIAMS.				
Myrick's battalion, Maj. J. D. Myrick	262	327	253	12
Storrs' battalion, Maj. G. S. Storrs	212	242	184	12
Trueheart's battalion, Maj. D. Trueheart	314	327	290	12
Total	788	896	727	36
CHEATHAM'S CORPS.				
Col. M. SMITH.				
Cobb's battalion, Capt. C. H. Slocomb	231	271	229	12
Hoxton's battalion, Capt. W. B. Turner	277	335	260	12
Hotchkiss' battalion, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe	223	256	207	12
Total	731	862	696	36
Forrest's cavalry				16
Grand total	2,376	2,780	2,262	124

Number of guns when at Florence, Ala 124
Number of guns now on hand 59

This report is special, having been called for by the major-general commanding the artillery, and is necessarily incomplete, as the army is constantly on the march, and neither infantry nor artillery can be considered in condition to make such reports as will enable this department to render complete inspection returns till we are in reg-

ular camp. But for the movement we are now making the regular monthly report for the 20th instant would have been made to the inspector-general of the army, but is deferred for the reasons given. This form shows the condition of the artillery at the time the army crossed the Tennessee, with the exception of that connected with the cavalry, which is not complete except as to the number of guns. General Forrest was placed in command of all cavalry serving with this army, and in consequence of his leaving Florence, at which place he joined us on the day after his arrival, did not make a field return of his artillery; hence the impossibility of giving any other information than this report contains; and the activity of his movements since that date have also prevented a full return. Before the army retired from its position in front of Nashville, I rode thirty-eight miles to inspect the artillery of Major-General Forrest's command, but found it so much scattered as to be unable to do so—one of his batteries being in rear of Nashville; one in rear of our army recuperating its horses; one at Corinth, Miss.; and the others at such distant points as to prevent an inspection at that time—but was promised by his inspector a full report by the 18th instant, which has not been made in consequence of our position.

Previous to the 14th of November last the battalions known as Hoxton's, Hotchkiss', and Cobb's were under immediate command of Col. M. Smith, and were assigned to Cheatham's corps (formerly Hardee's), and Trueheart's, Myrick's, and Storrs' were under command of Lieut. Col. S. C. Williams and assigned to Stewart's corps, and the battalions of Eldridge, Courtney, and Johnston, commanded by Col. R. F. Beckham, were assigned to Lee's corps (the same officers now commanding excepting Col. R. F. Beckham), but at the date mentioned (November 14) Special Orders, No. 34 (a copy of which accompanies this report), changed the status of the artillery and divided the several commands with the divisions, which is its condition at this time.

Many limbers, caissons, and horses belonging to lost guns were saved, but as they have been hurried to the rear their number is not positively known, nor can it be ascertained for several days.

Since the army crossed the Tennessee, Col. R. F. Beckham, commanding artillery of Lee's corps, is the only field officer of artillery known to have been killed, and the artillery of that corps is now commanded by Lieut. Col. L. Hoxton, and Hoxton's battalion by its senior captain; and the only field officer who has returned to the command in the same time is Maj. A. R. Courtney, of the same corps.

No artillery serving with the cavalry was lost in the recent engagements as far as known to this office.

Accompanying this is a statement* showing the number and kind of guns lost by each corps and the number and kind now on hand.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. SWETT,
Captain and Inspector-General Artillery, Army of Tennessee.

[Sub-inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF TENN., *Florence, Ala., November 14, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 148, headquarters Army of Tennessee, the following assignment of battalions of artillery

*Not found.

to the divisions of the army, respectively, is hereby made: Cobb's battalion to Bate's division; Courtney's battalion to Johnson's division; Eldridge's battalion to Clayton's division; Hotchkiss' battalion to Cleburne's division; Hoxton's battalion to Brown's division; Johnston's battalion to Stevenson's division; Myrick's battalion to Loring's division; Storrs' battalion to French's division; Trueheart's battalion to Walthall's division.

II. By this assignment it is not designed or intended to bring in conflict with the division commanders any authority or interest in the artillery heretofore vested in the chiefs of artillery of the corps, but to secure a hearty co-operation in everything that tends to promote the strength and efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. All orders and directions to the battalions from the division commanders will be promptly and strictly obeyed.

By order of Major-General Elzey:

WM. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

FF.

List of division, brigade, and regimental commanders killed, wounded, missing, and captured in the battle of November 30, at Franklin, Tenn.

LEE'S CORPS.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Deas' Brigade.

Maj. E. H. Armistead, 22d Alabama, wounded.

Sharp's Brigade.

Col. W. H. Bishop, 7th and 9th Mississippi, killed.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Sims, 10th and 44th Mississippi, wounded.
Capt. J. M. Hicks, 41st Mississippi, wounded.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. M. Manigault, wounded.
Col. N. N. Davis, 24th Alabama, wounded.
Col. T. P. Shaw, 19th South Carolina, wounded.

Brantly's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Johnson, 30th Mississippi, wounded.
Maj. G. W. Reynolds, 29th Mississippi, killed.
Maj. J. K. Allen, 30th Mississippi, missing.

No casualties in Stevenson's and Clayton's divisions.

STEWART'S CORPS.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John Adams, killed.
Col. M. Farrell, 15th Mississippi, wounded.
Col. W. N. Brown, 20th Mississippi, wounded.

Scott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. M. Scott, wounded.
Col. S. S. Ives, 27th, 35th, and 49th Alabama (consolidated), wounded.
Col. C. J. L. Cunningham, 57th Alabama, wounded.
Col. N. L. Nelson, 12th Louisiana, killed.

Featherston's Brigade.

Col. M. D. L. Stephens, 31st Mississippi, wounded.
Lieut. Col. S. M. Dyer, 3d Mississippi, wounded.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Cockrell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. F. M. Cockrell, wounded.
Col. H. A. Garland, 1st and 4th Missouri, killed.
Col. E. Gates, 1st and 3d Missouri, wounded.
Lieut. Col. W. F. Carter, 2d and 6th Missouri, wounded.
Capt. P. Canniff, 3d and 5th Missouri, killed.

Sears' Brigade.

Col. W. W. Witherspoon, 36th Mississippi, killed.
Col. T. N. Adaire, 4th Mississippi, wounded.
Maj. T. D. Magee, 46th Mississippi, wounded.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Quarles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Quarles, wounded.
Col. Isaac N. Hulme, 42d Tennessee, wounded.
Lieut. Col. T. M. Atkins, 49th Tennessee, wounded and captured.
Maj. S. C. Cooper, 46th Tennessee, wounded and captured.
Maj. S. L. Knox, 1st Alabama, wounded and captured.
Maj. J. E. McDonald, 55th Tennessee, killed.
Capt. James J. Rittenbury, 53d Tennessee, wounded and captured.

Cantey's Brigade.

Col. V. S. Murphey, 17th Alabama, missing.
Lieut. Col. J. S. Garvin, 26th Alabama, wounded.
Capt. A. V. Gardner, 29th Alabama, wounded.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Maj. J. C. Bratton, 9th Arkansas, wounded.

CHEATHAM'S CORPS.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, killed.

Granbury's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. B. Granbury, killed.
Lieut. Col. R. B. Young, 10th Texas, killed.
Maj. W. A. Taylor, 24th and 25th Texas Cavalry, missing.
Capt. J. W. Brown, 7th Texas, missing.
Capt. R. Fisher, 6th and 15th Texas, missing.
Capt. A. A. Cox, 5th Confederate, missing.

Lowrey's Brigade.

Col. W. H. H. Tison, 32d Mississippi, wounded.
Col. John Weir, 5th Mississippi, wounded.
Col. F. A. Ashford, 16th Alabama, killed.
Col. R. F. Crittenden, 33d Alabama, missing.
Lieut. Col. R. H. Abercrombie, 45th Alabama, wounded.

Govan's Brigade.

Maj. A. T. Meek, 2d and 24th Arkansas, killed.
Capt. M. P. Garrett, 1st and 15th Arkansas, killed.
Capt. M. H. Dixon, 3d Confederate, missing.

BROWN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. John C. Brown, wounded.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. R. Gist, killed.
Col. E. Capers, 24th South Carolina, wounded.
Maj. S. J. C. Dunlop, 46th Georgia, wounded.

Maney's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Carter, wounded.

Strahl's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. O. F. Strahl, killed.
Col. J. A. Wilson, 24th Tennessee, wounded.
Col. M. Magevney, jr., 154th Tennessee, wounded.
Lieut. Col. F. E. P. Stafford, 31st Tennessee, killed.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. W. Gordon, captured.

BATE'S DIVISION.

Jackson's Brigade.

Col. George A. Smith, 1st Confederate Georgia, killed.
Lieut. Col. A. S. Hamilton, 66th Georgia, wounded.

Finley's Brigade.

Lieut. Col. E. Badger, 1st Florida Cavalry and 4th Florida Infantry, wounded.

SUMMARY.

Rank of officer.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Captured.
Major-general	1	1		
Brigadier-general	4	5		1
Colonel	6	15	2	
Lieutenant-colonel	2	9		
Major	3	5	2	
Captain	2	3	4	
Total	18	38	8	1

No. 237.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army Corps, of operations November 2–December 17, 1864.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *January 30, 1865.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to offer the following as my official report of the operations of my corps during the offensive movement commencing at Palmetto Station, Ga., September 29, 1864:

It is impracticable now, in consequence of the movement of troops and my temporary absence from the army, to obtain detailed reports from my division commanders.*

* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 810.

My corps remained at Florence [from November 2] till November 20, when the army commenced moving for Tennessee, my command leading the advance, and marching in the direction of Columbia via Henryville and Mount Pleasant. I arrived in front of Columbia on the 26th, relieving Forrest's cavalry, then in position there, which had followed the enemy from Pulaski. The force of the enemy occupying Columbia was two corps. They confined themselves to their main works around the city, and their outposts and skirmishers were readily driven in.

On the night of the 27th the enemy evacuated Columbia and crossed Duck River. Stevenson's division, of my corps, entered the town before daylight. After crossing the enemy took a strong position on the opposite side of the river and intrenched, his skirmishers occupying rifle-pits 250 yards from the river. There was considerable skirmishing across the river during the day and some artillery firing, resulting in nothing of importance.

On the morning of the 29th Johnson's division, of my corps, was detached and ordered to report to the general commanding. I was directed to engage and occupy the enemy near Columbia, while the other two corps and Johnson's division would be crossed above and moved to the rear of the enemy in the direction of Spring Hill. The entire force of the enemy was in front of Columbia till about midday on the 29th, when one corps commenced moving off, the other remaining in position as long as they could be seen by us, or even till dark. I had several batteries of artillery put in position to drive the skirmishers of the enemy from the vicinity of the river-bank, and made a display of pontoons, running several of them down to the river under a heavy artillery and musketry fire. Having succeeded in putting a boat in the river, Pettus' brigade, of Stevenson's division, was thrown across, under the immediate direction of Major-General Stevenson, and made a most gallant charge on the rifle-pits of the enemy, driving a much superior force and capturing the pits. The bridge was at once laid down and the crossing commenced.

During the affair around Columbia the gallant and accomplished soldier, Col. R. F. Beckham, commanding the artillery regiment of my corps, was mortally wounded while industriously and fearlessly directing the artillery firing against the enemy. He was one of the truest and best officers in the service.

The enemy left my front about 2.30 a. m. on the morning of the 30th, and the pursuit was made as rapidly as was possible in the night time. The advance of Clayton's division arrived at Spring Hill about 9 a. m., when it was discovered that the enemy had made his escape, passing around that portion of the army in that vicinity. My corps, including Johnson's division, followed immediately after Cheatham's toward Franklin. I arrived near Franklin about 4 p. m. The commanding general was just about attacking the enemy with Stewart's and Cheatham's corps, and he directed me to place Johnson's division, and afterward Clayton's, in position to support the attack. Johnson moved in rear of Cheatham's corps; and finding that the battle was stubborn General Hood instructed me to go forward in person to communicate with General Cheatham, and if necessary to put Johnson's division in the fight. I met General Cheatham about dark, and was informed by him that assistance was needed at once. Johnson was at once moved forward to the attack, but owing to the darkness and want of information as to the locality his attack was not felt by the enemy till about one hour after dark. This division moved against the enemy's breastworks under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, gallantly driving the

enemy from portions of his line. The brigades of Sharp and Brantly (Mississippians) and of Deas (Alabamians) particularly distinguished themselves. Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors. Brantly was exposed to a severe enfilade fire. These noble brigades never faltered in this terrible night struggle.

Brigadier-General Manigault, commanding a brigade of Alabamians and South Carolinians, was severely wounded in this engagement while gallantly leading his troops to the fight, and of his two successors in command, Colonel Shaw was killed and Colonel Davis wounded. I have never seen greater evidences of gallantry than was displayed by this division, under command of that admirable and gallant soldier, Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson.

The enemy fought gallantly and obstinately at Franklin, and the position he held was, for infantry defense, one of the best I have ever seen.

The enemy evacuated Franklin hastily during the night of the 30th. My corps commenced the pursuit about 1 p. m. on December 1, and arrived near Nashville about 2 p. m. on the 2d. The enemy had then occupied the works around the city. My command was the center of the army in front of Nashville, Cheatham's corps being on my right and Stewart's on my left. Nothing of importance occurred till the 15th. The army was engaged in intrenching and strengthening its position. On the 15th the enemy moved out on our left, and a serious engagement was soon commenced. In my immediate front the enemy still kept up his skirmish line, though it was evident that his main force had been moved. My line was much extended, the greater part of my command being in single rank. About 12 m. I was instructed to assist Lieutenant-General Stewart, and I commenced withdrawing troops from my line to send to his support. I sent him Johnson's entire division, each brigade starting as it was disengaged from the works. A short time before sunset the enemy succeeded in turning General Stewart's position, and a part of my line was necessarily changed to conform to his new line. During the night Cheatham's corps was withdrawn from my right and moved to the extreme left of the army. The army then took position about one mile in rear of its original line, my corps being on the extreme right. I was instructed by the commanding general to cover and hold the Franklin pike—Clayton's division occupied my right, Stevenson's my center, and Johnson's my left. It was evident soon after daylight that a large force of the enemy was being concentrated in my front on the Franklin pike.

About 9 a. m. on the 16th the enemy, having placed a large number of guns in position, opened a terrible artillery fire on my line, principally on the Franklin pike. This lasted about two hours, when the enemy moved to the assault. They came up in several lines of battle. My men reserved their fire until they were within easy range, and then delivered it with terrible effect. The assault was easily repulsed. It was renewed, however, several times with spirit, but only to meet each time with a like result. They approached to within thirty yards of our line, and their loss was very severe. Their last assault was made about 3.30 p. m., when they were driven back in great disorder. The assaults were made principally in front of Holtzclaw's (Alabama), Gibson's (Louisiana), and Stovall's (Georgia) brigades, of Clayton's division, and Pettus' (Alabama) brigade, of Stevenson's division, and too much credit cannot be awarded Major-General Clayton and these gallant troops for their conspicuous and soldierly conduct.

The enemy made a considerable display of force on my extreme right during the day, evidently with the intention of attempting to turn our right flank. He made, however, but one feeble effort to use this force, when it was readily repulsed by Stovall's and Brantly's brigades, which had been moved to the right. Smith's division, of Cheatham's corps, reported to me about 2 p. m. to meet any attempt of the enemy to turn our right flank. It was put in position, but was not needed, and, by order of the commanding general, it started to Brentwood about 3.30 p. m.

The artillery fire of the enemy during the entire day was very heavy, and right nobly did the artillery of my corps, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hoxton, perform their duty. Courtney's battalion, under Captain Douglas, was in Johnson's front; Johnston's battalion was in Stevenson's front; and Eldridge's battalion, under Captain Turner, was in Clayton's front. The officers and men of the artillery behaved admirably. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this efficient arm of the service in the Army of Tennessee.

The troops of my entire line were in fine spirits and confident of success—so much so that the men could scarcely be prevented from leaving their trenches to follow the enemy on and near the Franklin pike; but suddenly all eyes were turned to the center of our line of battle near the Granny White pike, where it was evident the enemy had made an entrance, although but little firing had been heard in that direction. Our men were flying to the rear in the wildest confusion, and the enemy following with enthusiastic cheers. The enemy at once closed toward the gap in our line and commenced charging on the left division (Johnson's) of my corps, but were handsomely driven back. The enemy soon gained our rear, and was moving on my left flank, when my line gradually gave way. My troops left their line in some disorder, but were soon rallied and presented a good front to the enemy. It was a fortunate circumstance that the enemy was too much crippled to pursue us on the Franklin pike. The only pursuit made at that time was by a small force coming from the Granny White pike.

Having been informed by an aide of the general commanding that the enemy was near Brentwood, and that it was necessary to get beyond that point at once, everything was hastened to the rear. When Brentwood was passed the enemy was only half a mile from the Franklin pike, where Chalmers' cavalry was fighting them. Being charged with covering the retreat of the army, I remained in rear with Stevenson's and part of Clayton's division, and halted the rear guard about seven miles north of Franklin about 10 p. m. on the 16th.

Early on the morning of the 17th our cavalry was driven in in confusion by the enemy, who at once commenced a most vigorous pursuit, his cavalry charging at every opportunity and in the most daring manner. It was apparent that they were determined to make the retreat a rout if possible. Their boldness was soon checked by many of them being killed and captured by Pettus' (Alabama) and Stovall's (Georgia) brigades and Bledsoe's battery, under General Clayton. Several guidons were captured in one of their charges. I was soon compelled to withdraw rapidly toward Franklin, as the enemy was throwing a force in my rear from both the right and left of the pike on roads coming into the pike near Franklin and five miles in my rear. This force was checked by Brigadier-General Gibson with his brigade and a regiment of Buford's cavalry under Colonel Shacklett. The resistance which the enemy had met with early in the morning, and which materially checked his movement, enabled us to reach Franklin

with but little difficulty. Here the enemy appeared in considerable force and exhibited great boldness, but he was repulsed, and the crossing of the Harpeth River effected. I found that there was in the town of Franklin a large number of our own and of the enemy's wounded, and not wishing to subject them and the town to the fire of the enemy's artillery, the place was yielded with but little resistance. Some four or five hours were gained by checking the enemy one mile and a half south of Franklin and by the destruction of the trestle bridge over the Harpeth, which was effected by Captain Coleman, the engineer officer on my staff, and a party of pioneers, under a heavy fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. About 4 p. m. the enemy, having crossed a considerable force, commenced a bold and vigorous attack, charging with his cavalry on our flanks and pushing forward his lines in our front. A more persistent effort was never made to rout the rear guard of a retiring column. This desperate attack was kept up till long after dark, but gallantly did the rear guard—consisting of Pettus' (Alabama) and Cumming's (Georgia) brigades, the latter commanded by Colonel Watkins, of Stevenson's division, and under that gallant and meritorious officer Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson—repulse every attack. Brigadier-General Chalmers with his division of cavalry covered our flanks. The cavalry of the enemy succeeded in getting in Stevenson's rear, and attacked Major-General Clayton's division about dark, but they were handsomely repulsed, Gibson's and Stovall's brigades being principally engaged. Some four or five guidons were captured from the enemy during the evening. About 1 p. m. I was wounded while with the rear guard, but did not relinquish command of my corps till dark. Most of the details in conducting the retreat from that time were arranged and executed by Major-General Stevenson, to whom the army is much indebted for his skill and gallantry during the day.

I cannot close this report without alluding particularly to the conduct of the artillery of my corps on the 16th. Sixteen guns were lost on the lines. The greater portion of them were without horses, they having been disabled during the day. Many of the carriages were disabled also. The noble gunners, reluctant to leave their guns, fought the enemy in many instances till they were almost within reach of the guns.

Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson was captured on the 16th. Being on foot he was unable to make his escape from the enemy in consequence of an old wound. He held his line as long as it was practicable to do so. The Army of Tennessee has sustained no greater loss than that of this gallant and accomplished soldier.

To my division commanders—Stevenson, Johnson, and Clayton—I am indebted for the most valuable services; they were always zealous in discharge of their duties.

Although it is my desire to do so, I cannot now allude to the many conspicuous acts of gallantry exhibited by general, field, and company officers and by different commands; it is my intention to do so in future when detailed reports are received.

To the officers of my personal staff, and also of the corps staff, I am indebted for valuable services; they were always at their posts and ready to repond to the call of duty.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

Report of casualties in Johnson's division in battle of November 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Deas' brigade	13	101	5	119
Manigault's brigade	5	85	1	91
Sharp's brigade	30	81	9	120
Brantly's brigade	76	140	21	237
Total infantry	124	407	36	567
Artillery battalion	3	17	.....	20
Grand total	127	424	36	587

ED. JOHNSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 3, 1864.*

No. 238.

Report of Lieut. Col. Llewellyn Hoxton, C. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations December 10–17, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, LEE'S CORPS,
Columbus, February 1, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 10th of December (the day on which I assumed command), until the 17th of December, on which day you were wounded:

I found all of the guns of the corps in position on the line at Nashville except Marshall's battery, of Johnston's battalion, left in garrison at Columbia, and Fenner's battery, of Eldridge's battalion, which was at Murfreesborough with Palmer's brigade, reporting to Major-General Forrest. I had, therefore, twenty-eight guns in position on the corps line on the 15th of December, none of which were engaged until evening, when a few rounds were fired by Courtney's battalion from the temporary line to which we had retired. During the night all of my guns were removed to the new line and placed in position early in the morning—Courtney's battalion of twelve guns were massed about the center of General Ed. Johnson's line; Eldridge's battalion of eight guns occupied position on the hill to the right of the Franklin pike on General Clayton's line; and six guns of Johnston's battalion were in position on General Stevenson's line; two guns of his battalion were held in reserve in accordance with your orders. Courtney's battalion opened upon the enemy's skirmishers as soon as they came in view, and in return received a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, which killed and crippled many of their horses. Orders were received by me and given to my battalions not to fire except on lines of battle or well-defined bodies of men, and consequently my batteries did little firing after 9 o'clock, except when the enemy charged the lines of Generals Stevenson and Clayton, when Johnston's battalion and Eldridge's battalion (the latter commanded by Captain Fenner) did

most splendid execution upon them with canister, killing and wounding large numbers. During the whole day the batteries were subjected to a terrible artillery fire, which destroyed a large number of horses in the best cover I could obtain, and exploded two limber chests. When the lines were abandoned every effort was made by my officers and men to save their guns, and although left without infantry support, with the enemy almost upon them, they succeeded in almost every instance in limbering up, and then had so many horses shot down as to be unable to haul their guns through the heavy soil to the pike. I lost in the lines the following guns, 16 in all:

Courtney's battalion:	
Dent's battery	4
Douglas' battery	1
Garrity's battery	2
Johnston's battalion:	
Rowan's battery	4
Corput's battery	1
Eldridge's battalion:	
Stanford's battery	4

I also lost some caissons. The horses which were unhurt were mostly saved. The twelve guns saved from the lines were immediately placed in position and used with good effect in protecting the retreat of the army.

On the morning of the 17th I was ordered to leave the five guns of Courtney's battalion with General Stevenson, who was conducting the rear guard. During the day the enemy's cavalry dashed into our lines on the pike, between the divisions of Generals Stevenson and Clayton, and captured the three guns of Douglas' battery. They destroyed the harness and had to cut down the guns, and when we recaptured them we could not carry them off and were compelled to abandon them. Three of the guns of Fenner's battery were subsequently abandoned by order of General Forrest, he finding it impossible to save them; and two guns of McKenzie's battery, which had been ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Stewart, were left by him on the other side of Duck River and abandoned, as the pontoon bridge was taken up, the commanding officer having been previously refused permission to cross; this, however, was after you had relinquished command.

I regret that it is out of my power to furnish a list of casualties, none having been previously called for, and two of my battalions having been ordered away. My loss was small, however, except in Stanford's battery, which lost 12 men killed and wounded.

Captain Rowan, a good and gallant officer, was killed by a shell on the morning of the 16th.

In conclusion, I would say that the officers and men of my command exhibited the greatest coolness and gallantry during the fight and subsequent retreat; that they did all in their power to save their guns; and that they feel most keenly the misfortune which has disarmed them at a moment so perilous for their country, and ask your earnest intercession to place them again in the field at an early day.

Very respectfully,

L. HOXTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE.

No. 239.

Report of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations September 29–December 17, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
In the Field, January 20, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division during the recent campaign in Tennessee:

The march from Palmetto to the front of Columbia was without incident worthy of mention, except perhaps the demonstration upon Resaca, Ga., in which my command acted with spirit in the skirmishing which resulted in driving the enemy within their works. My loss was numerically insignificant at this point, but among the killed was numbered the gallant soldier and genial gentleman, Col. F. K. Beck, Twenty-third Alabama Regiment. By his fall my division lost a chivalrous soldier and his native State one of her worthiest sons.

Upon our arrival in front of Columbia my position in line was assigned from the right of Mount Pleasant pike, the front of the division in line of battle. The investment was characterized by nothing of interest as far as my division was concerned. A desultory skirmish fire was kept up most of the time. My losses here were few.

On the night of the 27th of November my scouts reported that there were indications that the enemy were evacuating Columbia. I immediately increased the number of scouts, and about an hour before day sent forward the Eighteenth and Third Tennessee Regiments (consolidated), under the command of Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler. He found the reports of the scouts to be correct, and occupied the town without opposition. I then moved forward my division, except Cumming's brigade (commanded in the campaign by Col. E. P. Watkins, Fifty-sixth Georgia), which, by General Lee's order, was sent down the river to press those of the enemy who had taken that route, and endeavor to save the railroad bridge, which, however, had been fired before their arrival. In the fort at Columbia we secured a large amount of howitzer and small-arm ammunition and two siege howitzers. Colonel Butler had, immediately upon gaining possession of the town, sent a force to the ford of Duck River. The enemy's skirmishers were found to be in large force on the opposite bank, and the enemy in position behind works about three-quarters of a mile from the river. He immediately moved down his command and skirmished with them briskly. The Sixtieth North Carolina, coming up soon after, was sent farther up the bank of the river to a point from which they obtained a flanking fire upon the enemy. This drove them back from the immediate bank of the river. Orders were soon after received to discontinue the skirmishing.

On the night of that day General Hood, with Cheatham's and Stewart's corps and Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, crossed Duck River some miles above Columbia and pushed for the enemy's rear, leaving General Lee with Clayton's and my divisions to occupy the enemy in front until he should have reached his position, then to force a crossing of the river and attack the enemy as he attempted to extricate himself. The greater part of the next day was spent in preparations for this movement. The bank of the river was quite steep on the side held by the enemy. A pontoon boat in charge of Captain Ramsey, engineer, was taken down the river, under a galling fire, launched, and could then, under the cover of our artillery and skirmish fire, be used without much exposure in ferrying our troops. This was done with practicable rapid-

ity, the troops as they crossed forming under the cover of the steep bank to which I have alluded. About an hour before sunset I had succeeded in crossing three regiments of Pettus' brigade, Brigadier-General Pettus in command. The Twentieth Alabama Regiment (Col. J. M. Dedman), of his brigade, had previously been sent up the bank of the river to obtain a flanking fire upon the enemy, and the Thirtieth Alabama (Lieut. Col. J. K. Elliott) was retained on the Columbia side to cover the ford in case of my failure. Everything being made ready I directed General Pettus to advance, and his command dashed forward at the word, driving the [enemy] before them by a charge which elicited the warmest admiration of all who witnessed it. Their loss was slight; that of the enemy so considerable that to explain the affair the commander of the enemy saw fit to attribute to an entire division an attack made by three of its regiments. Having driven the enemy within their main line General Pettus halted, selected a position to prevent the enemy from interrupting the laying of the pontoons, and was subsequently re-enforced by the rest of his brigade and by Holtzclaw's brigade, of Clayton's division. The pontoon bridge was then laid with all practicable expedition.

During this night General Pettus reported that the enemy was retiring and he following with his skirmishers. This was as anticipated, and orders had already been given by General Lee to have everything in readiness to move, coupled with the statement that General Hood had advised him that he was between the enemy and Nashville, near Spring Hill. At daybreak I put my division in motion in rear of Clayton's. Upon arriving at Spring Hill we were informed that from some cause, which has not been explained, the enemy had been suffered to pass unattacked along the road commanded by the troops which the commanding general took with him. We were then ordered to push on to Franklin. My division was halted about dark in three miles of that place, and took no part in the battle. During the night this division was put in position preparatory to an assault which it was announced was to be made by the entire army at daybreak. The enemy, however, evacuated the town before the hour for the assault. We then advanced to within a few miles of Nashville and threw up a line of works, my position being on the right and left of the Franklin pike. Several new lines were built, but my position with regard to this pike remained unchanged.

Until the opening of the battles around Nashville nothing of interest transpired in my command, except the part taken by my skirmishers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. B. Bibb, Twenty-third Alabama, in a demonstration made by Lee's corps. The enemy's skirmishers were driven by a greatly inferior force from all of their intrenched positions. My skirmishers were handsomely handled, and did their work with a dash and gallantry which deserve praise. Just before this demonstration Palmer's brigade (consolidated from Brown's and Reynolds' old brigades) was detached and ordered to report to Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, in front of Murfreesborough. It remained so detached from this division until it reached Bear Creek, on this side of Barton Station.

On the 15th of December the battle in front of Nashville opened. Except some unimportant skirmishing, my division took no part in that day's fight, although its position was frequently shifted and the line greatly attenuated to fill vacancies in the works, caused by the withdrawal of the troops.

On the next day the enemy advanced early in heavy force in front of the new line which we had constructed late the previous night, my

division extending its entire length, part of it in two and part in one thin rank, from a short distance to the left of the Franklin pike. The skirmishers of the right of Lee's corps (Clayton's) and mine maintained their position so well, though in small force, that in their subsequent accounts the enemy have seen fit to magnify their affair with them into a desperate assault by two corps upon our first line, which was finally successful, but attended with heavy loss. Soon afterward their forces advanced to the assault, principally upon a part of General Clayton's line and upon Pettus' brigade, of my division, exposing in their assault upon Pettus their flank to a fire from Cumming's brigade. Their success the previous day had emboldened them, and they rushed forward with great spirit, only to be driven back with dreadful slaughter. Finding at last that they could make no impression upon our lines, they relinquished their attempt and contented themselves with keeping up an incessant fire of small-arms at long-range and an artillery fire which I have never seen surpassed for heaviness, continuance, and accuracy. This state of things continued until evening, doing, however, but little damage, my men keeping closely in the trenches and perfectly cool and confident. Toward evening General Lee sent me information that things were going badly on the left, and that it might be necessary to retire under cover of the approaching night. I at once hurried off orders for the artillery horses, which had been removed some distance to the rear to protect them from the fire of the enemy's artillery, under which they could not have lived half an hour, to be brought up. (It was proper to observe that about the middle of the day mist and rain arose, which entirely prevented my seeing anything that was going on beyond my own line.) The messengers had hardly gone for the horses before the break, which, commencing some distance beyond the left of Lee's corps, extended to my line. Seeing it, the men on my left commenced leaving the works, but at the call of their officers returned at once and held the line until the enemy were in fifty steps of them on their flank and pouring a fire into them from the flank and rear. When the true situation of affairs became apparent, and it was evident that the whole army, with the exception of my division and Clayton's, had been broken and scattered, the order for their withdrawal was given, an effort being made to deploy skirmishers from my left brigade at right angles to the works to cover, in some measure, the movement. Amid the indescribable confusion of other troops, and with the enemy pouring in their fire upon their flanks and from the front—having rushed toward the break and then forward when they perceived that the troops on my left had broken—it was impossible to withdraw the command in order, and it became considerably broken and confused. Many of them were unable to get out of the ditches in time and were captured. All this happened in as short a time as it has taken to describe it. The artillery horses of Rowan's battery, on the left of my line, could not be brought up in time, and one of the guns of Corput's battery was lost by being driven at full speed against a tree and the carriage broken. The different brigade and regimental commanders had sent off their horses, there being no protection for them near the breast-works, and, being thus unable to move about more rapidly than the men, were prevented from reforming their commands as quickly as could have been desired and extricating them from the throng of panic-stricken stragglers from other commands who crowded the road. This was done at last, and the line of march taken up for Franklin. On the way I received orders from General Lee to leave Pettus' brigade at Hollow Tree Gap to assist in bringing up

the rear, and to proceed with Cumming's brigade and bivouac near the battle-field at Franklin, leaving guard upon the road to stop the stragglers of the army.

The next morning, by General Lee's order, I returned with Cumming's brigade to Franklin, and was there joined by General Pettus with his brigade, which had that morning, before reaching Franklin, captured a stand of colors. Soon after crossing the Harpeth Lieutenant-General Lee was wounded. When about three miles from Franklin General Lee moved off with the rest of the corps, and directed me to take command of the cavalry commanded by Brigadier-General Chalmers, which, with my division, was to constitute the rear guard. The enemy did not press us heavily until we arrived near Johnson's house, five or six miles north of Spring Hill. Here I formed my line, having about 700 infantry, with the cavalry on my flanks. The enemy advanced rapidly upon me, attacking me in front. I found it impossible to control the cavalry and, with the exception of a small force on the left, for a short time, to get them into action. I may as well state that at this point, as soon as the enemy engaged us heavily, the cavalry retired in disorder, leaving my small command to their fate. The enemy, perceiving the shortness of my line, at once threw a force around my left flank and opened fire upon it and its rear. This was a critical moment, and I felt great anxiety as to its effect upon my men, who, few in numbers, had just had the shameful example of the cavalry added to the terrible trial of the day before. I at once ordered Colonel Watkins to prepare to retire fighting by the flank, and General Pettus to move in line of battle to the rear, with a regiment thrown at right angles to his flank, thus forming three sides of a square. Watkins drove the enemy in his front in confusion, moved, at the order which was given in the instant of success, by the flank and charged those on his flank, drove them also. I halted again in about half a mile, formed a line upon each side of the pike—Pettus on the right, Watkins on the left, each with a regiment formed on his flank perpendicularly to his line to the rear—and having made these dispositions moved again to the rear. The enemy soon enveloped us in front, flank, and rear, but my gallant men under all their charges never faltered, never suffered their formation to be broken for an instant, and thus we moved, driving our way through them, fighting constantly, until within a short distance of Spring Hill, where we found that Major-General Clayton, hearing of our situation, had turned and moved back to our assistance. Here I halted for a time, and Holtzclaw's brigade, of Clayton's division, was formed upon Watkins' left flank in the manner which I have described. While here the enemy made several attacks and opened upon us with artillery but were readily repulsed. This was some time after dark. We finally moved off, and after marching about a mile farther, finding that the enemy had evidently become disheartened and abandoned his attacks, I placed the whole command again upon the pike and marched in the ordinary manner until I reached the bivouac of the remainder of the corps. I desire here to record my acknowledgments to the officers and men of General Holtzclaw's brigade, commanded on the occasion by Colonel Jones, for the timely aid which they so gallantly afforded. Lieutenant-General Lee was pleased to acknowledge, in grateful and complimentary terms, the services of my division upon this occasion, and I make no vain boast when I, too, thank them for their conduct, and declare that never did a command in so perilous a position extricate itself by the force of more admirable coolness, determination, and unflinching gallantry. On that night I was directed by Lieutenant-General Lee to assume command of his corps during his disability.

I am greatly indebted to my staff—Maj. J. J. Reeve, assistant adjutant-general; Surg. H. M. Compton, medical director; Maj. J. E. McElrath, assistant quartermaster; Maj. J. H. F. Mayo, assistant commissary of subsistence; Maj. H. M. Mathews, ordnance officer; Capt. G. D. Wise, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Charles Vidor, assistant quartermaster; Lieut. H. T. Botts, aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. A. Hayward, aide-de-camp; also Capt. W. H. Sikes, Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, and Lieut. W. E. McElwee, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, temporarily on duty at my headquarters—for their most efficient and valuable services, and for their untiring efforts to assist me during this arduous and trying campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lee's Corps.

No. 240.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry D. Clayton, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations November 20–December 27, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS CLAYTON'S DIVISION,
In the Field, February 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following, being a report of the operations of this division in the campaign north of the Tennessee River, embracing a period from the 20th of November to the 27th of December:

On the 20th of November the line of march was taken up from Florence, Ala., in the direction of Nashville. The division reached Columbia on the 27th without incident worthy of mention, except the usual bad roads and bad weather incident to the season of the year. Here the enemy, having massed his forces from Pulaski and other neighboring points, was found strongly intrenched.

On the 29th, the enemy having withdrawn across Duck River, the balance of the army was moved to the right, leaving Stevenson's division and my own to confront him at this point. Preparations were made for crossing the river, which was accomplished on the evening of the 29th and the morning of the 30th of November. Moving rapidly up the road to Franklin we came up with the balance of the army at Spring Hill, and all soon moved on to Franklin, which was reached late in the afternoon of that day. We found that bloody and disastrous engagement begun, and were put in position to attack, but night mercifully interposed to save us from the terrible scourge which our brave companions had suffered.

On the following morning this division, being in front, resumed the march to Nashville, where it arrived in front of the enemy's works on the 1st of December, and, driving in his vedettes, took position, which was established as line of battle of the whole army. From this time until the morning of the 15th was spent in almost incessant work upon lines of intrenchments, of which four were constructed by this division.

Upon the morning of the 15th the engagement was begun by the enemy, who attacked the extreme right and left of the army and demonstrated along my front. It becoming necessary to send re-enforce-

ments to the left, my line was extended in that direction until Stovall's and Holtzclaw's brigades were deployed to cover the whole front occupied by the corps in the morning, and Gibson's brigade, which was upon the left, was taken out of the trenches and thrown back perpendicularly to check the advance of the enemy, who was sweeping down the lines from the left. This maneuver and night stopped the farther progress of the enemy. About midnight this division was moved back and took position on what is known as the Overton Hill, four miles from the city, upon the extreme right of the army, conforming to the position already taken by the left. Here breast-works were constructed.

The enemy made their appearance early on the morning of the 16th, and soon developed along our whole line. Having placed several batteries in position along my front with concentrated fire upon the Overton Hill, which was mainly occupied by Stovall's brigade, the enemy opened a terrible fire, which did considerable damage to that brigade and very materially injured Stanford's battery, which was in position on the left of Stovall's and right of Holtzclaw's brigades. At 1 p. m. the enemy, having driven in the skirmish line, made a vigorous assault upon portions of Gibson's and Holtzclaw's brigades, which was subsequently renewed twice along my whole front, except the extreme right of Stovall's brigade. One of these charges was made by negro troops. In these assaults the enemy suffered great slaughter, their loss being estimated at 1,500 or 2,000 killed and wounded. It was with difficulty that the enthusiasm of the troops could be repressed so as to keep them from going over the works in pursuit of the enemy. Five color-bearers with their colors were shot down in a few steps of the works, one of which, having inscribed on its folds "Eighteenth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry; presented by the colored ladies of Murfreesborough," was brought in. About 4 p. m., while the division was thus in the highest state of enthusiasm, I received a message from the lieutenant-general commanding corps, through Lieutenant Hunter, aide-de-camp, that he would expect me to bring off my division in order. I inquired when, what was going on upon the left, and whether I should do so at once, but could get no information. I turned to a staff officer and directed the batteries to be ready to limber up, and ordered Brigadier-General Stovall, who was standing by, to be in readiness to move out in order, but to wait until I could make an effort to bring off Stanford's battery. I then saw the troops on my left flying in disorder, and it having been reported to me that Stanford's battery was so disabled as to make it impossible to bring it off, I ordered the Eufaula Light Artillery to withdraw, and so soon as it had begun to move directed the same orders to be given to the several brigade commanders. The whole army—except this division, Pettus' brigade, of Stevenson's division, and the Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment, of Cumming's brigade, also of Stevenson's division, which had a short time before been sent to me as a support and held in reserve—was then in complete rout. Some confusion existed even in these commands, though scarcely perceptible in Stovall's brigade and the Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment, above referred to, which latter deserves great credit for the manner in which it responded to my appeal to halt and check the advance of the enemy's skirmish line, which had then reached the top of the hill. Having gone about half a mile I found the Eufaula Light Artillery about to move off from a position in which it had been halted. Halting the Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment as a support to the battery, I ordered it to continue the firing. Sending my staff to halt the division, and Lieutenant Jones, aide-de-camp, especially to Brigadier-General

Stovall to halt his brigade and put it in position, I soon after ordered the battery and regiment supporting it to withdraw, and rode off to take command of the division. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men of this battery for the coolness and deliberation with which they managed their guns under these trying circumstances. Upon coming up with the division, being unable to find Brigadier-General Stovall, I ordered Col. A. Johnson, the senior colonel, to take the command and halt it in a position which I indicated. In a few moments the whole division and Pettus' brigade were in line. This occurred in about one mile of the breast-works. Night soon coming on, Holtzclaw's brigade was placed across the road, with skirmishers in front, and the balance of the command moved off toward Franklin. About 2 o'clock at night it was halted seven miles from Franklin and bivouacked until 5 o'clock. Daylight on the morning of the 17th found us in position at Hollow Tree Gap, five miles from Franklin, Stovall's brigade and a section of Bledsoe's battery being upon the right and Pettus' brigade upon the left of the road, and the other two brigades in rear. About 8 a. m. the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, driving in our own cavalry in a most shameful manner, a few pursuing them even through the line of infantry and cutting with their sabers right and left. A few shots from the infantry, however, drove them back, with the loss of a stand of colors. About 9 a. m. they again advanced upon this position, when we succeeded in capturing about 100 men, with their horses, and another stand of colors. At about 10 a. m. we were withdrawn from this position and crossed Harpeth River a few miles from this place. After some slight skirmishing we were relieved by Major-General Stevenson's division. For the particulars of the capture of seventy-five officers and men of Holtzclaw's brigade, and a like number from Gibson's brigade, I refer to the reports of their respective brigade commanders. For this occurrence I think no one to blame but our cavalry, who, all the day long, behaved in a most cowardly manner. It is proper, however, that I should make one bright exception to this general remark: I refer to the case of Colonel Falconnet, commanding a brigade, who, when about to cross the Harpeth River, seeing the enemy charging upon Gibson's brigade, drew his revolver, and gathering less than 100 brave followers, dashed upon the enemy, more than twenty times his number. After having been relieved, as above stated, by General Stevenson, the division was moved on slowly, halting occasionally so as to keep within a short distance of his command. Six miles south of Franklin, the division being at a halt in the road, I learned that the enemy were moving around General Stevenson. I immediately placed my command across the road, Stovall's brigade, Col. R. J. Henderson commanding, on the right, Gibson's in the center, and Holtzclaw's, Col. Bushrod Jones commanding, upon the left. Hearing considerable firing in the rear I ordered Colonel Jones to move Holtzclaw's brigade forward in line of battle, keeping his right resting on the pike, so as to render any assistance that might be necessary to General Stevenson. Having given some general instructions to General Gibson as to keeping out skirmishers and scouts, I directed him to take command of the two brigades, and with my staff rode up the pike to communicate with General Stevenson. Upon coming up with Colonel Jones I learned that the enemy in large force was forming upon his left as if for the purpose of charging. I then rode forward and informed General Pettus, whose brigade was near by, of the disposition I had made for his support, and started back to where I had left General Gibson with the two brigades;

when in about 100 yards of the left of General Gibson's command, which rested upon the pike, I saw a column of cavalry moving obliquely and just entering the road a few paces in my front. An infantry soldier of my command, recognizing me (it being then quite dark), ran up to me and whispered, "They are Yankees." Turning my horse to the left, so as to avoid them, I moved rapidly to the right of General Gibson's line, and after narrowly escaping being killed by several shots fired at me through mistake, I communicated the information to General Gibson, who promptly wheeled his brigade to the left and delivered a volley which scattered the enemy, killing many of them. I then, at the suggestion of General Gibson, moved back these two brigades behind a fence, in order to better resist a charge and also for greater security against firing into our own men. This position was scarcely taken when the enemy again began to move from the left upon the pike in our immediate front. Demanding to know who they were, I was promptly answered, "Federal troops," which was replied to by a volley, killing several and again driving them off, leaving a stand of colors, which was secured. The enemy having finally retired and the firing having ceased, I communicated my intentions to General Stevenson and moved off my command.

In this affair, so trying to both officers and men, all behaved in the best possible manner. While I cheerfully concede all that is due to General Stevenson's division in checking the advance of the enemy and thus helping to save the army, without entering into anything further than the above brief recital of facts, I believe it is not claiming too much to say that this division, by preventing the enemy from massing in his rear, saved that division.

I tender to Brigadier-General Gibson especially my cordial thanks for the part performed by him on this occasion, and also to Colonels Henderson and Jones, of whose brigade commanders I may say, without reflecting upon them, that their commands lost nothing by their absence on this trying occasion.

After moving back a few miles the division bivouacked for the night and resumed the march on the following day for the Tennessee River, which it reached at Bainbridge on the 25th of December, after a most painful march, characterized by more suffering than it had ever before been my misfortune to witness.

H. D. CLAYTON,
Major-General.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 241.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations November 20–December 27, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS STOVALL'S BRIGADE,
Tupelo, Miss., January 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade on the north side of the Tennessee River:

Uninterruptedly I marched from Florence, Ala., to Columbia, Tenn., and remained encamped in its vicinity until the morning of the 30th of

November. The enemy having evacuated the place the night before, early on that morning I crossed Duck River and commenced the line of march for Franklin, Tenn. Owing to the length of the march on the eventful day of the battle of Franklin, the division to which my brigade was attached did not arrive in time to enter the conflict. Thrown forward, however, in advance of the other two brigades of the division to relieve some of the troops which had been engaged, I occupied the enemy's first line of works. While in this position I lost 1 officer killed and 2 or 3 men wounded. I remained here until about 9 o'clock the next morning, when I was ordered into the town of Franklin to guard it. Subsequently I was removed into camp, where I remained for a short time, when I resumed the line of march toward Nashville on the Franklin and Nashville pike.

On the 2d of December I went into line of battle on Overton's Hill, in front of Nashville, when, after moving twice, I finally located on the one which I occupied until the army was retired on the night of the 15th of December. About 12 p. m. I took position near the same line from which I moved forward on the 2d instant. Notwithstanding my men had been up all night, they were placed in that position of the line previously occupied, upon which no work had been done, consequently they had no time for rest, and, in fact, were engaged upon the fortifications when the action commenced.

About 9 a. m. on the 16th the enemy planted a battery which completely enfiladed my entire front. During the whole day I was therefore subjected to a fire of artillery, both direct and on my left, quite as severe as any to which I have ever been exposed. Between 2 and 3 o'clock my line was assaulted by the enemy, and notwithstanding the works, but frail at best, had been demolished in several places, the men stood true to their colors, and with a persistency and gallantry that could not have been excelled, poured a deadly fire into the enemy's ranks, which resulted in their successful repulse. Between 3 and 4 o'clock I was informed the entire left had given way, and was ordered to remain in position and await instructions. After waiting some little time, and not receiving any orders, seeing the imminent danger of capture to which my command was subjected, it being on the extreme right of the army, I took the responsibility of moving off. This was not done, however, I should, perhaps, state, until the whole army had given way and I left alone and unsupported, with the entire force of the enemy closing in upon me. It is with peculiar pleasure that I am enabled to chronicle the fact that not a man of my brigade, so far as I could see, left the works without orders, and that I was able to march them out in good order and save the battery which I supported. Not until the men saw fleeing before them the whole army did my brigade exhibit any evidences of panic; and though something of the kind was manifested for a short while, they collected promptly and were of the number that covered for two days the retreat consequent upon this great disaster.

During the day following I was engaged frequently with the enemy's cavalry, and on every occasion successfully repulsed them. In one charge my command captured between 75 and 100 prisoners, 1 stand of colors, with many horses, saddles, bridles, and such other things as constituted the outfit of a Federal cavalryman.

While my loss was comparatively slight, it is with painful regret that I am obliged to record the death of Lieut. H. M. Wylie, adjutant of the Forty-second Georgia Regiment, and at the time acting on my staff. Conspicuous for gallantry as a soldier, efficiency as an officer, urbanity

as a gentleman, the loss is no less to the service than to the friends who survive him. He fell, where the brave always fall, at his post, in the manful discharge of his duty.

Respectfully submitted.

M. A. STOVALL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 242.

Report of Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations December 15–17, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BRIGADE,
Near Tupelo, Miss., January 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, to submit the following report of operations before Nashville and along the line of our march to Columbia:

About 2 o'clock on the 15th of December I was directed by Lieutenant-General Lee to move my brigade to the extreme left of his corps and to deploy it in one rank, so as to cover as much space as possible. A little while before sunset the troops in line at right angles to the line in which I was posted—a line extending along the left flank of the army—gave way, and soon those immediately upon my left fell back, the whole moving rapidly in some confusion to the rear. The enemy advanced, and seeing that my left flank was exposed and likely to be involved, I withdrew my brigade from the trenches and formed a line of battle at right angles to them, my right resting upon them. I also threw forward a strong line of skirmishers under Lieut. A. T. Martin, who at once attacked the enemy, but he showed no disposition to advance. By this time it was twilight, and in a few minutes night closed operations.

The next day, the line having been retired about two and a half miles, my skirmishers were attacked early in the morning, but not ordered in until near 1 o'clock, when it was discovered that preparations were being made to charge us in force. The enemy assaulted my brigade either with one large or two small brigades, and after several attempts only came up to within seventy-five yards, and remaining there a few minutes broke and fled. We killed and wounded a great many for the time they were under fire and the force engaged. I estimate his loss at 200 killed and from 700 to 900 wounded. Observing just before sundown troops and ambulances passing into the Franklin turnpike from the left, and double-quicking toward the rear, I at once dispatched my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Cartwright Eustis, to say to Brigadier-General Pettus that I would co-operate with him in any plan to arrest the progress of the enemy, who had evidently broken the line somewhere to his left. Scarcely had my aide reached me and informed me of the intentions of General Pettus, when the enemy was observed already upon our rear and our troops upon all sides breaking and striving to reach the line of retreat, which was nearly covered. I had ordered Lieut. Col. R. H. Lindsay, commanding Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers, to get ready to deploy his regiment as skirmishers along the trenches, while I withdrew the brigade and attempted to

arrest the enemy, but at this time confusion prevailed over everything. Arriving at the woods in front of Colonel Overton's I formed a line, as again directed by Lieutenant-General Lee, and moving back half a mile farther Major-General Clayton reformed his division, and we continued the retreat until we reached Hollow Tree Gap, where we bivouacked.

Early the next morning I was sent as a reserve near the hotel, 600 yards in rear of the gap. While there, in accordance with an order from division headquarters, I sent Col. S. E. Hunter, with the greater part of the Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana Volunteers, and my inspector-general to report to Major-General Clayton. He was placed on picket in a gap in rear of the division, by order of Lieutenant-General Lee, and while being posted there I moved the balance of my brigade to attack the enemy, who was approaching the road between us and Franklin. I drove him back very easily, and was moving to the road again, when I was informed by a staff officer of Lieutenant-General Lee (Lieutenant Farish) that Colonel Hunter and his detachment had been captured. I was again placed in position in an earth-work 1,000 yards from Harpeth River, and before any instructions reached me our cavalry stampeded. The enemy, 5,000 strong, charged in three columns, with squadrons covering the intervening ground and connecting them—one in front, one in rear upon the left flank, and one in rear upon the right flank. I found a section of artillery upon the road and a part of a regiment of infantry under Colonel Hunley. I had the section to open upon the enemy, but it had no effect except to increase the speed of his flanking columns, and made no impression upon that one advancing directly upon our front. After firing ten rounds, with no better effect, I ordered the officer (I do not know his name) to move his pieces to the rear. I also directed Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, commanding Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers, upon my extreme right, to deploy his regiment as skirmishers in retreat, and Colonel Campbell and Major Flournoy, with the First, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth (in all, about 250 muskets), to move to the rear and to fight as they went. I also directed Colonel Hunley to deploy his men as skirmishers. The cavalry of the enemy charged all around us. Colonel Campbell broke up, by a well-delivered fire, the column charging down the road, and thus gave time to the section of artillery to cross the river. The enemy came up within less than 100 yards of the section and fired his revolvers at those about it. My command fought its way to the river, entirely surrounded, with a loss of 10 killed, 25 wounded, and 5 captured. We continued to make dispositions against this cavalry, under orders of Major-General Clayton, without being engaged, until near sunset, when he again charged, coming from the left, and wheeled into and down the road just where my left flank rested upon it. I immediately changed front upon the left regiment, and ordered Colonel Henderson (Forty-second Georgia), temporarily in charge of Stovall's brigade, upon my right, to face by the rear rank and wheel to the right, so as to cover the road. A few well-directed volleys cut the charging column, and a part of two regiments continued down the road, while the rest fell back into the woods. Major-General Clayton, coming from the front, where he had gone to superintend the advance of Holtzclaw's brigade, then came up and made dispositions which resulted in the defeat of this body of cavalry, the killing of many, and the capture of colors and prisoners. My command was not again engaged.

I trust my officers and men behaved themselves, under all circumstances, in a way to entitle them to the confidence of my superior officers.

Colonel Hunter, Fourth Louisiana Volunteers; Major Picolet, commanding Thirtieth; Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Colonel Campbell, and Major Flournoy—all gave every assistance and conducted their parts with skill and courage.

I would particularly commend Lieut. A. T. Martin, commanding battalion of sharpshooters, for his conspicuous gallantry and skill, and regret to say he was wounded and captured when quitting the trenches.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, while temporarily in command of my brigade, displayed fine qualities as an officer, and Colonel Henderson was conspicuous for his efficiency and bravery, while for a short time in command of Stovall's brigade, under trying circumstances.

I would again commend Capt. A. L. Stuart, acting inspector-general, for his courage, judgment, and promptness. I regret to say that he was severely wounded. Capt. H. H. Bein, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. G. Norton, acting assistant adjutant-general, were always prompt, efficient, and gallant, and especially so was Lieut. C. Eustis, my aide-de-camp. Capt. J. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, and Maj. W. V. Crouch, commissary of subsistence, have discharged their duties throughout with fidelity and intelligence.

I have to announce and to deplore the death of Capt. C. W. Cushman, Thirtieth Louisiana Volunteers, who was killed at the trenches. He was a brave, intelligent, and efficient officer. Nor less zealous and worthy were Lieut. J. J. Cawthon, Nineteenth Louisiana Volunteers, and Lieut. C. Miller, Twentieth Louisiana Volunteers, who likewise fell in the discharge of their duties.

The annexed paper* (marked "A") contains a list of casualties.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. L. GIBSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 243.

Report of Brig. Gen. James T. Holtzclaw, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations November 20–December 27, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS HOLTZCLAW'S BRIGADE,
Near Tupelo, Miss., January 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade north of the Tennessee River:

The brigade left Florence with the division on the 20th of November, and arrived in front of Columbia on the morning of the 27th; went into position and skirmished with the enemy late in the afternoon, but without any result. On the 29th, the enemy having withdrawn from the town, I crossed Duck River at 10 o'clock at night and formed on the brigade of General Pettus, which had effected a lodgment during the day. I had worked the remainder of the night intrenching within 100 yards of the enemy's skirmish line. At 4 a. m. the enemy withdrew, closely pursued by my skirmish line, under Major H. I. Thornton, who succeeded in capturing about forty prisoners from their rear guard. At daylight I moved forward with the division in pursuit of the enemy, believing and hoping that he would be forced to a general engagement while en route to Franklin. My command, notwithstanding it had worked all night without a moment for repose, moved forward

* Not found.

with great alacrity and marched the twenty-four miles to Franklin by 4.30 p. m., not a straggler falling from the ranks. At sundown I moved forward with the remainder of the division to support a line of General Cheatham's corps then hotly engaged with the enemy, intrenched around the town of Franklin, halting just beyond musket range. I remained in line until 4 a. m., when I moved into the town of Franklin, where I remained till 1 p. m. guarding stores and prisoners, moving at that hour with the command en route for Nashville. I arrived in front of the enemy on the 1st of December, my brigade in advance of the army. Driving in the skirmish line of the enemy, I established myself in position, which the next day became the line for the corps. The next twelve days were spent in intrenching and strengthening the position, which was made impregnable. I organized an efficient corps of shoemakers, finding no difficulty in procuring leather in the surrounding country—would have soon been able to supply all the wants of my command in this respect.

On the 12th of December the skirmish line in my front, without difficulty, drove in the enemy's line to their main works and established our line half a mile in advance. My loss was one man in this affair.

On the morning of the 15th of December the unusual activity of the enemy had the whole command under arms, demonstrating on the extreme right. He attacked late in the day in force on the left. The line gradually contracting to repel the attack, my line became extended three-quarters of a mile. About sundown I closed my line on its extreme left to repel a threatened attack of the enemy. He, however, made no advance, contenting himself with a spirited shelling, mostly under the protection of works. My command sustained no loss. At night the army dropped back to a new line one mile. I brought up the rear and gained my new position at 2 a. m., which was right across the Franklin pike, the road being my center, my left behind a stone wall. I commenced work immediately, and continued until the opening of the enemy's batteries at 7 a. m. obliged me to desist. He soon advanced in force all along my front. At 10 o'clock [he] made a desperate charge, but was driven back, with loss. He then commenced a most furious shelling from three six-gun batteries, concentrating his fire mainly upon my right. One battery of unusually heavy guns was brought down the pike to within 600 yards of my line. The conformation of the ground prevented me sharpshooting it sufficiently to drive it away. At 12 m. the enemy made a most determined charge on my right. Placing a negro brigade in front they gallantly dashed up to the abatis, forty feet in front, and were killed by hundreds. Pressed on by their white brethren in the rear they continued to come up in masses to the abatis, but they came only to die. I have seen most of the battle-fields of the West, but never saw dead men thicker than in front of my two right regiments; the great masses and disorder of the enemy enabling the left to rake them in flank, while the right, with a coolness unexampled, scarcely threw away a shot at their front. The enemy at last broke and fled in wild disorder. With great difficulty I prevented my line from pursuing; with a supporting line I should certainly have done so; but covering the pike, which would be our only line of retreat in case of disaster, I did not feel justified in hazarding the position for what might only have been a temporary success. A color-bearer of the negro brigade brought his standard to within a few feet of my line. He was shot down, and Lieutenant Knox, of the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment, sprang over the shattered works and brought it in. Another flag was carried off by an officer after five

different bearers had fallen in the vain effort to plant it in my works. At 2 p. m. the enemy attempted a second charge, less determined than the first. Their brave officers could neither lead nor drive their men to such certain death; I noticed as many as three mounted who fell far in advance of their commands urging them forward. The shelling of the enemy's batteries between 12 and 3 p. m. was the most furious I ever witnessed, while the range was so precise that scarce a shell failed to explode in the line. The enemy seemed now to be satisfied that he could not carry my position, and contented himself by shelling and sharpshooting everything in sight. About 4 p. m. I saw the left suddenly give way three or four brigades distant from me. Almost instantaneously the line crumbled away till it reached me. I had no time to give any order or make any disposition to check the disaster, when my command showed symptoms of taking care of themselves. I could only order them back, hoping to reform in a new position. I had to retire under a destructive fire of eighteen guns, 600 yards distant, sweeping almost an open plain. I could not maintain order. The parallel stone walls on the pike separated my command in the center. I had neither staff officer nor courier mounted with me, and used my best endeavors to get my command all on the same side of the pike. I succeeded in doing this about one mile from the field, getting the greater body of the brigade together. I was directed by the major-general commanding to take position as rear guard of the army across the pike. Shortly after dark I moved slowly back, driving up and hurrying stragglers forward. At 11 p. m. I halted four miles from Hollow Tree Gap, remaining until 3 a. m. [17th], when I moved inside of the gap and halted in rear of Pettus' brigade. At daylight our cavalry stampeded, ran through the gap, and formed a mile in the rear. I sent, by direction of the major-general, a regiment up the hollow to the left of the gap. The enemy passing to the right induced the withdrawal of the brigades from the gap. I was unable to communicate with a portion of the regiment sent out, the enemy dashing in in force between us. I moved in rear of the brigade in line of battle to within one mile of Franklin, where I passed the brigade of General Gibson, drawn up to support a section of artillery. I hurried across the river and formed on the southern bank, in Franklin. By the time I had formed, the enemy's cavalry pursued Buford's cavalry division, driving it in confusion into the river. They were repulsed by Pettus' brigade, in the works north of the river, and the section of Bledsoe's battery, in my line on the south, not getting in musket-range of my command. The portion of the regiment I had detached in the morning and could not communicate with passed around the hills to the left of the pike, running five miles to get there. They came into the pike just at the position taken by General Gibson, exhausted with running around the enemy's cavalry. Without notice to myself or authority from the major-general, Brigadier-General Gibson ordered this detachment of about seventy-five men to remain and cover the battery. Then withdrawing with the battery he withdrew his brigade, while my small detachment, in obedience to his orders, held the position, covered the retreat of himself and the section. As a matter of course they were overwhelmed by the enemy's cavalry, 2,000 or 3,000 of whom had surrounded them, three officers and five men only escaping. I went into line next just outside of the trenches of Franklin. The enemy's cavalry dashed up to within 300 yards of my line, firing carbines and pistols. Three or four volleys drove them back. I then marched back in line, halting every few hundred yards until I passed through

the gap south of Franklin. Moving on with the division I was ordered into line about six miles from Franklin just before dark. Just after I had formed another of the many cavalry stampedes from Chalmers' division occurred. In trying to get them out of my line and formed on the left I received a severe contusion on the ankle, so painful as to prevent my doing anything for several hours. I retired to seek medical aid, a fight with the enemy's cavalry occurring shortly after. My brigade acted under orders of the major-general. I need not, therefore, speak of its operations in that affair.

I joined my command at Columbia the next day. The corps of General Cheatham bringing up the rear, I with it marched to the Tennessee River, which we reached on the 25th of December, and fortified and crossed on the morning of the 27th.

I will say nothing of the hardships and exposures borne by my command; they but bore their part of the general burden; yet that part they bore with cheerfulness and spirit, and repulsed the enemy, with loss, whenever they encountered him on the soil of Tennessee.

My officers and men conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction throughout all the fights and marches.

To my division and corps commanders I return my sincere thanks. In every emergency of the campaign I have found them at hand ready to advise and assist me.

I offer no excuse for not bringing off Stanford's battery on the right of my line. It was so badly crippled as to be immovable, scarce a whole wheel remaining in its carriages, sustaining, without works, a fire from eighteen of the enemy's guns for seven hours.

Many daring achievements were performed by both officers and men of my command during our stay, which I will hereafter notice in application for them to the department and to army headquarters.

To the efficient commissary of my brigade, Maj. J. W. Williams, I am indebted for the faithful and prompt discharge of his duties. My quartermaster, W. B. Hoyt, by his vigilance and activity, succeeded in bringing every mule and wagon of my command south of the Tennessee River. He also accumulated and brought out in his train a wagon-load of leather and a fine supply of shoemakers' tools.

My loss while north of the Tennessee River was as follows: 1 officer and 8 men killed, 1 officer and 27 men wounded, and 13 officers and 149 men missing; total, officers, 15; men, 184; grand total, 199. A good many of the missing, I am satisfied, were killed and wounded in coming out of the trenches, while some made their way across the Tennessee River at different points and have not yet found their commands.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. T. HOLTZCLAW,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. M. MACON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 244.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding Army Corps, of operations November 29, 1864–January 20, 1865.

HDQRS. STEWART'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Tupelo, Miss., January 20, 1865.

SIR: The following brief outline of the operations of this corps from September 29, 1864, to the close of the campaign is respectfully sub-

mitted. It is necessarily an imperfect report, being made at the request of the commanding general without the aid of the reports of subordinate commanders.*

On Tuesday, November 29, following Cheatham's corps, we crossed Duck River above Columbia and arrived near sunset at Rutherford's Creek. Crossing it I moved to the right of Cheatham's corps, then in line near the pike from Columbia to Franklin, and about 11 p. m. bivouacked in rear of his right.

The next morning (30th) we moved at daylight, taking the advance, in pursuit of the retreating enemy. About midday we came in sight of his line, formed on a commanding ridge some two miles from Franklin. In compliance with the instructions of the commanding general I moved to the right toward Harpeth River, and formed to attack the enemy, who fell back to an intrenched line around the town. Loring's division was on the right, Walthall's in the center, French's on the left. Ector's brigade, of the last-named division, marched from Florence as guard to the pontoon train, and had not rejoined. Buford's division of cavalry covered the space between Loring's right and the river, while another was thrown across to the other bank. In the meantime Cheatham's corps was also formed for attack, and the two corps were to move forward simultaneously. I had one battery only, the pieces of which were distributed to the three divisions. About 4 p. m. a staff-officer from the commanding general brought me the order to advance, and the word forward was given. A body of the enemy's cavalry in front of Loring and the division on his right was soon routed, and the cavalry division (Buford's) ceased to operate with us. The line moved forward in fine order, the men in high spirits, drove the enemy from his outer line and fiercely assailed the second. The ground over which Loring's division advanced was obstructed by a deep railroad cut and an abatis and hedge of Osage orange. With these exceptions the space in front of the enemy's position on our side was perfectly open and swept by a terrible and destructive cross-fire of artillery from the works and from the opposite bank of the narrow stream—the Harpeth. The men, however, pressed forward again and again, with dauntless courage, to the ditch around the inner line of works, which they failed to carry, but where many of them remained, separated from the enemy only by the parapet, until the Federal Army withdrew.

A return of casualties has heretofore been made, the number reported amounting to something over 2,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Among them were many of our best officers and bravest men. Brig. Gen. John Adams was killed, his horse being found lying across the inner line of the enemy's works. Brigadier-General Scott was paralyzed by the explosion near him of a shell. Brigadier-Generals Quarles and Cockrell were wounded severely, the former subsequently becoming a prisoner. Major-General Walthall had two horses killed, and was himself severely bruised. Many field and staff and company officers were either killed or severely wounded; they deserve special mention; but not having yet received reports from divisions, brigades, and regiments, it is not in my power to give all their names or to do justice to their heroic conduct.

On Friday, December 2, we moved to the vicinity of Nashville, finally taking a position on the left of the army extending across the Granny White (or middle Franklin) pike to a hill near the Hillsborough pike. This line was intrenched, was just a mile in length, and occupied

* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 812.

by Loring's division alone. To protect our left flank works were commenced on four other hills lying along near to and on either side of the Hillsborough pike, the one farthest in rear being some mile and a half distant from the left of the front line. This latter line, to the left of the Hillsborough pike, was prolonged toward Cumberland River by the cavalry, though toward the last of our stay there Ector's brigade, under Colonel Coleman, was placed on picket on the Hardin pike, having Chalmers' cavalry on his right and left.

On the morning of December 15 information was received that the enemy were advancing west of the Hillsborough pike. General Walthall, whose troops were in bivouac, excepting the working parties engaged on the flank redoubts, was directed to place his men under arms and man the redoubts. General French having received leave of absence, his division, which was small, was attached to General Walthall's. Finding the enemy were advancing in force, and that Ector's brigade and the cavalry were forced to retire, all of Walthall's command not required for the redoubts was placed behind the stone fence along the Hillsborough pike between redoubt numbered 3 and 4 on the accompanying map.* This map exhibits the position of Loring's division in the front line of the five hills crowned with unfinished works, and of Walthall's command, including his own and French's divisions. Each redoubt contained a section or battery of artillery and from 100 to 150 infantry. The enemy appeared in force along the entire line, extending around redoubts 1, 2, and 3, and as far as or beyond 4 and 5. My own line was stretched to its utmost tension, but could not reach far enough toward 4 and 5 without leaving the way open to the enemy between Loring's left and Walthall's right. The commanding general, who was notified as soon as practicable of the approach of the enemy, sent me as re-enforcements, first, Manigault's and soon after Deas' brigades, of Johnson's division, Lee's corps, and later the two remaining brigades of that division, and I was informed that one or more divisions from Cheatham's corps (the extreme right) had been ordered to the left. As the object of the enemy seemed to be to turn our left flank by carrying the redoubts 4 and 5, Manigault's brigade on coming up was moved in line about parallel to the Hillsborough pike and opposite redoubt 4. Major-General Johnson arriving soon afterward was directed to place Deas' brigade on Manigault's right, so as to connect with Walthall's line. By this time the enemy had carried redoubts 4 and 5, capturing many of the men and all the artillery in them, besides killing and wounding many, and were making for the pike. The two brigades named, making but feeble resistance, fled, and the enemy crossed the pike, passing Walthall's left. Loring's line not being yet pressed, a battery had been ordered from it, which, arriving just at this moment, was placed on a commanding hill, and these same brigades rallied to its support. They again fled, however, on the approach of the enemy, abandoning the battery, which was captured. By this time the other brigades of Johnson's division had come up, but were unable to check the progress of the enemy, who had passed the Hillsborough pike a full half mile, completely turning our flank and gaining the rear of both Walthall and Loring, whose situation was becoming perilous in the extreme. Their positions were maintained to the last possible moment, in the hope that the expected succor would arrive and restore the fight on the left. Deeming it absolutely necessary for them to fall back, orders were dispatched to that effect, when

* Plate LXXIII, Map 2 of the Atlas.

it was found that Walthall had already ordered his line to retire not a moment too soon, and this of itself made it necessary for Loring to withdraw. The latter was directed also to form along the Granny White pike (which would place him nearly at right angles to his former position) to check the anticipated rush of the enemy from his and Walthall's fronts. This was gallantly and successfully done by this fine division, the corps retiring to a position between the Granny White and Franklin pikes, when night put an end to the conflict.

Brigadier-General Sears late in the day lost a leg, and subsequently fell into the enemy's hands. All the artillery in the redoubts, the battery above mentioned, and another on Loring's line, the horses of which were killed or wounded, were captured by the enemy.

In the meantime one or two divisions from Cheatham's corps had come up on the left, where the commanding general was in person, but being separated from that part of the field I am unable to state what occurred. Also Ector's brigade, commanded by Colonel Coleman, in falling back from its position on the Hardin pike, was thrown over on the left and beyond my personal observation. The report of Colonel Coleman is, therefore, referred to for account of its operations, which I have been told were characterized by the usual intrepidity of this small but firm and reliable body of men.*

During the night of the 15th the army was placed in position to receive the attack expected at an early hour next morning. The map shows the position of this corps, it being in the center, Lee's corps on the right, Cheatham's on the left, extending from the hill occupied by Bate's division, Cheatham's corps, along the range of hills on the west side of the Granny White pike. The line of this corps extended from the side of the hill occupied by Bate across the pike, along a stone fence on east side of the pike. In rear of the line and some half mile or more distant a high ridge lies in a general east and west direction, through the gaps of which run the Franklin, Granny White, and other pikes. It was the order of the commanding general that in case of disaster Lee's corps should hold the Franklin pike, this corps retiring by that pike and taking up position at or beyond Brentwood, so as to permit Lee to withdraw, while Cheatham was to move out on the Granny White pike. Instructions accordingly were given to subordinate commanders.

At an early hour in the morning the enemy approached, placing artillery in position and opening a heavy fire, which continued almost incessantly through the day. They confronted us everywhere with a force double or treble our own. Occasional attacks were made on various parts of our lines and repulsed, though their chief efforts seemed to be directed against our flanks for the purpose of gaining the roads in our rear. Every attack made on the lines occupied by this corps to the last was repulsed with severe loss to the enemy.

In the course of the morning, the commanding general calling on me for a brigade to go to the right flank, Ector's, being in reserve, was dispatched. It was finally sent to the hills in our rear and on the east side of the Granny White pike to drive back the enemy who had passed our left, crossed to the east side of the pike, and held this portion of the ridge. Later in the day Reynolds' (Arkansas) brigade was withdrawn from Walthall's line and sent to the assistance of Ector's. They were strong enough to check the enemy, but not sufficiently so to drive him back and regain the pass by which this pike crosses the ridge, so

*Coleman's report not found.

that retreat was cut off in that direction and greatly endangered even by the Franklin pike, the only route now left open for the whole army. At one time the enemy gained the spurs on the west side of the Granny White pike occupied by Cheatham's men, some of whom, falling back, formed parallel to Bate's line, on the south side of the hill occupied by his division, but a few hundred yards from his line and fronting in the opposite direction.

The situation then, briefly, was this: The left flank completely turned, the enemy crossing to east side of Granny White pike in our rear, and holding the ridge on that side and the pass through which this road runs. The ridge was high and steep, and extended beyond the Franklin pike to the east, and was but a short distance in rear of our line. It seemed as though in case of disaster escape was impossible. There was no reserve force that could be brought up to restore any break that might occur.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon the commanding general sent for me, and while in conversation with him an officer of his staff announced that the line had given way. Not being present at the moment this took place, at least where I could witness it, and not yet being in possession of the official reports of subordinate commanders, I do not deem it proper to attempt to decide where the line first yielded. It would seem, however, that when once broken it very soon gave way everywhere, and the whole army made for the Franklin pike. In accordance with the orders of the commanding general, before alluded to, I had dispatched Major Foster, of the engineers, to find a suitable position beyond Brentwood for holding this road.

On reaching Brentwood, however, about dark, I received orders to move on to Franklin, and next morning to move toward Spring Hill and Columbia. Arriving at the latter place on the morning of the 18th, this corps took position on the north bank of Duck River, covering the passage of the entire army, and crossing about daylight of the 20th; so the following week at Tennessee River, Bainbridge, this corps covered the operations, and was the last to cross, which it did on the morning of December 28. At Columbia, a rear guard, composed of several brigades from this and the other corps, was organized and placed under the command of Major-General Walthall. This force, in connection with the cavalry, covered the retreat from Columbia to the Tennessee River.

It is due to the officers and men of this corps that I should bear testimony to their patient endurance of fatigue and privation, their cheerfulness and alacrity in obeying orders, and, above all, their heroic valor as displayed on many occasions since I have had the honor to command them, but pre-eminently at Franklin.

My thanks are due to Major-Generals Loring, Walthall, and French for their cordial co-operation and skillful management of their respective divisions, and to the several members of my staff, who have uniformly shown themselves competent, faithful, and zealous in the discharge of their duties.

I have omitted to state in its proper place that a short time after our advance to the vicinity of Nashville, Cockrell's brigade of Missourians, French's division, was ordered by the commanding general to the mouth of Duck River. It rejoined at Bainbridge, where we recrossed the Tennessee River.

Accompanying this report are maps* of the fields at Franklin and Nashville, as accurate as it is possible to make them.

*See Plate LXXIII, Maps 3 and 2 of the Atlas.

I deem it proper to say that after the fall of Atlanta the condition of the army and other considerations rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that an offensive campaign should be made in the enemy's rear and on his line of communications. It is not my purpose, nor does it pertain to me, to explain the reasons which prompted the campaign, but simply to express my concurrence in the views which determined the operations of the army.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Col. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Smithfield Depot, N. C., April 3, 1865.

SIR: In my report of the operations of my corps during the campaign made by General Hood into Tennessee I omitted the details of what transpired near Spring Hill during the afternoon and night of the 29th of November, 1864. I respectfully submit the following statement, and ask that it be filed as a part of my report:

On the morning of November 29 General Hood moved with Cheatham's corps and mine and Johnson's division, of Lee's corps (the latter reporting to me), Cheatham's corps in advance. We made a forced march to get in rear of the enemy. In the course of the afternoon, about 3 or 4 o'clock, I reached Rutherford's Creek as Cheatham's rear division was crossing. I received orders to halt and form on the south side of the creek, my right to rest on or near the creek, so as to move down the creek if necessary. Subsequently I received an order to send a division across the creek, and finally, between sunset and dark, an order was received to cross the creek, leaving a division on the south side. Johnson's division, being in rear, was designated to remain. Riding in advance of the column, about dusk, I found General Hood some half mile from the creek and about as far west of the road on which we were marching and which led to Spring Hill. The commanding general gave me a young man of the neighborhood as a guide, and told me to move on and place my right across the pike beyond Spring Hill, "your left," he added, "extending down this way." This would have placed my line in rear of Cheatham's, except that my right would have extended beyond his. The guide informed me that at a certain point the road made a sudden turn to the left, going into Spring Hill; that from this bend there used to be a road leading across to the pike, meeting it at the toll-gate some mile and a half beyond Spring Hill, toward Franklin. I told him if he could find it, that was the right road. Arriving at the bend of the road we passed through a large gateway, taking what appeared in the darkness to be an indistinct path. Within a short distance I found General Forrest's headquarters and stopped to ascertain the position of his pickets covering Cheatham's right and of the enemy. He informed me that his scouts reported the enemy leaving the direct pike—leading from Spring Hill to Franklin and Nashville—and taking the one down Carter's Creek. While in conversation with him I was informed that a staff officer from General Hood had come up and halted the column. It turned out to be a staff (engineer) officer of General Cheatham's, who informed me that General Hood had sent him to place me in position. It striking me as strange the commanding gen-

eral should send an officer not of his own staff on this errand, or indeed any one, as he had given directions to me in person, I inquired of the officer if he had seen General Hood since I had. He replied that he had just come from General Hood, and that the reason why he was sent was that I was to go into position on General Brown's right (the right of Cheatham's corps), and he and General Brown had been over the ground by daylight. Thinking it possible the commanding general had changed his mind as to what he wished me to do, I concluded it was proper to be governed by the directions of this staff officer, and therefore returned to the road and moved on toward Spring Hill. Arriving near the line of Brown's division, General Brown explained his position, which was oblique to the pike, his right being farther from it than his left. It was evident that if my command were marched up and formed on his right, it being now a late hour, it would require all night to accomplish it, and the line, instead of extending across the pike, would bear away from it. Feeling satisfied there was a mistake, I directed the troops to be bivouacked, while I rode back to find the commanding general to explain my situation and get further instructions. On arriving at his quarters I inquired of him if he had sent this officer of General Cheatham's staff to place me in position. He replied that he had. I next inquired if he had changed his mind as to what he wished me to do. He replied that he had not, "But," said he, "the fact is, General Cheatham has been here and represented that there ought to be somebody on Brown's right." I explained to him that in the uncertainty I was in I had directed the troops, who had been marching rapidly since daylight, and it was now 11 p. m., to be placed in bivouac, and had come to report. He remarked, in substance, that it was not material; to let the men rest; and directed me to move before daylight in the morning, taking the advance toward Franklin. Subsequently General Hood made to me the statement:

I wish you and your people to understand that I attach no blame to you for the failure at Spring Hill; on the contrary, I know if I had had you there the attack would have been made.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

ADDENDA.

CHESTER, S. C., *April 9, 1865.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: Before leaving for Texas I desire to say that I am sorry to know that some of your friends thought that I intended some slight reflection on your conduct at Spring Hill. You did all that I could say or claim that I would have done under similar circumstances myself. The great opportunity passed with daylight. Since I have been informed that your friends felt that my report led to uncertainty as to yourself and troops, I regret that I did not make myself more clear in my report by going more into detail about the staff officer of General Cheatham. I only regret, general, that I did not have you with your corps in front on that day. I feel, and have felt, that Tennessee to-day would have been in our possession.

* * * * * * *

Your friend,

J. B. HOOD.

No. 245.

Report of Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations November 29–30, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular from army headquarters calling for a report of the number of flags lost in the engagements of 29th and 30th of November, I have to report four, those of the Third, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third Mississippi Regiments, Featherston's brigade, and that of the Fifteenth Regiment, of Adams' brigade, and inclose herewith a statement from each brigade commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FEATHERSTON'S BRIGADE,
December 9, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from army headquarters I would respectfully report that three stand of colors were captured from my brigade on the 30th of November, belonging to the Third, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third Mississippi Regiments. The color-bearers of the Third and Twenty-second planted their colors on the enemy's works, and were wounded and captured with their colors. The color-bearer of the Thirty-third was killed some fifteen paces from the works, when Lieut. H. C. Shaw, of Company K, carried them forward, and when in the act of planting them on the works was killed, his body falling in the trench, the colors falling in the works.

Very respectfully,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE, LORING'S DIVISION,
December 9, 1864.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from army headquarters I have the honor to report that one flag was lost in the engagement of the 30th ultimo of the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment. Four men were shot down in bearing it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LOWRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. HENRY ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
December 9, 1864.

I would respectfully report that no flags were lost in this brigade on the 29th and 30th ultimo.

Respectfully.

JOHN SNODGRASS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. ROBINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Report of the killed, wounded, and missing of Loring's division in the engagement of November 30, 1864, near Franklin, Tenn.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Featherston's brigade	16	60	22	178	4	72	352
Adams' brigade	10	34	39	232	1	21	337
Scott's brigade	2	29	23	125	2	6	187
Total	28	123	84	535	7	99	876

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1864.

Report of flags lost in engagement November 30, 1864:

Cockrell's brigade: Second and Sixth Missouri Infantry lost one. Ector's and Sears' brigades not in engagement; absent on detached service.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
December 12, 1864.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that no flags were captured from Sears' brigade November 30, 1864.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Return of casualties in French's division at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Cockrell's brigade[a]	19	79	31	198	13	79	419
Sears' brigade	5	25	26	142	1	34	233
Total	24	104	57	340	14	113	652

[a] Eighty-two officers and 614 men in fight. The missing from Cockrell's brigade are known to be prisoners of war (from men who escaped), captured in the enemy's works.

The above is the loss from the two brigades, the third one being on duty detached. The loss is over one-third of my troops engaged.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

Report of casualties in French's division December 4, 1864.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
Cockrell's brigade			
Sears' brigade[a]	2	19	21
Ector's brigade	1	14	15
Total	3	33	26

[a] Colonel Andrews wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Report of officers and men of Sears' brigade who reached the main line of the enemy's works at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.
James M. Swearingin	Corporal	A	35th Mississippi	
C. D. Grady	Private	A	do	
E. T. Eldridge	do	A	do	
J. L. Conner	First lieutenant	D	do	
E. S. Holman	Private	D	do	
J. A. Harrison	Captain	E	do	
T. B. Walsh	Second lieutenant	E	do	
J. F. Walsh	First sergeant	E	do	
F. M. Hester	Sergeant	E	do	
A. J. Cooper	do	E	do	
J. H. Rice	Corporal	E	do	
J. R. Barrett	Private	E	do	
A. Lowry	do	E	do	
J. N. Strait	do	E	do	
H. W. White	do	E	do	
W. H. Youngblood	Sergeant	F	do	
J. M. Robinson	Private	F	do	
A. L. Barnett	Sergeant	I	do	
J. S. Fox	Private	I	do	
W. J. Brown	do	I	do	

Report of officers and men of Sears' brigade, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.
J. N. McCoy	First lieutenant	A	35th Mississippi	Reached abatis and wounded.
H. B. Hudnall	Second lieutenant	A	do	Do.
W. F. M. Tate	Corporal	D	do	Do.
E. H. Parks	Private	D	do	Reached abatis.
J. A. Killingsworth	do	D	do	Do.
J. A. Killingsworth	Second lieutenant	E	do	Do.
A. M. Page	Private	K	do	Do.
George Dockery	do	K	do	Do.
J. F. Green	do	K	do	Do.
G. W. Davis	do	K	do	Do.
Isaac Carroll	do	K	do	Do.
J. D. Harrington	do	K	do	Do.
Munroe Watson	do	K	do	Wounded three times near interior works.
J. W. Saunders	do	K	do	Reached abatis.
R. Calvert	do	K	do	Do.
W. W. Witherspoon	Colonel		36th Mississippi	Killed near interior works.
G. M. Gallaspy	Captain	C	do	
W. J. Smith	do	F	do	Wounded between works.
P. H. Davis	Lieutenant	A	do	
J. N. Denson	First sergeant	F	do	
H. B. Williams	Sergeant	F	do	Wounded between works.
D. F. Pace	Corporal	F	do	
E. J. Pace	Private	F	do	
S. S. Braswell	do	F	do	
M. N. Sojourner	Sergeant	G	do	Wounded between works.
Nicholas Pace	Captain	A	46th Mississippi	
C. L. Nichols	Private	A	do	
Isaac Whatley	do	A	do	
J. T. Duckworth	Lieutenant	B	do	
W. H. Barnett	do	D	do	
J. W. Pennington	Sergeant	D	do	
W. Deavers	Private	D	do	
J. S. Hill	do	D	do	
A. Phillips	do	D	do	
J. C. Phillips	do	D	do	
J. M. Ross	do	D	do	
R. H. Sewell	do	D	do	
D. Hildebrand	Sergeant	E	do	
A. Screws	Corporal	E	do	Wounded.
T. P. Wiggins	Captain	F	do	
W. M. McElroy	Sergeant	F	do	
J. W. Kittrell	Private	F	do	
W. W. Harvey	Sergeant	F	do	Wounded severely at main ditch.
J. A. Epting	Lieutenant	G	do	
W. Warren	Corporal	G	do	
A. M. Anderson	do	G	do	
J. M. Eakin	do	G	do	
J. Drummond	Private	G	do	Wounded.
S. B. Windham	do	G	do	Do.
J. B. White	do	H	do	
T. Burgess	Captain	I	do	Wounded twice severely while near main ditch.
T. A. Florence	Private	K	do	
M. J. Albritton	Corporal	A	7th Mississippi Battalion.	
G. D. Hartfield	Captain	B	do	Wounded near second line.
M. Glover	Private	B	do	Do.
H. Steward	do	B	do	
W. B. McDonald	do	B	do	
W. W. Jordan	Corporal	E	do	
A. J. Thompson	Captain	G	do	Wounded near second line.
W. Carter	Private	F	do	
J. B. Smith	Sergeant	A	4th Mississippi	Wounded.
W. J. Butler	Private	A	do	
W. J. Pearson	do	A	do	
W. W. Nations	do	A	do	
Isaac McCafferty	do	A	do	
G. G. S. Patterson	Corporal	B	do	
A. J. Strickland	Private	B	do	
J. T. Thornton	Corporal	B	do	Killed.
W. H. Cook	Private	B	do	Do.
W. B. Smith	do	C	do	
J. J. Graham	do	C	do	
W. D. Thompson	do	C	do	

Report of officers and men of Sears' brigade, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.
J. J. Cowey	Corporal	C	4th Mississippi	Killed.
L. O. Paris	Captain	D	do	Do.
W. H. Patton	Private	D	do	Do.
W. H. Sartain	do	D	do	Do.
W. E. Brasher	Sergeant	D	do	Wounded.
C. C. Clements	Corporal	D	do	Do.
J. W. Stevens	Private	D	do	Do.
Wyatt Brasher	Sergeant	D	do	Do
Henry Counts	Private	D	do	Do.
W. Counts	do	D	do	Do.
M. J. West	Sergeant	D	do	
C. W. McCain	Private	D	do	
J. M. Levain	do	D	do	
O. E. Townsend	Second lieutenant	E	do	
W. H. Lowriman	Private	E	do	
John Stafford	do	E	do	
John Boland	do	E	do	
L. J. King	do	E	do	
J. S. Yelington	do	E	do	
P. S. Webb	do	E	do	
E. P. Holmes	Sergeant	E	do	Wounded.
John A. Pyron	Private	E	do	Do.
W. A. Stafford	do	E	do	
W. M. Nabors	Sergeant	E	do	
S. W. King	Corporal	E	do	Wounded.
Samuel Fox	First lieutenant	F	do	
H. L. Bailey	Sergeant	F	do	
J. M. Hastings	Private	F	do	
G. D. Taylor	Sergeant	H	do	Killed.
G. W. Kerr	Corporal	H	do	Wounded.
J. W. Russell	do	H	do	Do.
R. W. Anderson	Private	H	do	
W. E. Black	do	H	do	
Jesse Riddle	do	H	do	
J. B. Minter	do	H	do	
H. J. Russell	do	H	do	Wounded.
W. S. Massey	Sergeant	K	do	
J. E. Bowie	Corporal	K	do	Wounded.
W. S. Dulin	do	K	do	
A. C. McComb	do	K	do	Wounded.
T. T. Bates	Private	K	do	Do.
J. P. Garner	do	K	do	
W. H. McComb	do	K	do	
S. T. L. Ramage	do	K	do	
E. G. Liles	Captain commanding		39th Mississippi	
J. F. Newsom	Sergeant	A	do	
D. J. Drummond	Private	A	do	
S. M. Brooks	do	A	do	
H. D. McNease	do	A	do	
Wm. B. Hemphill	do	A	do	
S. A. Farmer	do	A	do	Killed.
J. S. Donnell	Corporal	B	do	Wounded.
T. Speaks	Private	B	do	Do.
W. W. Thacker	Sergeant	B	do	
G. W. Elliott	First lieutenant	C	do	Wounded.
Tom Waters	Private	C	do	
D. M. Adams	Sergeant	D	do	Killed.
E. Carleton	Sergeant, acting adjutant.	D	do	Slightly wounded twice.
J. S. Ware	Corporal	D	do	Slightly wounded twice.
R. Wilner	Private	D	do	Wounded twice.
J. S. Smith	do	D	do	Do.
J. D. Sims	do	D	do	Do.
M. Williams	do	D	do	Do.
B. Chaney	do	D	do	Do.
G. R. Sims	do	D	do	
M. C. Nichols	do	D	do	
M. Russell	do	D	do	
Thomas Parks	do	D	do	
J. M. Loper	do	D	do	
R. J. Williams	do	E	do	Wounded.
M. Townsend	Captain	F	do	Killed.
D. J. Grubbs	Private	F	do	Do.
William Hutson	Corporal	F	do	
A. Hutson	Private	F	do	
J. B. Mahotly	do	F	do	
Joseph B. Garrett	do	F	do	
E. T. Kersh	Corporal	G	do	

Report of officers and men of Sears' brigade, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.
Jacob D. Kersh	Private	G	39th Mississippi	
J. P. Hodges	Corporal	I	....do	Killed.
J. D. Jones	Private	I	....do	Do.
R. Crisswell	....do	I	....do	
E. Dockery	....do	I	....do	
J. T. Hodges	....do	I	....do	Killed.
J. Neely	....do	I	....do	
W. D. Coney	Second lieutenant	K	....do	
B. F. Elzey	Sergeant	K	....do	

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BENOIT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 11, 1864.*

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

R. H. SHOTWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION,
December 14, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted.

These gallant men merit honorable mention; they were foremost amidst the forlorn hope.

C. W. SEARS,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

No. 246.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding division and rear guard of infantry, of operations November 20, 1864–January 8, 1865.

HDQRS. WALTHALL'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS,
Verona, Miss., January 14, 1865.

I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 18th of July, 1864, till the close of the campaign in Tennessee:*

At this point [South Florence] on 20th [November] we crossed the Tennessee River on a pontoon bridge and went on with the corps by a route intermediate between Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough, over roads so bad that it was almost impossible for the artillery to move at all, the teams being very poor and greatly exhausted from constant and excessive service. Until we struck the old Nashville road heavy details (sometimes one, and often two regiments) were required to move with

*For portions of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 924, and Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 825.

the artillery to assist in getting it up the hills. After this we got along with less difficulty, and passing through Mount Pleasant on 26th, on 27th just beyond Pillow's place we turned off to the right and moved toward Pulaski pike to a point near Porter's house, when my command was halted, and the enemy being in line around Columbia, skirmishers were thrown forward. The enemy withdrew the night of 27th to the north side of Duck River, and at daylight the skirmish line was advanced into town.

On the morning of 29th, at an early hour, my command, following Loring's, crossed Duck River several miles above the town, and, without artillery or any wagons, except a few to carry a small supply of extra ammunition, by a forced march and circuitous route, reached a point after night to the right of and near the Franklin pike about a mile above Spring Hill. Here we were halted, and after remaining in the road till 10 or 11 o'clock were ordered to bivouac near where we then were.

The next morning we [were] ordered to move at daylight, and I followed the advance division to the pike, reaching which we moved rapidly toward Franklin, and when in sight of the range of hills south of the town we discovered they were occupied by the enemy. We thereupon left the pike; moved to the right through woods and fields until within about a mile and a quarter of the town. Here a line was formed to attack the enemy, who, by our last movement, had been compelled to withdraw to his works around the town. My command, now numbering but 1,400 guns, was the center of the corps, and presented two brigades front (Quarles' on the right and Reynolds' on the left), with Cantey's, under command of Brig. Gen. C. M. Shelley, in reserve. The advance was ordered about 4 o'clock, and my instructions were in making it to conform to the movements of the division on my right. There was an impenetrable brier thicket of considerable extent immediately in front of my left brigade, and Brigadier-General Reynolds was directed, when the line was put in motion, to make his way around it, and when he had gotten upon ground that would enable him to do so, to move up at double quick and resume his place in the line. After moving a short distance the line of the corps, which had become somewhat disordered by reason of the broken ground and undergrowth, when they had passed, was halted and reformed. Here Brigadier-General Shelley, whose brigade had followed Quarles', was directed to move up and take the position assigned to Brigadier-General Reynolds, who, without fault of himself or his command, had not been able to regain his place in the line by reason of the natural obstacles in the way of his march. Brigadier-General Shelley came promptly upon the line, and in a few moments afterward, when the entire line was rectified, the advance was resumed. Both officers and men seemed fully alive to the importance of beating the enemy here at any cost, and the line moved steadily forward until it neared his outer works, and then fell upon it so impetuously that the opposing force gave way without even retarding the advance and retired in disorder to the strong intrenchments in rear. There was an extensive, open, and almost unbroken plain between the outer and inner lines, across which we must pass to reach the latter. This was done under far the most deadly fire of both small-arms and artillery that I have ever seen troops subjected to. Terribly torn at every step by an oblique fire from a battery advantageously posted at the enemy's left, no less than by the destructive fire in front, the line moved on and did not falter till, just to the right of the pike, it reached the abatis fronting the works. Over this no organized force could go, and here the main body

of my command, both front line and reserve, was repulsed in confusion; but over this obstacle, impassable for a solid line, many officers and men (among the former Brigadier-General Shelley) made their way, and some, crossing the ditch in its rear, were captured and others killed or wounded in the effort to mount the embankment. Numbers of every brigade gained the ditch and there continued the struggle with but the earth-work separating them from the enemy until late in the night.

No reports of brigade commanders have yet been received. These will be sent forward as soon as they reach me. The number killed, wounded, and missing in the several brigades has already been reported, and full lists will be forwarded with brigade reports.

Brigadier-General Quarles was severely wounded at the head of his brigade within a short distance of the enemy's inner line, and all his staff officers with him on the field were killed; and so heavy were the losses in his command that when the battle ended its officer highest in rank was a captain. I regret that I cannot here so present the details of this desperate conflict as to show how severely the courage and manhood of my troops were tested, and to give to the living and the dead the full measure of their honors well earned, though in defeat. Unequal to this, I am content to say that a bolder and steadier assault, or one more likely to prevail without greater numbers, could not have been made upon those formidable works than was made by the gallant and skillful brigade commanders of my division with the brave and faithful troops under their command.

My staff officers, it is but justice to them to say, acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and in a manner extremely creditable to themselves. Two were disabled while efficiently discharging their trusts, and the others dismounted by shots from the enemy's line soon after the engagement commenced. My assistant adjutant-general, Capt. W. R. Barksdale, an officer distinguished alike for the intelligence and fearlessness with which all his official duties were performed, was seriously wounded just after the enemy was driven from his outer line, and Capt. H. Powell, my aide-de-camp—whose courage and accomplishments had endeared him to my whole command, but to none so much as myself, who had tested his fidelity in several trying scenes before—was shot through the body while bearing an important order and died soon after from the wound.

The enemy withdrew during the night, but not till after orders had been received to renew the attack next morning—the artillery, which had now come up from Columbia, to open at 7 o'clock and fire 100 rounds to the gun, and at 9 a general charge to be made by the entire army.

At 3 p. m. December 1 we moved across Harpeth River to the right of Franklin, and the next morning at daylight went forward on the pike toward Nashville, and when in a few miles of the city turned across to the Granny White pike, where we bivouacked, with skirmishers in front. Here we remained till the 4th, and then, our skirmish line having been pressed up as near the enemy's position as possible, my command was put in line near Gales' house, on the left of the Granny White pike and in the center of the corps. This line, after being intrenched, was abandoned on the night of the 10th and another adopted, and on the morning of the 15th my troops, then on the extreme left, were withdrawn to the neighborhood of Compton's house and there put in bivouac, and the space vacated filled by Major-General Loring extending to the left nearly to the Hillsborough pike.

I had been previously directed from time to time to furnish fatigue parties to work on some detached inclosed works, being constructed under the supervision of engineer officers of the corps, on a range of high points, whose general direction was nearly that of the Hillsborough pike, running back in rear of the left of the line. Lieutenant-General Stewart informed me that it was the design of the general commanding, in the event of attack, to man these works with detachments of 100 men, with artillery, to resist any effort that might be made to turn the left flank of the army. Between some of these points there were considerable intervals; in one case as much as 1,200 yards or more. Soon after my command was withdrawn from the main line it became evident that the enemy were preparing for attack in heavy force, and I received orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to man the two redoubts farthest from the main line, putting two pieces of artillery in that on the extreme left, there being four, under Captain Lumsden, already in the other. He further directed me to put my troops in position behind a stone fence along the Hillsborough pike, and to instruct the officers commanding in the redoubts to hold their position at all hazards. One hundred men from Quarles brigade were ordered into the redoubts on the extreme left and a like number from Cantey's into the other. When my command got into position it stood at right angles to the main line of the army, with Brigadier-General Reynolds on the right, Brigadier-General Shelley on the left, and in the center Quarles' brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston, who, after its proper commander had been disabled, had been assigned to it by my request. Between my right and Loring's division was Sears' brigade, of French's division. The left of my line was nearly opposite and several hundred yards in rear of the hill where Lumsden's battery was posted. I had no artillery on the line, as all of Major Trueheart's battalion, which had been serving with my command, except the six pieces in the redoubts, it had been found necessary to post at other points when guns were needed on the main line. Soon after my command was in position Lieutenant-General Stewart notified me that Col. D. Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade, of French's division, which had been supporting the cavalry on the left of the infantry line, had been ordered to report to me. I dispatched a staff officer to notify him of my whereabouts, and on his arrival put him in position on my left. About 11 o'clock the enemy, exposing a large force in my front, concentrated a heavy artillery fire on the redoubt in front of my left, and after keeping it up for about an hour, with great damage to the force within, moved upon it with a heavy body of infantry, enveloped the base of the hill, and by assault carried the position, which was well defended. Information having reached me that a force was moving up the Hillsborough pike, I communicated it to Lieutenant-General Stewart, who was near me at the moment, and, under his orders, Ector's brigade was sent down near Compton's house to hold the pike for the protection of my left flank. In a few moments after the first redoubt was taken the force in the second was overwhelmed by the enemy's infantry, and Ector's brigade, in position on the pike in its rear, was forced to withdraw. In doing so, a body of the enemy being now between it and the left of Cantey's brigade, it was cut off from my command, and posted, by order of General Hood, on a hill some distance to my left, which the enemy late in the day made an ineffectual effort to carry. When these redoubts were taken the enemy moved up in my front and shelled my troops heavily. He made no assault on my position, but threw a force across the pike into the woods near Compton's

house and threatened my left. I detached Brigadier-General Reynolds with his brigade from my right, filling his place by extending the other two, and sent him to oppose this force. With his left connected with Cantey's brigade he formed his line diagonally across the woods, his left refused, and deployed his command to lengthen his front, as the enemy extended his lines still farther to our left. I sent Maj. D. W. Sanders, Major-General French's assistant adjutant-general, who had been serving with me during the day, to the lieutenant-general commanding to advise him of the situation of my line, and to say that unless Reynolds was supported he could not hold the enemy back with his attenuated line. He replied that he had already applied for troops to put on my left, who were reported on the way. Troops came, but the enemy were not checked. Reynolds, bravely resisting, was forced back, and it was with difficulty I withdrew my other two brigades to prevent their capture by the large force he had been opposing, which moved up in their rear. About dark, when the troops of the corps had been collected on the right of the Granny White pike, Brigadier-General Sears' brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, numbering not more than 150 men, was temporarily attached to my command.

About 2 o'clock the following morning Major Foster, engineer officer of the corps, came to indicate my position in the new line which the army was taking up. My right rested on the Granny White pike, and my left connected with Bate's division, on the slope of a high wooded hill and near its foot, which Ector's brigade occupied the evening before. Brigadier-General Johnston, commanding Quarles' brigade, was on the right, and next line Brigadier-General Shelley, commanding Cantey's brigade, and Reynolds' brigade between him and Sears', which occupied the left. Ector's brigade was held in reserve under the cover of the hill on my left. Major Trueheart reported to me that he had a section of his artillery which he had succeeded in bringing off the day before, and, with the consent of Major-General Bate, I directed him to put it in position on the hill-side to my left, there being no suitable position for it on my own line, and this one enabling him to employ the guns in firing obliquely upon any force advancing on my position. Early in the morning from the high hill on my left I could see the enemy confronting us with two lines of infantry, well supplied with artillery, but during the forenoon nothing beyond a feeble assault was made on my front, but my troops all the while were subjected to a heavy cannonade and annoyed by a constant fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, but the concentrated artillery fire endured by the troops on the hill to my left was heavier, I observed, and seemed to be more effectual than that directed at any other point of the line within my view. At 12 m. I was directed to order Colonel Coleman, with his brigade, to report to the commanding general, and, at 3.15 p. m., to send Brigadier-General Reynolds, with his command, to Lieutenant-General Stewart, to be employed in opposing a force which had gained the rear of our left. These brigades, both of which did valuable [service] in holding the only passages through which many detachments of the army were afterward enabled to reach the Franklin pike, were not under my orders again during the day. By 4 o'clock a line was distinctly visible on the hills in our rear, covering much of our corps, which was the center in the army line. About this time the force in my front moved upon my position, but there was no spirit in the assault, and it was promptly repulsed without difficulty; but the hill to my left just then was carried, and to save any part of my command an immediate withdrawal was necessary. To pro-

duce confusion in its accomplishment, the proximity of the enemy's flanking column, which had been observed by the troops, and the distance and rugged ground between them and the Franklin pike, known to them to be their only outlet, tended and conspired. Everywhere within my view the disorder was great and general, but it was inevitable, the surroundings considered. At Brentwood, on the Franklin pike, the commanding general, seconded by officers from various commands, endeavored to gather up the fragments of his broken forces. The effort was attended with but partial success. Some time after dark we moved toward Franklin, arriving there about 3 o'clock the following morning.

The night of 17th we encamped near Spring Hill, and about 2 p. m. the next day the corps took position north of Duck River, to cover the crossing of the army on pontoon bridge at Columbia. Here we intrenched, Major-General Loring's division on the right and mine on the left, and remained till 11 o'clock on the night of the 19th, when we moved across the river and encamped a short distance from Columbia, on the Pulaski pike.

Early next morning reaching the quarters of the commanding general, in obedience to a message from him borne me by a member of his staff, he directed me, with a special command to be organized for the purpose, to report to Major-General Forrest to aid in covering the retreat of the army, then in motion toward Pulaski, his purpose being to cross the Tennessee river near Bainbridge, if practicable. This organization was made up of the following brigades, viz: Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston's; Col. J. B. Palmer's; Strahl's brigade, commanded by Col. C. W. Heiskell; Smith's brigade, commanded by Colonel Olmstead, of Georgia; Maney's, commanded by Col. H. R. Feild; with three of my own command, namely, Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds'; Ector's, commanded by Col. D. Coleman; and Quarles', commanded by Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston. When these brigades were collected I reported to Major-General Forrest, as directed, and was not again under Lieutenant-General Stewart's orders till the evening of the 27th, when I was directed by him, after crossing Shoal Creek, two miles from Bainbridge, to take position at the ford and remain till further orders. The cavalry all crossed during the evening, and at 10 that night he ordered me to leave one brigade at the creek and move up and occupy the works covering the pontoon bridge, from which the rear division of the main army had just withdrawn. Leaving Reynolds' brigade, the balance of my command was carried to the position indicated, and there remained till daylight, when all crossed the river, and a detail was furnished to assist in taking up the pontoon bridge. The brigades of other commands that had been with me on the march from Columbia reported back to their proper divisions, and with my own three brigades and those that made up Major-General French's division, including Cockrell's, commanded by Colonel Flournoy, I moved toward Tuscumbia, passing that place and Iuka, on to Burnsville. We took the road to Tupelo, Miss., and reached its vicinity on January 8. The remnant of my command, after this campaign of unprecedented peril and hardship, reduced by its battles and exposure, worn and weary with its travel and its toil, numbered less when it reached its rest near Tupelo than one of its brigades had done eight months before.

In preparing this meagre outline of the operations of my command I have been able to furnish but an inadequate idea of what was done and endured by my brave and faithful troops in the arduous and eventful campaign here imperfectly sketched. The limits of such a report as is

expected at this time do not enable me to make full mention of the hard marches and severer duties, in night time as well as in day, accomplished by my command during the time to which it refers, nor to do more than refer to the privations and trials bravely borne by my troops, ill clad and often shoeless, campaigning in the depths of a rigorous winter in Tennessee; but it is due to the officers who commanded the several brigades under me, and the artillery battalion which served with me, and the men they commanded, having witnessed their courage and endurance, their self-sacrifice and their fidelity, during the trials and dangers of this severe campaign, that I should here record my high appreciation of their conduct and services, and accord to them with my thanks my unqualified approval. All that their skill and courage, their labor and sufferings, could accomplish was freely given to reach results which could not be attained.

No subordinate reports have reached me later than those of the engagement on July 28. These will hereafter be sent up, with full lists of casualties, of which tabular statements have already been forwarded, and such details as cannot be incorporated in this paper.

On this campaign I was seconded by an efficient staff, always willing and fully competent to discharge any duties I assigned them, whether dangerous or difficult, and justice would be withheld were I to fail here to acknowledge my indebtedness for their faithful support and valuable service to those whose names appear below: Capt. W. R. Barksdale, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George M. Govan, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. A. F. Smith, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. H. Powell, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Robert D. Smith, ordnance officer; Maj. W. A. Rayburn, quartermaster; Capt. W. P. Davis, assistant quartermaster; Maj. S. H. Mulherrin, commissary of subsistence; Dr. W. L. Gammage, chief surgeon; Maj. D. W. Sanders and Lieut. E. T. Freeman, of Major-General French's staff, who served with me at Nashville; Capt. T. L. Bransford and Capt. W. D. Harden, ordnance officers, and Lieut. J. J. Kendall, Fourth Louisiana Regiment, who were of my staff while the army was near Atlanta; and Privates E. D. Clark, Fourth Louisiana Regiment, and George M. Walthall, of Chalmers' escort, who acted as my aides in the battle at Franklin, and the former on July 20 and 28 also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S DIVISION,
December 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that the colors of the following regiments were lost in the engagement at Franklin:

Quarles' brigade: First Alabama Regiment, Fifty-third Tennessee Regiment, Forty-second Tennessee Regiment.

The color-bearers of these regiments were either killed or captured after having crossed the enemy's interior line of works.

Respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tabular statement of casualties in Walthall's division in engagement of November 30, at Franklin, Tenn.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
General staff	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Quarles' brigade	16	69	25	76	21	79	286
Cantey's brigade	6	16	18	102	11	37	190
Reynolds' brigade	5	15	15	67	.....	.....	102
Total	28	100	59	245	32	116	580

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. WALTHALL'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS.
ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Burnsville, Miss., January 3, 1865.

I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command from the time I reported to Major-General Forrest, at Columbia, Tenn., on the retreat from Nashville, until I rejoined my proper corps:

On the morning of the 20th of December, when the main body of the army had commenced moving from Columbia, I was informed by the general commanding that to three brigades of my own command he had ordered five others to be added, and he directed me with these troops to report to Major-General Forrest for service under his orders in covering the retreat of the army. I reported accordingly with the following brigades: Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston's; Col. J. B. Palmer's; Strahl's, commanded by Col. C. W. Heiskell; Smith's, commanded by Col. C. H. Olmstead; Maney's, commanded by Col. H. R. Feild; Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds'; Ector's, commanded by Col. D. Coleman; and Quarles', commanded by Brig. Gen. George D. Johnston—the last three belonging to my own division. These brigades were all greatly reduced in numbers, and deeming it expedient to consolidate them, that the command might be more wieldy and compact, I organized them thus: Palmer's and Smith's brigades, under Colonel Palmer; Maney's and Strahl's, under Colonel Feild; Reynolds' and Ector's, under Brigadier-General Reynolds; and Featherston's and Quarles', under Brigadier-General Featherston. All the wagons of these brigades, except ordnance wagons and a few to transport a limited supply of cooking utensils, were sent to the rear with the main army train.

During the afternoon I was directed by Major-General Forrest to send 200 men to picket along Duck River in front of Columbia, from the old mill, about a half mile above where our pontoon bridge had rested, to the fort, this to be continued till further orders. The enemy had appeared beyond the river in the forenoon, but made no demonstration except to use his artillery for a short time upon the town, doing no damage of consequence. No effort was made to effect a crossing in my front, and nothing of interest occurred during that day or the next.

On the morning of 22d the officer in charge of my picket-line notified me that a detachment of the enemy's force had crossed the river some distance above the mill. I sent Colonel Feild with his command to protect the right of my picket-line, and the rest of my troops were being

put under arms, when a communination reached me from Major-General Forrest, informing me that the enemy had laid down a pontoon between one and two miles above the town and that several hundred had crossed. A few moments later the general came up, and after some little time spent in ascertaining the strength and probable purpose of the enemy, he directed me to put my command in motion on the pike leading toward Pulaski. Reaching a point within two miles and a half from Lynnville, I then took a position, by his direction, as a support for the cavalry, with which he operated in front, and remained there till sunrise on the 24th, when the march was resumed. I was directed when I arrived at Richland Creek to prepare to hold the crossing should the cavalry, which was retiring slowly, be so pressed as to make it necessary for them to pass over before night. I posted my command in strong position on the creek, about seven miles from Pulaski, and remained there till 8 o'clock at night, when I was ordered to retire to the outer line of earth-works, near the town. I remained there till daylight next morning, when I withdrew, and passing through Pulaski left the pike and took the road leading to Bainbridge, on the Tennessee River. The roads now were almost impassable, and the artillery and the few wagons which made our train were moved with considerable difficulty. We soon began to overhaul straggling wagons belonging to the train of the main army, and these, when practicable, were carried on with us, thus somewhat embarrassing our own movements. The enemy, with a heavy mounted force, as soon as we got on the dirt road at Pulaski, began to press us with boldness and vigor. It was determined to turn upon him, and as an advantageous position for this, a line was selected [25th] on Anthony's Hill, about seven miles from Pulaski. Here Featherston's and Palmer's commands, with a brigade of cavalry on either flank, were put in ambush to await the enemy's approach, Reynolds' and Feild's being reserved for support. So broken is the ground at that point, and so densely wooded, that there was no difficulty in effectually concealing the troops. A line no thicker than a strong line of skirmishers was exposed, which the enemy promptly engaged, and when it proved stubborn he dismounted part of his troops and made a charge. When the attacking force neared the troops lying in wait for them the latter delivered a destructive fire, and a section of artillery belonging to the cavalry, concealed near by, opened upon it with considerable effect. The enemy retreated in disorder, and my command, by prompt pursuit, captured a number of prisoners and horses and one piece of artillery. About sunset we withdrew from this position, and at 11 o'clock reached Sugar Creek, where we camped. Here we came upon a large part of the army ordnance train, which had been delayed at this point, as we were informed, that the mules which belonged to it might be used to aid in moving the pontoon train to the river. This last having reached the river, the mules had been returned and the ordnance train moved on at an early hour next morning. Soon after it left I learned from Major-General Forrest that the enemy, not more than a mile off, were still pressing the cavalry, and that it would be necessary for the infantry at this point to dispute his advance. About sunrise [26th] Reynolds and Feild were put in position between the two crossings of the creek, and Featherston and Palmer were posted on a strong point immediately on this side of and commanding the second crossing, to guard against disaster in the event the troops in front of them were overcome. There was a fog that morning so dense that Reynolds and Feild were enabled easily to conceal their commands, except a small force purposely exposed in advance, and this, when encountered by the enemy,

fell back by previous arrangement upon the main body. The enemy, with part of his force dismounted, made vigorous pursuit, till fired on by the line in concealment, and then broke in confusion, followed by our troops. His flight being obstructed by the creek, we captured nearly all the horses of a dismounted regiment and some prisoners. After he had made his way across the creek the cavalry kept up the pursuit for a considerable distance. After this the enemy hung upon our rear but made no further demonstration. About 9 o'clock the march was resumed, and that night we encamped sixteen miles from the river.

In the afternoon the next day we reached Shoal Creek, and after passing over I was ordered to take a position to guard the crossing till I should be directed to withdraw. Here the cavalry passed us and moved on toward the river. The order to halt at Shoal Creek and my subsequent orders were received from Lieutenant-General Stewart, by whose directions I crossed the river with my command on the morning of the 28th, leaving a detail of 200 men to assist in taking up the pontoon bridge, under the supervision of the engineer officer in charge.

During the whole time covered by this report the weather was excessively severe, and the troops subjected to unusual hardships. For several days the ground was covered with snow, and numbers of the men made the march without shoes, some had no blankets, and all were poorly clad for the season. What they had to endure was borne without complaint, and the march was conducted in an orderly manner, though there was much in the surroundings to test severely the discipline of the troops. When the main army had been moving for forty-eight hours, and they were yet at Columbia and threatened by a heavy force, it was known, of course, to them that their situation was one of extreme peril, and the serious and discouraging disasters which had but recently befallen us were well calculated to bring all commands into a state of disorganization. For their fine conduct, despite these difficulties and disadvantages and the depression which then pervaded the whole army, the officers and men of my command are entitled to no little praise. I need not comment on it, as Major-General Forrest was present to witness it in person.

My subordinate officers and the staff officers who served with me have my thanks for the faithful and efficient discharge of all their duties and the support and co-operation which they uniformly afforded me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADDENDA.

Field return of Palmer's and Smith's brigades.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Servants.
Palmer's Brigade.				
3d and 18th Tennessee	12	12	17	3
32d Tennessee	12	14	19	.....
45th Tennessee	37	49	80	.....
54th Virginia	105	128	142	.....
63d Virginia	85	129	147	.....
60th North Carolina	46	106	122	3

Field return of Palmer's and Smith's brigades—Continued.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Servants.
Smith's Brigade.				
1st Georgia	41	52	64	4
54th Georgia	111	168	176	5
57th Georgia	65	120	138	3
63d Georgia	102	143	165	5
Total	*636	921	1,070	23

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *December 21, 1864.*

Tabular report of the effective total, &c., Featherston's brigade, December 21, 1864.

Command.	Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Servants.
1st Mississippi Battalion	41	54	63	2
1st Mississippi Regiment	50	65	67	.....
3d Mississippi Regiment	51	71	75	.....
22d Mississippi Regiment	74	93	104	1
31st Mississippi Regiment	80	86	93	1
33d Mississippi Regiment	68	85	91	4
40th Mississippi Regiment	47	64	67	.....
General and staff	.....	4	11	.....
Total	411	522	571	8
Quarles' brigade	87	136	156	3
Grand total	498	658	727	11

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General.

Return of strength of Maney's and Strahl's brigades, December 21, 1864.

Command.	Effective.	Total present.	Aggregate.
Maney's brigade	165	200	256
Strahl's brigade	113	157	197
Total	278	357	453

H. R. FEILD,
Colonel, Commanding.

*So in original, but the sum of the column is 616.

Tabular statement of Ector's and Reynolds' brigades, December 21, 1864.

Command.	Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Servants.
Reynolds' brigade	187	478	532	14
Ector's brigade	341	563	735	20
Total	528	1,041	1,267	34

Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY WALDROP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 247.

*Itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps, October 31, 1864–January 17, 1865.**

October 31.—Reached Tuscumbia from bivouac at Town Creek; found the pontoon unfinished and no supplies; waited here nine days, and on the 10th of November, orders having been issued to cross the river, we commenced the movement, but the river having risen so as to necessitate the removal of a portion of the pontoon, the order was revoked, [and] our headquarters changed from Tuscumbia to Mr. Jackson's, near the river, where we remained until Sunday morning, November 13, when our corps commenced crossing, the bridge having been repaired. The infantry passed through Florence, with music, &c., and encamped beyond. Trains did not finish crossing until late at night, owing to break in bridge. Our headquarters at Mrs. Lawrence's house, half a mile from Florence.

November 21.—We left Florence in a snow-storm and marched some miles on the Waynesborough road. Headquarters at Mrs. Westmoreland's. Weather very cold, with snow.

November 22.—Still snowing, cold increasing. Made eighteen miles to-day. Headquarters at deserted house fourteen miles from Waynesborough. Cold and clear at night.

Wednesday, November 23.—Made Waynesborough by 4 p. m.; town deserted. Our wagon broke down four miles back.

Thursday, November 24.—Left Waynesborough and marched fourteen miles to Mrs. Chambers' house, where we made our quarters.

Friday, November 25.—Marched eighteen miles to-day, quartering at Kennedy's house, two miles from the Columbia pike. Heard of the evacuation of Pulaski, and that General Thomas was concentrating at Columbia, nineteen or twenty miles distant; also, that a great fight had taken place in Virginia, in which Lee whipped the enemy badly.

Saturday, November 26.—Marched about same distance as yesterday, to within two and a half miles [of] Columbia. Rained all day. Thomas in Columbia, with two corps (15,000). Skirmishing going on between Forrest and enemy. Headquarters at Mrs. Wilson's.

Sunday, November 27.—The army took position around the town, Lee, extending to the river, on the left, and Cheatham to river above, on the

*From journal kept by Maj. Henry Hampton, acting assistant adjutant-general.

right. Some little skirmishing; cavalry pickets relieved. Preparations made to cross the river above the town, but our pontoon trains did not come up. Headquarters changed to Mrs. Francis'.

Monday, November 28.—The enemy having evacuted Columbia during the night, we took possession of the place at daylight. Some of the troops behaved most shamefully in pillaging the citizens.

Tuesday, November 29.—Crossed the river above town with Cheatham's and Stewart's corps and moved toward Spring Hill to cut the enemy off; came up with him late in the afternoon, but no attack was made. He slipped by in the night, but finding his flank threatened by Forrest, destroyed a wagon train and cars of supplies and stores.

Wednesday, November 30.—A memorable day. Pursuing briskly as soon as it was light, we passed through Spring Hill about 7 a. m., and at 1 or 2 p. m. had again struck his rear about two and a half miles from Franklin. Driving in his advanced skirmishers we developed his position around the town. Cheatham and Stewart were at once put in position and moved on his works, Lee being held in reserve; order of battle from right to left—Forrest, Stewart, Cheatham—Cleburne, Brown, and Bate being the order of the divisions in the latter corps.

Thursday, December 1.—To-day spent in burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and reorganizing the remains of our corps. Lee and Stewart moved forward in the direction of Nashville, Forrest occupying Brentwood Station after a little brush.

Friday, December 2.—Our corps moved forward this morning on the Nashville pike, and bivouacked within five miles of the city on Mr. Regan's place.

Saturday, December 3.—To-day was spent in locating our lines. Some little skirmishing, the enemy opening on us briskly with artillery from their forts.

Sunday, December 4.—Nothing of importance transpired. The army fortifying.

Monday, December 5.—The enemy advanced on our extreme right, driving our pickets from an abandoned line of works, but were in turn driven back and our former line re-established. News from Forrest and Bate: both captured block-houses between this and Murfreesborough.

Tuesday, December 6.—Everything quiet.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, December 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.—Nothing worthy of mention occurring save a few very weak demonstrations on our right by a brigade of negroes. Bate withdrawn from Murfreesborough and arrived at Antioch, seven miles distant, on yesterday.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 12, 13, and 14.—Nothing of interest.

Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16.—The battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin.

Saturday, December 17.—We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night.

Sunday, December 18.—We started from Spring Hill, and our corps formed line of battle about two and a half miles from the town, where we skirmished with the Yankee cavalry an hour or so. Moving on we crossed Rutherford's Creek, and bivouacked on the south bank.

Monday, December 19.—Fought the enemy nearly all day on the creek, withdrawing in the afternoon and crossing Duck River, leaving Stewart on the north bank, who, however, also withdrew that night and crossed.

Tuesday, December 20.—Marched to Lynnville, twenty-three miles south of Columbia.

Wednesday, December 21.—Made Pulaski.

Thursday, December 22.—Left Pulaski and moved out five miles.

Friday, December 23.—Marched about twenty miles on the Lewisburg road.

Saturday, December 24.—Marched fourteen miles to-day, leaving ten miles to make to the river.

Sunday, December 25.—Moving at daylight we soon reached Shoal Creek, two miles from the river. After great difficulty, on account of the high water and rough ford, we succeeded in crossing, and bivouacked between the creek and river. This corps was at once put in position, and built works that night to protect the bridge in case the enemy should move on us from below, which was thought not improbable. Heard the gun-boats all day in the direction of Florence.

Monday, December 26.—The pontoon across the river was completed this morning after working on it all night, General Cheatham supervising in person, and about sunrise the trains began to cross. By night most of our wagons and artillery had crossed. Leaving orders for his troops to move across at 3 o'clock the next morning, General C[heatham] came over about 7 o'clock at night and slept some two miles from Bainbridge. Two gun-boats came up the river in the afternoon to within two or three miles of the bridge, but were driven back by our batteries.

Tuesday December 27.—The army having nearly all crossed, we moved on through Tuscumbia, and bivouacked in the mud that night in the vicinity of Cane Creek, ten miles from Tuscumbia.

Wednesday, December 28.—Marched from Cane Creek, through Barton Station, to Bear Creek, a distance of sixteen miles; our quarters two miles this side of the bridge, at Head's. Bear Creek swimming; have to pontoon it.

Thursday, December 29.—Spent in preparing timbers for the pontoon. Crossed some wagons on the railroad bridge.

Friday, December 30.—Left Head's at daylight and went to railroad bridge to see the corps across the creek. It being impossible to procure the boats, General C[heatham] determined to cross on the railroad; accomplished it by 2 p. m., and marched in the direction of Iuka, through which town we passed and bivouacked three miles beyond and five miles from Burnsville, making a march of twelve miles.

Saturday, December 31.—Passed through Burnsville and made Corinth, fourteen miles from Burnsville, that night.

January 1 to 9, 1865.—Spent in Corinth.

Tuesday, January 10.—We started from Corinth at daylight, the troops moving down the railroad, and made our quarters at Rienzi, fifteen miles distant, that night.

January 11 to 13.—Spent on the road to Tupelo. Owing to the impassable condition of the roads we were compelled to take a very circuitous route with the wagons and horses. At Saltillo, on the 13th, we parted with the wagons, they going around by Verona and we coming through the swamp around Tupelo, reaching that place about 3 p. m.

January 14 to 17.—Remained at Tupelo.

No. 248.

Report of Col. Ellison Capers, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Infantry, of operations September 29–December 2, 1864.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 1, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I embrace this opportunity to forward a report of the Twenty-fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in the recent campaign from Palmetto, Ga., to Franklin, Tenn., including the battle at the latter place.

The losses sustained by the regiment at Franklin, together with the death of General Gist and the wounding of the adjutant-general of the brigade, Maj. B. Burgh Smith, and the terrible disaster which has since befallen the army at Nashville, make me apprehensive that no official report may be made or called for, and I will send this by the earliest opportunity and request that it be forwarded to the headquarters of the army at once, and a copy kept at brigade headquarters.

On the 29th of September last we broke camp at Palmetto and marched toward the Chattahoochee on the Phillips' Ferry road. Lieutenant-General Hardee having left the army, his corps was commanded by Major-General Cheatham, General Gist commanding Cheatham's division, and Colonel Capers, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, commanding Gist's brigade. The brigade was composed of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth South Carolina, the Forty-sixth Georgia, and the Eighth Georgia Battalion. We crossed the Chattahoochee at Phillips' Ferry and camped the night of the 29th in line of battle on the west bank. Turning north on the 30th, we marched ten miles and bivouacked on the Villa Rica and Campbellton road, the line facing the State railroad.

On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of October the march was continued beyond Powder Springs, camping on the road to Lost Mountain on the 4th and 5th. While here we were engaged in intrenching a strong position, facing east and running parallel, for the most part, with the road, while Stewart's corps was at work breaking up the railroad north of Marietta. Early on the 6th, after a dreadful night of storm and rain, from which the men suffered very much, we broke up our line and marched in the rain and mud on the Dallas road, continuing the march on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, through Van Wert, Cedartown, and Cave Springs, to Coosaville, on the Coosa River. The command crossed the Coosa on the 10th, and turning north we camped in the beautiful valley of the Armuchee on the 11th. On the 12th and 13th the march was pressed through Sugar Valley Post-Office to Dalton, arriving before Dalton at 1 p. m. on the 13th, after a forced march of seventeen miles. From Palmetto to Dalton the regiment had marched 157 miles, marching every day, except the two days spent in fortifying the line on the Powder Springs and Lost Mountain road. General Hood's summons to the fort at Dalton was refused, and our division, now commanded by Maj. Gen. John C. Brown, was ordered to carry it by assault. The fort was a square redoubt, surrounded by a deep ditch, and situated on a hill just east of the depot and commanding the business part of the town; it inclosed a large store-house, and was defended by a complement of artillery and infantry. A hill immediately south and east of the fort commanded it, and General Brown moved his division across the open fields toward this hill, when a number of white flags were raised on the fort. The officer commanding had supposed the summons of General Hood to be one of General Forrest's efforts to capture him, but the display of our force and the evident purpose to place our artillery on the hill that

commanded his fort, convinced his troops that their capture was certain, and they very eagerly surrendered. The garrison was composed of about 800 negro troops, commanded by white officers, and about 100 cavalry. We got some arms and a good quantity of stores, which our corps enjoyed. The remainder of the 13th and the morning of the 14th were spent by the corps in destroying the railroad at Dalton and back to Tunnel Hill. We left Dalton on the afternoon of the 14th and passed Rocky Face, through Mill Creek Gap, camping at Villanow.

On the 15th we passed Taylor's Ridge, through Ship's Gap, and camped in the Chattooga Valley, on the Summerville road. Early next morning, the 16th, I was ordered to march back with the regiment to the gap, and dispute the pass until ordered to retire. We reached the gap about 8 o'clock, and I at once disposed my regiment for its defense. The growth of the mountain on the side of the enemy's approach was thick, and the winding direction of the road made it impossible to see the force advancing. To the right and left of the gap the woods made it easy for my flanks to be turned by troops passing beyond the reach of my small force. I placed Companies A and F, Captains Steinmeyer and Sherard, under Captain Roddey, acting major of the Twenty-fourth, about a quarter of a mile in advance down the mountain, and instructed Roddey to take advantage of the woods, deploy his companies, and detain the enemy as long he could, falling back on the right and left of the regiment when pressed too hard. I cautioned him about his flanks, and left him full discretion to act as his judgment decided, communicating with me as opportunity occurred. The cavalry passed in about 10 o'clock and reported General Sherman's head of column advancing on the gap. I rode down to Roddey, and found his force well disposed, and was with him when the skirmishers of the enemy began firing. Riding back to an open place on the ridge, to the left of the regiment, I could see the enemy's trains and columns on the Villanow road, and counted seventeen flags. These facts I reported by courier to General Gist, who sent me a dispatch to hold the gap as long as I could, but not to lose my regiment. It was now about 11 o'clock, and Roddey was skirmishing heavily. I sent my adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, to him, and he reported to me that the enemy were firing from the front all along Roddey's line, but showed only a strong skirmish line. Shortly after Lieutenant Holmes returned from Roddey we heard the enemy raise a shout from the direction of both flanks of Roddey's force, and the firing suddenly ceased. Very soon the men of Companies A and F who had escaped capture came in and told us that a force had passed around each flank of their line, and charging in rear, had cut off Roddey and most of his command. The regiment was in the gap, with the right and left companies deployed to protect our flanks. The enemy soon pressed up the mountain and charged our position, but the well-directed fire of the Twenty-fourth drove him back. He continued to fire from the front, and soon our vedettes reported to me from the left that a force was moving through the woods to my rear. This determined me to pass the defile, and I accordingly conducted the regiment to the rear by the right flank, each company firing up to the moment of marching. The enemy did not press us, and I conducted the regiment to the bivouac of the brigade on the Summerville road, the cavalry relieving us at the foot of the ridge. We lost 4 officers and about 40 men in this affair. Captains Roddey, Steinmeyer, and Sherard, and Lieutenant Gray were captured, with about half of the force they commanded. Most of those captured were so completely

cut off from the regiment that they could not escape. I regret that I cannot say how many were killed or wounded of those who were captured; we had only 8 wounded in the gap.

The march of the corps was continued on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of October, passing through Alpine to Gadsden, Ala., crossing the State line on the 18th. We halted at Gadsden on the 21st, got our mails and drew the following: 21 blankets, 112 pairs of trousers, 74 pairs of shoes, 44 jackets, 82 pairs of socks, 37 shirts, and 46 pairs of drawers. This issue by no means supplied our necessities, but relieved the most needy. We had twenty men absolutely barefooted when we reached Gadsden. On the evening of the 21st the commanding general communicated to the army his purpose to cross the Tennessee and march into that State; accordingly, on the early morning of the 22d, the march was resumed. Passing over Sand Mountain we arrived before Decatur, Ala., on the afternoon of the 26th and formed line of battle. The weather was wretched, the roads muddy, and the marching most trying on the troops. The 27th and 28th were equally as bad, and the regiment being kept in position and moved frequently as the line was moved to the right, and the enemy throwing some shell meanwhile, made our stay in front of Decatur most uncomfortable, especially as we expected to attack or to be attacked at any moment. The men had no chance to cook and suffered from hunger. We left this position at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th and marched nine miles on the Tuscumbia road, camping in Florence County. The march was continued on the 30th and 31st, passing through Courtland and arriving at Tuscumbia at 4 p. m. on the 31st. The beautiful valley of the Tennessee, through which we marched, was desolated by the enemy, and the commanding general published a field circular to the army, calling attention of the troops to the ruined homes on every hand, and exhorting every man and officer resolutely to vow the redemption of Tennessee from the grasp of the foe. The circular was received by the Twenty-fourth with a hearty cheer, though many of the gallant soldiers who cheered were absolutely suffering for clothing and shoes. Hardee's corps went into bivouac west of the town, and remained in bivouac until the 8th of November. The weather for most of the time was miserable and the camp most uncomfortable in consequence. The following issues were made to my regiment: 64 jackets, 16 pairs of trousers, 38 pairs of socks, 28 pairs of shoes, 24 blankets. This was a very inadequate supply. I applied for 113 pairs of shoes absolutely needed, twenty-three men being barefooted on reaching Tuscumbia. Up to this point we had marched 361 miles. On the 8th of November, in a storm of rain, the corps marched to within a mile of the river, and went into bivouac, waiting for the completion of the pontoon. On Sunday, the 13th, the weather being fine, we marched over the pontoon, the bands playing and the men and officers in high spirits. Marching through Florence we camped one mile west of the town. The 14th and 15th were employed by Hardee's corps fortifying a line designed, we were told, to defend the crossing of the river in case of disaster in front. The weather from the night of the 14th was miserably bad; cold, rain, and snow, and the bivouac wet and uncomfortable. Rations were short, seventy of my men had next to no blankets, and as many needed shoes. On the 16th we got 16 pairs of shoes, 45 pairs of trousers, 50 pairs of socks, 26 shirts, and 34 pairs of drawers. We had no forage for our horses and a ration of only fifteen ears of corn. In spite of this the men were cheerful and dutiful. The Twenty-fourth reported at Flor-

ence 256 non-commissioned officers and privates for duty, 23 company officers, 2 field officers, and 4 on the regimental staff. Lieut. Alfred Holmes, adjutant, having gone to the rear sick, Lieut. W. M. Beckham, Company G, was detailed to act as adjutant of the regiment, and efficiently discharged his duties.

On the 21st of November we marched from the bivouac in a storm of snow, and continued the march for ten miles on the Waynesborough road. The roads were in such a terrible condition that the men marched in the woods and fields to escape the mud. The march was conducted through Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant to Columbia, reaching Columbia on the 26th, just after the enemy, retreating from Decatur, had entered that place. The brigade was bivouacked in line east of the Bigbyville pike. The march from Florence to Columbia was forced all the way, the weather and roads bad, and rations very short, three biscuits only on the 24th and 25th to each man. Except to furnish picket details, the Twenty-fourth had no duty to perform at Columbia and had no casualties.

Early on the 29th we left the bivouac and marched to Davis' Ford, on Duck River, crossing on a pontoon and continuing the march toward Spring Hill, immediately on the rear of the enemy's position at Columbia. The march was rapid and over bad roads, and part of the way over the open plantations. We arrived before Spring Hill about sunset, and were formed in line of battle, facing the town and apparently about a mile distant. The enemy seemed to be in confusion, as we could hear the noise of pulling down fences and houses and the rattling of wheels on the pike. Our troops were fighting on our right and we were expecting momentarily to be ordered forward. No order came, however, and as dark came on the general, Gist, and myself rode out toward the enemy within pistol-shot. This state of affairs was, and still is, inexplicable to me, and gave us a great disappointment. Later on in the night we could hear the rolling of wheels over the pike, as the enemy's artillery and wagons moved on to Franklin. After an anxious night of waiting and watching we moved next morning onto the pike and marched, after Stewart's corps, toward Franklin. Burnt wagons and dead mules were passed on the pike and other evidences of a hasty retreat of the enemy. About 2 p. m. the head of our corps reached a line of high hills crossing the Franklin pike, on which the enemy had a force. Stewart drove this force back, and we formed line of battle at the foot of the hills. In the order of formation Stewart's corps was on the right of the pike, and Hardee's, commanded by Cheatham, was deployed on the left. The divisions were formed in two lines, from right to left, as follows: Cleburne's, Brown's, and Bate's. In our division (Brown's), Gist's and Gordon's brigades occupied the front and Carter's and Strahl's the rear line; Gist was on the left of Gordon, and the Twenty-fourth on the left of Gist's brigade, so that we occupied the left of the division. In this order the two corps moved forward to the top of the hills. The enemy was intrenched in a semicircle in front of Franklin, with his flanks refused and resting on the Harpeth River in his rear; there was also a short line of troops, apparently a division, about 500 yards in front of the main force. The distance from our position to this advanced force seemed to be about a mile and a quarter. About 4 o'clock the two corps moved down the hills, our division marching by the right flank of regiments until we descended the slopes, then forming forward into line. As we advanced the force in front opened fire on us, and our line moved steadily on, the enemy retreating as we pressed for-

ward. Just before the charge was ordered the brigade passed over an elevation, from which we beheld the magnificent spectacle the battle-field presented—bands were playing, general and staff officers and gallant couriers were riding in front of and between the lines, 100 battle-flags were waving in the smoke of battle, and bursting shells were wreathing the air with great circles of smoke, while 20,000 brave men were marching in perfect order against the foe. The sight inspired every man of the Twenty-fourth with the sentiment of duty. As we were pressing back the enemy's advance forces Lieut. Col. J. S. Jones fell mortally wounded in front of the right of the regiment. General Gist, attended by Capt. H. D. Garden and Lieut. Frank Trenholm, of his staff, rode down our front, and returning, ordered the charge, in concert with General Gordon. In passing from the left to the right of the regiment the general waved his hat to us, expressed his pride and confidence in the Twenty-fourth, and rode away in the smoke of the battle, never more to be seen by the men he had commanded on so many fields. His horse was shot, and, dismounting, he was leading the right of the brigade when he fell, pierced through the heart. On pressed the charging lines of the brigade, driving the advance force of the enemy pell-mell into a locust abatis, where many were captured and sent to the rear; others were wounded by the fire of their own men. This abatis was a formidable and fearful obstruction. The entire brigade was arrested by it. Fortunately for us the fire of the enemy slackened to let their advance troops come in, and we took advantage of it to work our way through. Gist's and Gordon's brigades charged on and reached the ditch of the work, mounted the work, and met the enemy in close combat. The colors of the Twenty-fourth were planted and defended on the parapet, and the enemy retired in our front some distance, but soon rallied and came back, in turn, to charge us. He never succeeded in retaking the line we held. About dusk there was a lull in the firing west of the pike. Brown's division had established itself in the ditch of the work and so far as Gist's brigade front on the crest. Torn and exhausted, deprived of every general officer and nearly every field officer, the division had only strength enough left to hold its position. Strahl's and Carter's brigades came gallantly to the assistance of Gist's and Gordon's, but the enemy's fire from the houses in rear of the line and from his reserves, thrown rapidly forward, and from guns posted on the far side of the river so as to enfilade the field, tore their line to pieces before it reached the locust abatis. Strahl and his entire staff were killed together before reaching the work, and Carter was mortally wounded. But there was no backward movement of this line. Its momentum, though slackened by its terrible losses, carried it on to the ditch. Maj. B. Burgh Smith, of the brigade staff, who was commanding the Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers, was now also the senior officer of the brigade, every superior officer having been either killed or wounded. Major Smith established the line on the works and maintained an effective fire until 9 o'clock by having the men in the ditch, many of whom were wounded, to load and pass up the muskets to the men on the work. Major Smith informs me that men and officers of Deas' brigade, of Johnson's division (which came on the field late in the evening), assisted in maintaining this fire. About 10 or 10.30 o'clock, Lieut. James A. Tillman, of the Twenty-fourth, led his own company (I) and men from other companies of the regiment in a charge against the enemy over the work, and captured the colors of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and some forty prison-

ers. The regiment held its position, as did the brigade, against repeated attempts to drive it from the work, until about midnight, when the enemy retired and left our army in possession of the bloody field of Franklin. I was shot down before reaching the last work, and have reported the facts occurring after my wound upon the statements of the men and officers who visited me at the hospital on the next day.

At the close of the battle Captain Gillis, of the Forty-sixth Georgia, was the senior officer of the brigade; of the general's staff, Capt. H. D. Garden alone remained. Before we reached the locust abatis the ranks of the regiment were decimated by the direct and enfilade fire of the enemy, and the lieutenant-colonel and myself had both been shot down, yet the company officers led their men forward, worked their way through the abatis, and assaulted the main work. Lieutenant Gailey, of Company F, and Lieutenant Padgett, of Company I, with many of the men, were killed beyond the work.

I would specially commend the gallant conduct of Lieut. James A. Tillman, commanding Company I, who led his company over the work and captured the flag and some forty prisoners of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Regiment. Lieutenant Tillman specially commends the gallantry of Privates J. P. Blackwell, Anderson Walls, and J. E. O. Carpenter in this affair. I would also mention specially the gallantry of Privates Prewett and Mock, both of whom were killed on the last line of the enemy. Lieut. W. M. Beckham, of Company G, acting adjutant; Captain Bowers, of Company D; Lieuts. Claude S. Beaty, Company F, Adrian C. Appleby, Company C, C. D. Easterling, Company B, McDaniel, Company H, and Andrews, Company K, were conspicuous in the field for their gallant conduct. The conduct of these officers came under my notice, but I have no doubt others acted with equal gallantry whose conduct did not come under my immediate notice. Private Adam Carpenter bore the flag with courage and faithfulness, and Color-Corporals Jones, Company B, and Morgan, Company K, were both wounded. Lieutenants Weeks, Company C, Tatum, Company B, and Millen, Company H, were severely wounded on the field.

I would specially commend the gallantry and devotion of the litter corps, under Private Joseph Breland. They kept up with the regiment, and rendered prompt assistance to the wounded, several of them being themselves wounded on the field.

I have no data at hand to report accurately our losses in the campaign. Captain Risher with his company, E, had been detailed for special duty and was not in the engagement. Relying upon my memory, I would report the loss of the regiment, including about 43 captured at Ship's Gap and the loss at Franklin, to be about 150 men and officers. Lieut. Col. J. S. Jones died of his wounds at the division hospital a few days after the battle. His loss will be much felt by the regiment and is greatly deplored by his colonel.

From Palmetto to Franklin the regiment marched over 500 miles. We suffered much during November from the bad weather and from the want of clothing, shoes, and blankets. Once during the campaign the men received as a ration three ears of corn to each man, and frequently we had nothing but corn meal. But I am happy to report that no man deserted the flag of his regiment, and no command of the army fought with more spirit and heroic determination at Franklin than the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers.

The 1st day of December was devoted to burying our dead and reforming the broken, decimated ranks of the regiment. Under the skillful and kind care of Dr. W. G. McKinzie, our division surgeon, the

wounded were made comfortable in the Harrison house, on the Columbia pike; and on the 2d of December the Twenty-fourth, under the command of Captain Griffith, Company C, marched with the army to Nashville. I have had no tidings from it since, except the published reports of the disaster which befell General Hood on the 16th, and the retreat of the army to Corinth.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLISON CAPERS,
Colonel.

Capt. H. D. GARDEN.
Assistant Inspector-General, Gist's Brigade.
Army of Tennessee, near Corinth, Miss.

No. 249.

Report of Brig. Gen. James A. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Cleburne's division, of operations November 20–December 26, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
Tupelo, Miss., January 23, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the late campaign in Middle Tennessee:

When the army moved from Florence, Ala., on or about the 20th of November, my brigade was detached and left behind for the purpose of convoying a supply train which it was supposed would be ready to follow the army in a few days. It was, however, detained at the river until the 28th, when I moved with it and joined the army in front of Nashville on the 6th of December. Being the senior officer present with the division after the death of General Cleburne I took command of it on my arrival. I found it much reduced in numbers, especially in officers, many having been killed and wounded in the battle of Franklin on the 30th of November; nor was the tone and morale such as was desirable, owing to the fearful loss sustained in that battle. The division was at this time in line of battle on the extreme right of the army, its left (Govan's brigade) resting on to Nolensville pike, and the right (Lowrey's brigade) on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad cut, about two miles and a half from the city, Granbury's brigade being in reserve to support the other brigades or check any movement of the enemy on our right flank. On the 7th my brigade, commanded by Colonel Olmstead, of the First Georgia Regiment, was again detached and ordered to report to Major-General Forrest, who was operating near Murfreesborough. It did not rejoin the division again until we recrossed the Tennessee River. (For information concerning it I refer you to the accompanying report of Colonel Olmstead.) While the division was in line as above stated skirmishes with the enemy (generally negro troops) were of frequent occurrence, resulting, however, in but little loss on either side. On the 13th Granbury's brigade was ordered to take position on the north side of the railroad cut and to construct a redoubt capable of containing 300 men. On the 15th the enemy made a formidable attempt on this position by a direct assault, and at the same time by a flank movement came in its rear. This attempt was a disastrous failure, he having to retire in confusion, leaving many of his dead and wounded on the field. In this affair Granbury's brigade behaved with its habitual spirit and gallantry, its loss on this occasion being about thirty killed

and wounded, principally from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. During the night of the 15th I was ordered to move with my division toward the left of the line and bivouacked at Lea's house, near the Granny White pike. On the morning of the 16th I went into position on the extreme left of the army and to the west of the Granny White pike. I had not, however, been here but a short time when I was ordered by General Cheatham to report with my command to General Hood near the center of the line, which I did, and was ordered by him to send one brigade (Govan's) back to the left to check a movement of the enemy on that flank. (For a report of his operations during the remainder of the day you are referred to the accompanying report of Colonel Green,* of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment, who succeeded General Govan in the command after the latter was wounded.)

Shortly after reporting to General Hood I was again ordered by him to report to General Cheatham, on the left. By the latter I was directed to cross my command in rear under cover and to await orders. About an hour afterward [*sic*], their ill-provided-for condition, many being barefooted and otherwise badly clothed; the division recrossed the Tennessee River on the 26th of December.

Owing to the absence of General Lowrey, and to the fact that his brigade changed commanders so often, I find it impossible to get a satisfactory report from this brigade. This latter fact—frequent change of brigade commanders—should be stated as the reason why this report is so meager and deficient in detail.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. D. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cheatham's Corps.

No. 250.

Report of Col. Charles H. Olmstead, First Volunteer Georgia Infantry, commanding Smith's brigade, of operations December 6, 1864–January 20, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S BRIGADE,
Near Tupelo, Miss., January 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from December 6, 1864, to the present date:

On December 6 and 7 the command was busy constructing a second line of works in front of Nashville, a little to the right of the Nolensville pike. On the morning of the 8th we took up the line of march for Murfreesborough, having been ordered to report to General Forrest near that place. At night-fall went into camp within eleven miles of the place. From that time until December 15 the command did little else than destroy the railroad between Murfreesborough and Nashville. On the 15th marched with Palmer's brigade and a portion of the cavalry to a position considerably to the eastward of Murfreesborough. On the next day, however, we retraced our steps, and (the news of the disaster at Nashville reaching us that night) we immediately started across the country for Pulaski by forced marches. The roads were in horrible

* Not found.

condition and the weather intensely cold, so that the sufferings of the men, who were many of them barefooted and all poorly clad, were intense. On arriving at Duck River it was found to be so much swollen by heavy rains as to be impassable. We were accordingly ordered to Columbia, which place we reached late at night on the 18th. Here we remained for three days, receiving orders to report to Major-General Walthall as a portion of the rear guard of the army.

Early on the morning of the 22d the enemy crossed the river in force above Columbia, and [we] commenced our retreat. We retired slowly, forming line of battle occasionally, until we had gotten some six or seven miles on this side of Pulaski, when the enemy pushed us so hard that it was determined to stop and fight them. Accordingly, the line was formed, our position being upon the extreme left of the infantry, with Palmer's brigade upon our right, the cavalry upon our left. The enemy approached boldly, a heavy line of skirmishers preceding them. Upon a given signal our whole line charged, when the enemy retired in confusion after offering but a slight resistance. We captured a number of horses and one piece of artillery, a 12-pounder Napoleon. This was on Christmas day. On the following day the rear guard was again attacked, but this brigade was not engaged in the affair, nor did we again meet the enemy.

On the 28th we recrossed the Tennessee, and on the 1st of January rejoined our division at Corinth, from whence we marched to Tupelo.

The conduct of men and officers in this trying retreat was admirable; they bore the hardships forced upon them unflinchingly, and were ever ready to show a bold front on the approach of the enemy.

I would especially call the attention of the general commanding to the gallant conduct of Private P. Murner, of the First Georgia, and Private A. Vicary, of the Fifty-fourth Georgia. These men carried the colors of their respective regiments, and showed conspicuous bravery in the charge on the 25th.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. W. HARDY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of casualties: 1 killed, 2 wounded, 70 missing. The missing were most of them men who broke down physically on the other side of Duck River, and are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 251.

Report of Maj. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations November 21–December 25, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS BATE'S DIVISION,
Tupelo, Miss., January 25, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor most respectfully to forward this report of the operations of my command in the late Tennessee campaign.*

* For portion of report here omitted, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 826.

I left Florence, Ala., on the 21st of November with my command, moving with its corps, via Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant, to near Columbia, Tenn., and went into bivouac on the 26th day of November, on the Shelbyville turnpike. The succeeding day and night was followed with slight skirmishing on the line around Columbia.

At daylight on the morning of the 29th I moved to Duck River, four miles above Columbia, and crossed on the pontoon bridge at 7.30 o'clock, which was as soon as I could do so, having to wait for General Cleburne's division, which had the advance. I moved that day in rear of that division to the neighborhood of Spring Hill, a distance of twelve miles. After moving rapidly for several miles and wading the creek I deployed my division in line of battle, in obedience to orders from General Cheatham to form and move on Cleburne's left, Jackson on the right, and Smith in echelon on the left of front line, Col. R. Bullock, commanding the Florida brigade, supporting the left. Not seeing General Cheatham at the moment of forming my line of battle, General Hood, who was personally present, directed me to move to the turnpike and sweep toward Columbia. General Cleburne, being in advance, formed and moved forward before it was possible for me to do so, and changed front without stopping and without my knowing the fact, owing to intervening hills obstructing the view. As soon as ascertained I conformed to the movement as well as I could and pushed forward in the direction of the enemy, who held the turnpike. It was now getting dark, and I had moved more than a mile in line of battle. Cleburne had been engaged; with what success I did not know. Procuring a guide, learning the exact locality of the enemy and the general direction of the turnpike, I changed direction to the right again, and was moving so as to strike the turnpike to the right of Maj. Nat. Cheer's residence, which I believed would bring me near Cleburne's left; Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters, deployed as skirmishers, was within 100 yards of and commanded the turnpike, checking the enemy's movement along it in my front, and my lines were being adjusted for a further forward movement, when I received an order, through Lieutenant Schell, from General Cheatham to halt and join my right to General Cleburne's left. My main line was within 200 yards of the turnpike when Major Caswell's battalion fired into the enemy on the pike. He (the enemy) veered to his left, as I subsequently ascertained, and took a road leaving the pike near Doctor McKessick's. I obeyed the order of General Cheatham, and with delay and difficulty, it being in the night and near the enemy, I ascertained the left of Cleburne's line, which had retired some distance to the rear of my right. I made known to General Cheatham the fact of the enemy threatening my left, and called for force to protect it. My left brigade was retired to confront any movement from that direction, and during the night (perhaps 10 o'clock) General Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, was moved to my left. My command so disposed as to be an extension of Cleburne's line, with its left retired, I bivouacked between 9 and 10 o'clock for the night. At daylight there was no enemy in my front.

Early on the morning of the 30th of November I was ordered to follow Cleburne and bring up the rear of Cheatham's corps. In pursuance thereof I moved down the Franklin turnpike to the rear of Winston's Hill, three miles from Franklin, where our forces were being deployed and lines formed. About 3 o'clock in the evening I was ordered by General Cheatham to move my command by the left flank, pass a gap in the ridge to the left, circle around a mound which rose in the plain

below, and move toward the Carter Creek turnpike, until, in a direct advance on the town of Franklin, my left would strike the house of Mrs. Rebecca Bostick. I lost no time in starting and moved rapidly. This gave me the arc, while the divisions on my right moved on the chord of the circle. I was informed that General Chalmers' cavalry was ordered to form and advance in conjunction with me on my left. My line was formed with Jackson's brigade and Tyler's, commanded by Brig. Gen. T. B. Smith, in the front, the former on the right, and Finley's brigade, commanded by Col. Robert Bullock, supporting. Major Caswell had charge of the skirmish line in front. With these dispositions I moved forward through the open plain in good order. My skirmish line drove back that of the enemy, which was located on a line with Mrs. Bostick's house. The center of my line swept by this house, my left, which I had extended, reaching near the Carter Creek turnpike. The line moved steadily on, not waiting for the cavalry, driving the enemy from his outer works, which covered the right but not the left of my line. The cavalry (dismounted) not touching my left, nor being on a line with it, exposed that flank to a furious fire. I moved the Florida brigade to the left and advanced it, two regiments extending beyond the left of the turnpike. My line, now a single one, without support, charged the works of the enemy. My right got to the works (the second line) and remained there until morning; the left was driven back. The enemy's [works] were strong and defiant, constructed on a slight elevation, with few obstructions in front for several hundred yards. The works to the left of Carter Creek turnpike were not strong, and with a vigorous assault should have been carried; a fact, however, not known until next day. A battery was located just to the right of this turnpike, which kept up the fire until late at night. The left of my line was reformed on the branch between the works of the enemy and Mrs. Bostick's house, but not in sufficient numbers to justify another effort to carry the works, as the command on my left had not come up. A battery, under the conduct of Colonel Presstman, participated most gallantly in the fight, first occupying a position near the house of Mrs. Bostick, and then was run up the turnpike close to the enemy's works and engaged that battery of the enemy on our immediate front. Many of our men who had gone into the interior works held their positions until morning, when the enemy had evacuated the town. General Ed. Johnson's division came in my rear just after dark, passing over that part of my line which had been reformed near the branch fronting Mrs. Bostick's.

My loss in this engagement was 47 killed, 253 wounded, and 19 missing. Among the killed was Colonel Smith, of the First [Georgia] Confederate Regiment, Jackson's brigade, who fell most gallantly while putting his regiment into the interior works of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton was badly wounded while pressing forward in handsome style. Lieutenant-Colonel Badger, commanding First [Florida (dismounted) Cavalry] and Fourth Florida Regiments was wounded three times before he left the field. Captain Carter, on staff duty with Tyler's brigade, fell mortally wounded near the works of the enemy and almost at the door of his father's house. His gallantry I witnessed with much pride, as I had done on other fields, and here take pleasure in mentioning it especially.

OPERATIONS AROUND MURFREESBOROUGH.

On the morning of the 2d of December, as my command was moving from Franklin, Tenn., in the direction of Nashville, I received the following order, made official and inclosed to me by Major-General Cheatham, commanding corps:

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Franklin, December 2, 1864—7 a. m.

General Hood directs that you will send Bate's division, with one battery of artillery, over to Murfreesborough, and direct them to destroy the railroad from Murfreesborough to Nashville, burning all the bridges and taking the block-houses and then burning them.

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. B. J. Hill was ordered to co-operate with me, who had about 150 cavalry. My command consisted of Jackson's, Tyler's (commanded by Brig. Gen. T. B. Smith) and Finley's brigades (commanded by Col. Robert Bullock), and Slocomb's battery (commanded by Lieutenant Chalaron), all not exceeding in number 1,600 men. I moved my command on the direct road from Franklin to Triune, thence on the Nolensville turnpike to the most practicable road leading across the country to the terminus of the Wilkinson turnpike, some seven miles from Murfreesborough. I learned here that Murfreesborough, instead of being evacuated, as was supposed and as the nature of my order led me to believe, was occupied by a strong force, estimated from 6,000 to 10,000, commanded by Major-General Rousseau, which fact I reported to army headquarters on the morning of the 4th. I received that night the following communication from General Hood:

HEADQUARTERS,
Overton's House, Six Miles from Nashville, December 2, 1864.

Major-General BATE:

GENERAL: General Hood directs me to say that citizens report some 5,000 Yankees at Murfreesborough. General Forrest will send some of his cavalry to assist you. You must act according to your judgment under the circumstances, keeping in view the object of your expedition, viz, to destroy the railroad. This report is sent you for what it is worth.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

At 7 a. m. I moved my command by the left flank diagonally across the country from the Wilkinson to the Nashville and Murfreesborough turnpike, striking the latter on the Nashville side of Overall's Creek, five miles and a half from Murfreesborough. The object of going to Overall's Creek was to get between the enemy and Nashville, that I might not be cut off by his superior force, and if pressed, could fall back to the main army. It also put me in position to execute the order which I was cautioned by General Hood to keep in view, viz, "to destroy the railroad." This position also made my force a protection to the right wing of the army. Colonel Hill's command was ordered to close in as near as possible and demonstrate on the Salem and Wilkinson turnpikes, and to keep me posted by scouting on my flanks and front. I here drove in the enemy's scouts and placed three regiments of the Florida brigade, commanded by Col. Robert Bullock (the Sixth Florida being detached, under Colonel Kenan, guarding the wagon train), near the bank of the creek in observation, and to protect Chalaron's

battery should occasion require, which was ordered to open on the block-house just across the creek, guarding the railroad bridge. Tyler's brigade (General T. B. Smith commanding) was held in reserve; Jackson's was immediately put to destroying the railroad. About noon the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but was dispersed two or three times by a few well-directed shots from the artillery. He returned in the evening, re-enforced by infantry and artillery. He moved a skirmish line down near the creek, as if to prevent our crossing, and about sundown turned my left flank with his cavalry and charged my battery. It was anticipated, however, and Tyler's brigade brought to its support in time to repulse it, in conjunction with the battery, which fired double charges into his lines, not fifty yards distant, scattering them in all directions and securing fifteen or twenty of their horses. Meanwhile the infantry attacked the three regiments of the Florida brigade with vastly superior numbers, wounding Colonel Bullock and driving his command back from the creek. Jackson's brigade was promptly thrown forward to meet this advance, and with one volley repulsed and drove his infantry across the creek. I threw out skirmishers to the bank of the creek and held the field.

Slocomb's battery, under command of Lieutenant Chalaron, acted with conspicuous and most effective gallantry.

Col. Ed. Dillon reported with the squadron of cavalry just before night—too late to take part in the fight. I certainly did not suppose this was all the support I was to get from General Forrest, mentioned in the before-quoted order. I ordered him to relieve the infantry pickets at 10 o'clock, at which hour I withdrew my infantry and artillery across Stewart's Creek, fearing the enemy might get on my flank or rear with his superior numbers during the night, and also to begin operations on the road early next morning.

In the fight my losses were 15 killed, 59 wounded (Colonel Bullock, commanding the Florida brigade, among the latter), and 13 missing. I have every reason to believe that the losses of the enemy were much greater. We buried some of his dead which he left when driven from the field.

Early on the morning of the 5th dispositions were made to take the block-houses at Stewart's Creek, Read's Branch, and Smyrna, which, as we moved upon them, the enemy precipitately evacuated. Each of these were burned after removing the stores; also the bridges they were intended to guard, and several miles of the railroad destroyed. While these operations were going on General Forrest arrived with two divisions of cavalry, followed by two infantry brigades (Sears', of French's, and Palmer's, of Stevenson's division), with artillery, and, by virtue of rank, assumed command of the forces near Murfreesborough. The order to keep in view the object of my mission, viz, "to destroy the railroad," seemed to be revoked, and offensive operations against Murfreesborough assumed, which did not accord with my judgment, as I was satisfied there were 8,000 or 10,000 Federals within, strongly fortified and with a large amount of artillery in position. Not deeming it prudent to attack such works manned with twice our numbers, I, however, readily gave cheerful co-operation. By command of General Forrest I ceased operations on the railroad and moved back toward Murfreesborough. On the 6th I closed in my lines and pressed forward skirmishers as near to the works around Murfreesborough as practicable, in doing which I lost sixteen men from Caswell's battalion of sharpshooters. I dug pits for skirmishers and built defenses for my main line.

I was ordered by General Forrest to move my entire command at daylight on the 7th to the Wilkinson and my wagon train to the Salem turnpike, which was done. My command was ordered to be an extension of the right of Colonel Palmer's brigade, which occupied a hill fronting the fort and works of the enemy located on the west bank of Stone's River. While the order was being executed the enemy was observed to be moving a force across Stone's River above the town of Murfreesborough and down the Salem turnpike. At this juncture I was ordered by General Forrest to make dispositions to move, in conjunction with Colonel Palmer, on the works of the enemy, which, however, was revoked by ordering me to take charge of infantry and put it into position near where the Wilkinson turnpike crosses Overall's Creek, which I proceeded to do, under the personal direction of General Forrest. The main line was established on the southwest side of the turnpike, diagonally to but not crossing it any point, with the right towards the creek, in the following order by brigades, beginning on the right: Sears', Palmer's, Finley's. Jackson's and Tyler's brigades were placed by me in reserve across the turnpike from main line. Temporary works were constructed of rails and logs. The artillery was placed at the most eligible and advantageous points. While temporary works were being built of rails and logs the enemy presented himself in our front, but was speedily driven out of view by our artillery. I was ordered by General Forrest to put my entire command in the main line. Jackson was then ordered to the left of Finley's brigade, Sears brought from the right to the left in prolongation of and retiring main line toward the turnpike. He soon presented himself again, turning our left flank and advancing diagonally to it. General Forrest ordered the whole line by the left flank. The extent of the enemy's line was not visible. Sears leading and Jackson following, under my order, moved too far to the left; the Florida and Palmer's brigades were halted in the temporary works just vacated by these two. Smith was immediately brought in between them at right angles with the turnpike and in full front of the enemy, who was within 200 yards, driving in our skirmishers, the cavalry on the left having fallen back with but slight resistance. The time of the reappearance of the enemy emerging from the woods, when he was thought to have retired to Murfreesborough (no information being received by me from the cavalry in my front), did not admit of sufficient time to adjust the line before he was upon us, hence there was a space of perhaps 75 or 100 yards between Smith's right and Finley's left. Jackson and Sears were immediately ordered to move, under the conduct of a staff officer, Major Shaaff, by the right flank and align on Smith's left, who was now engaged with the main line of the enemy. The enemy's line came diagonally from the left and struck Finley's and Palmer's brigades, crumbling and driving them from the temporary works. Meanwhile Smith's (Tyler's) and the right of Jackson's brigade, which was getting in position, drove back in gallant style the right of the enemy's line which confronted them. I did not again see the Florida and Palmer's nor Sears' brigade until night, they being under the immediate conduct of General Forrest. I remained in person with Smith's and Jackson's brigades. The enemy occupied the line vacated by Finley's and Palmer's brigades on Smith's flank, but did not push up vigorously. I changed front to rear on my left battalion and formed line in the woods parallel to and near the turnpike, where I remained without molestation until ordered by General Forrest to move across the creek and join him (who was then with cavalry,

artillery, and Sears', Palmer's, and Finley's brigades), which I did leisurely, moving off the two remaining brigades by the flank. If the cavalry on either flank was seriously engaged, I was not aware of it.

In this day's fight there were 19 killed, 73 wounded, and 122 missing. Among the former was Lieutenant-Colonel Billopp [Twenty-ninth] Georgia Regiment, who fell gallantly at his post.

I have to regret the loss of two of the guns of that gallant battery, Slocomb's, commanded by Lieutenant Chalaron. The horses being killed, they could not be brought off.

After crossing the creek, about sundown, Smith's brigade was placed in position to resist in case of pursuit, and brought up the rear in good order to the bivouac on the Nashville turnpike.

Next day we engaged again in the destruction of the railroad; but little progress was made, in consequence of the extreme bad weather; the snow fell rapidly and the ground was freezing. In consequence of the recent marches many of the men were barefooted; all were shod, however, when we left Florence. I pressed every pair of shoes which could be found for them, and in many instances the citizens gave them second-hand shoes, which but partially supplied the demand. The country afforded us superabundance of rations. While in this neighborhood I put in operation several mills for the use of the army.

Major-General Forrest gave me an intimation of a probable attack on the main army in front of Nashville, and directed that I be ready to move at short notice. I soon thereafter received an order to move to the right flank of the Army of Tennessee, held by General Cheatham, to take part in the anticipated operations there. The sleet and severe freezes had made the surface of the earth a sheet of ice. Nearly one-fourth of the men were still barefooted, yet plodded "their weary way" under these adverse circumstance (many with bleeding feet), and arrived in good time to the position assigned in Cheatham's corps. I was contiguous to and on the left of the Nolensville turnpike, at a point known as Rains' Hill. I remained here in the intrenched line, with the men uncomfortable from the extreme cold and the scarcity of wood, until the evening of the 15th, when I was ordered by General Cheatham to move to the left, where the fighting was going on, and should he not be there to report to General Hood. When I passed the Franklin turnpike streams of stragglers, and artillerists, and horses, without guns or caissons, the sure indicia of defeat, came hurriedly from the left. I formed my division for battle at once, its right resting near the turnpike, and communicated the situation to General Cheatham, who meantime had come up. It was nearly dark. I received an order from General Hood to move straight forward and take a skirt of woods beyond the field, in the rear of which I had formed my line, and near which the firing was going on. I did so, and made known that fact to my corps commander, and awaited orders. The firing had now slackened. About 8 o'clock Major-General Cheatham came to me and took me with him to find the line I was to occupy. He informed me that he was directed by the general commanding to extend a line of battle from the apex of the hill (now known as Shy's Hill) occupied by Ector's brigade in direction of Mrs. Bradford's house, on the Granny White turnpike, so that a prolongation of the same would strike the line then occupied by General Stewart. We went together and found General Sharp's brigade on left of that corps, in the rear of Mrs. Bradford's house, somewhat parallel to the turnpike, its right resting near the woods, in which we were informed the balance of that corps was. A fire was kindled, by General Cheatham's order, to indicate the direction

of my line from the given point on the left. I moved my command in the position indicated, but with much delay, attributable to the darkness of the night and marshy fields through which I had to pass. The artillary I was unable to get up. The field intervening the turnpike and my position was impassable to artillery; the earth had thawed, and the cultivated low ground was an obstruction through which even the ambulances could not pass with success; hence the artillery was left in the rear for the night. Having a personal interview with Colonel Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade, and agreeing upon the point where the right of his line rested, I adjusted mine, as ordered, between that and the point designated on General Sharp's line, taking such advantage of the ground in its exact locality as I could in the night. My left then rested near the crown on that slope of the hill, facing the turnpike, and my right in the corn-field, advanced toward Nashville, hence not quite at right angles with the turnpike. Seeing that my line at its junction with Coleman's made a right angle, and the enemy already immediately under the brow of the hill annoying me with sharpshooters, within 100 yards, and my right unconnected with any one, I went in person to my corps commander and remonstrated as to the position of my line. He informed me he was not authorized to change it, and that General Stewart was to connect with my right. I at once put the men to making defenses with such tools as I had. They worked with alacrity the balance of the night (nearly all the while under my immediate supervision), and constructed works along my entire front impervious to ordinary shots.

Daylight [16th] revealed the fact that Stewart's corps had been moved back several hundred yards from the point toward which I was directed to extend my right. His two left divisions were retired in echelon from my right, Walthall's on the same side of the turnpike with me, and Loring's behind the rock wall on the opposite side of the turnpike, in echelon to him. Ector's brigade was on my left, occupying that side of the angle. It was prolonged in same direction by Lowrey's (Cheatham's) division. My line was formed with Jackson's brigade on the right, then Finley's and Tyler's in succession, with no support. The hill on which my left rested was confronted by a similar one within 400 yards and an open field in the intervening valley. On this hill the enemy had planted several rifle pieces during the night. There was a deflection on the left of this, and then a series of hills occupied by the enemy extending to its left and culminating opposite Lowrey's left in an irregular range and greater altitude than those held by us, surmounted here and there by a commanding peak. This range of hills, from the point where Lowrey's left rested, extended at right angles across the Granny White turnpike, almost parallel to and in rear of my line of battle, a distance of not more than 600 yards, with open fields between. At daylight I found a road skirting the inner border of the hills on my left over which artillery could pass, but not without difficulty. I ordered Captain Beauregard to send a section of howitzers and place them upon a small plateau making out from the declivity of the hill just in rear of Finley's brigade, from which they could sweep the front of my right and the entire line of General Walthall. A desultory fire by sharpshooters was kept up during the night and morning until about 8 o'clock, when the enemy began to deploy additional masses, advanced his lines into the woods held by Stewart's corps the night previous, where he soon planted batteries. He made a feeble charge along my front and was quickly repulsed. About this time Ector's brigade was taken out of the line and put in reserve, and I was ordered to extend to the left.

This not only gave me an additional ground to occupy, but necessarily thinned my lines, as I had no reserves. The line established by Ector's brigade had been located in the darkness of the night, and was, unfortunately, placed back from the brow of the hill, not giving a view and range on the front of more than from five to twenty yards, and the curvature of the hill, as well as the gradual recession of the lines from the angle, forbid any flank fire giving protection to the front of the angle. The works were flimsy, only intended to protect against small-arms, and had no abatis or other obstruction to impede the movements of an assaulting party. From the hour this became a part of my line it was impossible to remedy it. The constant fire of sharpshooters from the neighboring hills made it fatal to attempt a work in front. To advance my line and attack the enemy was the only way to relieve the situation, and to do that was to attack a re-entering angle of breast-works, which, of course, could not be done unless the whole line moved. The enemy opened a most terrific fire of artillery, and kept it up during the day. In the afternoon he planted a battery in the woods in the rear of Mrs. Bradford's house and fired directly across both lines composing the angle; threw shells directly in the back of my left brigade; also placed a battery on a hill diagonally to my left, which took my first brigade in reverse. The batteries on the hill in its front, not more than 300 yards distant, that had borne the concentrated fire of my Whitworth rifles all day, must have suffered heavily, but were not silenced. These rifled guns of the enemy being so close razeed the works on the left of the angle for fifty or sixty yards. Ector's brigade was withdrawn from its supporting position in rear of the angle, and left me without any support whatever, at which transfer I remonstrated. The enemy was in two lines in my front, and in the afternoon moved by his right flank from direction of the Granny White turnpike, and massed by advancing a skirmish line at a time under the brow of the hill near the angle. I made this known to General Cheatham by a staff officer (Lieutenant Rogan), and asked for re-enforcement. The general informed me that he had nothing that could possibly be spared, and desired me to extend still farther to the left, as he had to withdraw strength from his front to protect his left, which had been turned. About this time the brigade on the extreme left of our infantry line of battle was driven back, down the hill into the field in my rear, and the balls of the enemy were fired into the backs of (killing and wounding) my men. The lines on the left (as you go into Nashville) of the Granny White pike at this juncture were the three sides of a square, the enemy shooting across the two parallel lines. My men were falling fast. I saw and fully appreciated the emergency, and passed in person along the trenches in the angle built by Ector's brigade, where I had placed troops who I knew to be unsurpassed for gallantry and endurance, and encouraged them to maintain their places. The men saw the brigade on the left of our line of battle give way and the enemy take its place on the hills in my rear, yet they stood firm and received the fire from three directions with coolness and courage. Anticipating a disaster I ordered Captain Beauregard, who commanded my artillery, to move his battalion back to the Franklin turnpike, as the enemy already had the Granny White pike in our rear, which was my channel for escape, as per order in the forenoon. About 4 p. m. the enemy with heavy force assaulted the line near the angle, and carried it at that point where Ector's brigade had built the light works, which were back from the brow of the hill and without obstructions; not, however, until the gallant and obstinate Colonel

Shy and nearly half of his brave men had fallen, together with the largest part of the three right companies of the Thirty-seventh Georgia, which regiment constituted my extreme left. When the breach was made, this command—the consolidated fragments of the Second, Tenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments—still contested the ground, under Major Lucas, and, finally, when overwhelming numbers pressed them back, only sixty-five of the command escaped, and they not as a command, but individuals. The command was nearly annihilated, as the official reports of casualties show. Whether the yielding of gallant and well-tried troops to such pressure is reprehensible or not, is for a brave and generous country to decide. The breach once made, the lines lifted from either side as far as I could see almost instantly and fled in confusion. Two regiments, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Georgia, then my extreme right, commanded by Colonel Mitchell (Jackson's brigade), and adjoining Walthall's division, did not break, but remained fighting until surrounded. The section of artillery under Lieutenant Alston was turned on the enemy and fired after being completely flanked and our lines vanishing. I mention it in compliment to this gallant lieutenant. I first sought to rally the men and form line in the wooded bottom in rear of Strahl's brigade, Lowrey's right, but found it yielding to the example on its right (there being no pressure of consequence either on its front or that of my extreme left), and hence it was impossible to do so. I was then directed by General Cheatham to form a line at Lea's house, on opposite side of Granny White turnpike, but found on getting there that our lines on that flank had also given way, and the enemy already commanding it with his small-arms. The men then, one by one, climbed over the rugged hills in our rear and passed down a short valley which debouched into the Franklin turnpike. The whole army on this thoroughfare seemed to be one heterogeneous mass, and moving back without organization or government. Strenuous efforts were made by officers of all grades to rally and form line of battle, but in vain. The disorganized masses swept in confusion down the Franklin turnpike, amid the approaching darkness and drenching rain, until beyond Brentwood, when the fragments of commands were, in some measure, united, and bivouacked in groups for the night.

At daylight [17th] I moved my command across Harpeth River, through Franklin, to Spring Hill, and next day crossed Rutherford's Creek, formed line of battle, and bivouacked for the night.

The enemy's advance appearing on the morning of the 19th slight skirmishing ensued. I retired with my command, in conjunction with Cheatham's corps, across Duck River, at Columbia, that evening. My division moved without separation from its corps and crossed the Tennessee River, at Bainbridge, on the evening of the 25th of December.

To my senior brigade commander, General H. R. Jackson, I am especially indebted, not only for the prompt and willing execution of orders, but for many practical suggestions based upon his large experience, for his conspicuous gallantry and resistless energy. General T. B. Smith, commanding Tyler's brigade, and Col. Robert Bullock (Finley's), bore themselves with heroic courage both through good and evil fortune, always executing orders with zeal and alacrity, and bearing themselves in the face of the enemy as became reputations which each had heretofore bravely won. The latter was severely wounded on the 4th of December, near Murfreesborough, and was succeeded by Major Lash, whose coolness and gallantry was marked. He, together with Brigadier-Generals Jackson and Smith, was captured at

Nashville, and are yet in prison. Major Ball having arrived, and being ranking officer present in Finley's brigade, assumed command and conducted it at Nashville.

Captain Beauregard, commanding my artillery, showed merit beyond his years, [and] managed the battalion not only to my satisfaction, but to the good of the service and to his own credit.

I take pleasure in making my acknowledgments for their promptness and gallantry to Maj. Arthur Shaaff, my inspector; Capt. H. J. Cheney, my assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. R. B. McClure, John B. Pirtle, and Charles B. Rogan, of my personal staff; and Capt. W. H. Rhea, paymaster of my division, who participated with us in the fight without obligation to do so; also to Lieutenant Magruder, my ordnance officer. I am also much indebted to my chief surgeon, Doctor McDowell, for his skill and unwearying application to his delicate trust; to Maj. John L. Brown, commissary, for his success in getting up and distributing supplies under most embarrassing circumstances; and Maj. E. P. Tyree, quartermaster, for his promptness, vigilance, and success in managing his department without loss during the long march and hazardous retreat of either wagons or supplies.

My escort company, under Capt. J. H. Buck and Lieut. J. W. Henderson, merits my special commendation for gallantry upon the field and the faithful and cheerful performance of all duty devolving upon them. My excellent pioneer company, under Lieut. H. W. Reddick, labored day and night without murmur, for which they will receive my thanks. My provost-guard was most efficiently managed by Capt. Matthew Dwyer, for which I am under obligations. My squad of sharpshooters (with Whitworth rifles), under Lieut. A. B. Schell, behaved with marked gallantry on every occasion when brought into requisition.

In this report I have dealt more in particulars for the reason there are no reports from brigade commanders, all three of whom having been captured. I reserve to myself the privilege of making such corrections as would appear right and proper when I subsequently have the opportunity to examine their reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. BATE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 252.

Report of Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry, of operations November 16, 1864–January 23, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
Verona, Miss., January 21, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command during the recent movements in Middle Tennessee:

While in West Tennessee I received orders from General Beauregard on the 30th of October, to report without delay to General Hood at Florence, Ala. I was then actively operating against Johnsonville, and so soon as I completed the destruction of the enemy's fleet and stores at that place I commenced moving up the Tennessee River. I halted my com-

mand at Perryville with a view of crossing the river at that point, but being without facilities, and the river already high and rising rapidly, I found it impossible to cross over. I succeeded, however, in throwing across a portion of Rucker's brigade, while I moved to Corinth with the balance of my command. My men and horses were much jaded, but I moved at once to Florence and crossed the river on the 16th and 17th of November. On my arrival at Florence I was placed in command of the entire cavalry then with the Army of Tennessee, consisting of Brigadier-General Jackson's division and a portion of Dibrell's brigade, under command of Colonel Biffle, amounting to about 2,000 men, together with three brigades of my former command, making in all about 5,000 cavalry. I bivouacked my command at Shoal Creek until the morning of the 21st, when, in obedience to orders from General Hood, I commenced a forward movement. My command consisted of three divisions—Chalmers', Buford's, and Jackson's. I ordered Brigadier-General Chalmers to advance via West Point, Kelly's Forge, Henryville, and Mount Pleasant. Brigadier-Generals Buford and Jackson were ordered to move up the military road to Lawrenceburg, and thence southeastward in the direction of Pulaski. Both these divisions had several engagements with the enemy, and were almost constantly skirmishing with him, but drove him in every encounter.

At Henryville Brigadier-General Chalmers developed the enemy's cavalry and captured forty-five prisoners. At Fouché Springs the enemy made another stand. I ordered General Chalmers to throw forward Rucker's brigade and to keep up a slight skirmish with the enemy until I could gain his rear. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley to move by the left flank and join me in rear of the enemy. Taking my escort with me I moved rapidly to the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley being prevented from joining me as I had expected, I made the charge upon the enemy with my escort alone, producing a perfect stampede, capturing about 50 prisoners, 20 horses, and 1 ambulance. It was now near night, and I placed my escort in ambush. Colonel Rucker pressed upon the enemy, and as they rushed into the ambuscade my escort fired into them, producing the wildest confusion. I ordered Colonel Rucker to rest his command until 1 a. m., when the march was renewed toward Mount Pleasant, where he captured 35,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition and the guard left in charge of it. Meantime Brigadier-Generals Buford and Jackson had proceeded from Lawrenceburg toward Pulaski and encountered Hatch's division of cavalry at Campbellsville, and routed him after a short but vigorous engagement, in which he lost about 100 prisoners and several in killed and wounded. Most of my troops having reached Columbia on the evening of the 24th I invested the town from Duck River to the extreme north, which position I held until the arrival of the infantry on the morning of the 27th, when I was relieved.

Columbia having been evacuated on the night of the 28th [27th] I was ordered to move across Duck River on the morning of the 28th. Chalmers' division was ordered to cross at Carr's Mill, seven miles above Columbia, Jackson's, at Holland's Ford, while I crossed at Owen's Ford with a portion of Colonel Biffle's regiment. Before leaving Columbia I sent my escort to Shelbyville for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of the enemy and destroying the railroad, and I regret to announce that Captain Jackson was seriously wounded on this expedition. On the night of the 28th I was joined by Chalmers' division about eight miles from Columbia on the Spring Hill and Carr's Mill road. Jackson's division was ordered to pro-

ceed to the vicinity of Hurt's Cross Roads on the Lewisburg pike. At 11 o'clock at night I received a dispatch from General Buford informing me that the enemy had made such a stubborn resistance to his crossing that he could not join the command until the morning of the 29th. I ordered General Jackson to move along the Lewisburg pike toward Franklin until he developed the enemy. Brigadier-General Armstrong notified me that he had struck the enemy, when I ordered him not to press too vigorously until I reached his flank with Chalmers' division. The enemy gradually fell back, making resistance only at favorable positions. After waiting a short time for my troops to close up, I moved rapidly toward Spring Hill with my entire command. Two miles from town the enemy's pickets were encountered and heavy skirmishing ensued. I ordered General Armstrong to form his brigade in line of battle. I also ordered a portion of the Kentucky brigade and the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel White, to form, which being done I ordered a charge upon the enemy, but he was so strongly posted upon the crest of a hill that my troops were compelled to fall back. I then dismounted my entire command and moved upon the enemy. With a few men I moved to the left on a high hill, where I discovered the enemy hurriedly moving his wagon train up the Franklin pike. I ordered my command to push the enemy's right flank with all possible vigor. At the same time I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to send me a regiment mounted. He sent the Twenty-first Tennessee, Colonel Wilson commanding, which I ordered to charge upon the enemy. Colonel Wilson at the head of his splendid regiment made a gallant charge through an open field. He received three wounds, but refused to leave his command. About this time I received orders from General Hood to hold my position at all hazards, as the advance of his infantry column was only two miles distant and rapidly advancing. I ordered up my command, already dismounted. Colonel Bell's brigade was the first to reach me, when I immediately ordered it to the attack. Major-General Cleburne's division soon arrived, and, after some delay, was formed in line of battle and moved upon the enemy on my left. Colonel Bell reported that he had only four rounds of ammunition to the man when I ordered him to charge the enemy. This order was executed with a promptness and energy and gallantry which I have never seen excelled. The enemy was driven from his rifle-pits, and fled toward Spring Hill. I then ordered Brigadier-General Jackson to move with his division in the direction of Thompson's Station and there intercept the enemy. He struck the road at Fitzgerald's, four miles from Spring Hill, at 11 o'clock, just as the front of the enemy's column had passed. This attack was a complete surprise, producing much panic and confusion. Brigadier-General Jackson had possession of the pike and fought the enemy until near daylight, but receiving no support, he was compelled to retire, after killing a large number of horses and mules and burning several wagons.

Chalmers' and Buford's divisions being out of ammunition, I supplied them from the infantry (my ordnance being still at Columbia), when I ordered Brigadier-General Chalmers to move at daylight on the morning of the 30th to the Carter's Creek turnpike, between Columbia and Spring Hill, and there intercept a column of the enemy reported to be cut off. General Chalmers moved as ordered, but reported to me that the enemy had passed unmolested on the main pike during the night. Buford and Jackson were ordered to move forward with their divisions on the Franklin pike and to attack the enemy. They overtook his rear two miles from where General Jackson had cut his column the night previ-

ous and pushed him on to Winstead's Hill, where he was strongly posted. General Stewart's corps arriving upon the ground, I moved with Buford's and Jackson's divisions to the right, my right extending to Harpeth River, and ordered Brigadier-General Chalmers on the left. The enemy retired from Winstead's Hill toward their fortifications at Franklin. I ordered Brigadier-General Chalmers to advance on the left, which he did, charging and dislodging the enemy from every position he had taken. The enemy was posted on a strong hill on the opposite side of Harpeth River, from which position he was firing upon our troops on the Lewisburg pike. I ordered Brigadier-General Jackson to cross over and drive the enemy from this hill and to protect our right. I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to dismount his command and take position in line of battle on the right of Stewart's corps, covering the ground from the Lewisburg pike to Harpeth River. Skirmishing at once commenced, and Buford's division rapidly advancing drove the enemy across Harpeth River, where he joined the cavalry. Brigadier-General Jackson engaged the united forces of both infantry and cavalry, and held him in check until night, when he threw forward his pickets and retired across Harpeth for the purpose of replenishing his ammunition. The enemy held strong positions commanding all the fords. I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to remount his command and hold himself in readiness for action at a moment's warning. Brigadier-General Jackson's troops being out of ammunition, and my ordnance still in the rear, Captain Vanderford furnished me with the necessary supply.

At daylight on the 1st of December I moved across Harpeth River and advanced up the Wilson pike, and struck the enemy at Owen's Cross-Roads, in strong force. I ordered Captain Morton to open upon him with his battery. Soon afterward I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to charge, which order he executed by dislodging the enemy and capturing several prisoners. I then moved with Jackson's and Buford's divisions to Brentwood, where I was joined by Brigadier-General Chalmers. Ordering Chalmers to proceed with his division up the Franklin and Hillsborough pike, and to cross over and intercept, if possible, the enemy retreating toward Nashville, I moved with Buford's and Jackson's divisions toward the Nashville pike, and, learning the enemy had reached Nashville, I camped for the night.

On the following morning (the 2d) I ordered Brigadier-General Chalmers to move on the left and to guard the Hillsborough and Hardin pikes, while I proceeded to the right with Buford's and Jackson's divisions and took position in sight of the capitol at Nashville. I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to move with his division across to Mill Creek and to form line of battle near the lunatic asylum on the Murfreesborough pike. Jackson's division was ordered into position so as to cover the Nashville and Mill Creek pike. My command being relieved by the infantry I commenced operating upon the railroad, block-houses, and telegraph lines leading from Nashville to Murfreesborough. I ordered Buford's division on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for the purpose of destroying stockades and block-houses.

On the 3d of December stockade No. 2 surrendered, with 80 prisoners, 10 men killed, and 20 wounded in the attack by Morton's battery. On the day previous, while assaulting stockade No. 2, a train of cars came from Chattanooga loaded with negro troops. The train was captured, but most of the troops made their escape.

On the 4th I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to attack block-house No. 3, but the demand for surrender was complied with, and the garri-

son of thirty-two men made prisoners. An assault was also ordered on stockade No. 1, on Mill Creek, but the garrison unhesitatingly surrendered. I ordered the destruction of the block-house and two stockades, in which were captured 150 prisoners.

On the morning of the 4th I received orders to move with Buford's and Jackson's divisions to Murfreesborough, and to leave 250 men on the right to picket from the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike to the Cumberland River. Colonel Nixon, of Bell's brigade, was left for this purpose.

On the morning of the 5th I moved, as ordered, toward Murfreesborough. At La Vergne I ordered Brigadier-General Jackson to move on the right of town and invest the fort on the hill, while I moved with Buford's division to block-house No. 4. The usual demand for surrender was sent under flag of truce and a surrender made. The garrison on the hill, consisting of 80 men, 2 pieces of artillery, several wagons, and a considerable supply of stores, also surrendered to Brigadier-General Jackson. A large number of houses, built and occupied by the enemy, were ordered to be burned.

Four miles from La Vergne I formed a junction with Major-General Bate, who had been ordered to report to me with his division for the purpose of operating against Murfreesborough. I ordered Brigadier-General Jackson to send a brigade across to the Wilson [Wilkinson] pike, and moving on both pikes the enemy was driven into his works at Murfreesborough. After ordering General Buford to picket from the Nashville and Murfreesborough to the Lebanon pikes on the left, and Jackson to picket on the right to the Salem pike, I encamped for the night.

The infantry arrived on the morning of the 6th, when I immediately ordered it in line of battle and to move upon the enemy's works. After skirmishing for two hours the enemy ceased firing, and showed no disposition to give battle. I ordered a regiment from Brigadier-General Armstrong's brigade, with which I made a careful reconnaissance of the enemy's position and works. On the evening of the 6th I was re-enforced by Sears' and Palmer's brigades of infantry. I ordered Colonel Palmer in position on the right upon a hill, and to fortify during the night.

On the morning of the 7th I discovered from the position occupied by Colonel Palmer the enemy moving out in strong force on the Salem pike, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Being fully satisfied that his object was to make battle, I withdrew my forces to the Wilkinson pike, and formed a new line on a more favorable position. The enemy moved boldly forward, driving in my pickets, when the infantry, with the exception of Smith's brigade, from some cause which I cannot explain, made a shameful retreat, losing two pieces of artillery. I siezed the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them, but they could not be moved by any entreaty or appeal to their patriotism. Major-General Bate did the same thing, but was equally as unsuccessful as myself. I hurriedly sent Major Strange, of my staff, to Brigadier-Generals Armstrong and Ross, of Jackson's division, with orders to say to them that everything depended on their cavalry. They proved themselves equal to the emergency by charging on the enemy, thereby checking his farther advance. I ordered the infantry to retire to Stewart's Creek, while my cavalry encamped during the night at Overall's Creek. The enemy returning to Murfreesborough, I ordered my cavalry to resume its former position.

It is proper to state here that I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to protect my left flank, but he was so remote the order never reached him. While the fight was going on, however, he made a demonstration on Murfreesborough, and succeeded in reaching the center of town, but was soon compelled to retire.

On the 9th General Hood sent to my support Smith's brigade, commanded by Colonel Olmstead, and ordered Bate's division to report back to his headquarters. On the 11th I ordered Brigadier-General Buford to proceed to the Hermitage, and to picket the Cumberland River, so as to prevent any flank movement in that direction. On the 12th I ordered the infantry to destroy the railroad from La Vergne to Murfreesborough, which was most effectually done. Brigadier-General Jackson, who had been previously ordered to operate south of Murfreesborough, captured, on the 13th, a train of seventeen cars and the Sixty-first Illinois Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grass. The train was loaded with supplies of 60,000 rations, sent from Stevenson to Murfreesborough, all of which were consumed by fire, after which the prisoners, about 200 in number, were sent to the rear.

On the 14th I moved with Colonels Olmstead's and Palmer's brigades across Stone's River and east of Murfreesborough, with a view of capturing the enemy's forage train, but on the evening of the 15th I received notice from General Hood that a general engagement was then going on at Nashville, and to hold myself in readiness to move at any moment. Accordingly, on the 16th I moved my entire command to the Wilkinson Cross-Roads, at the terminus of the Wilkinson pike, six miles from Murfreesborough. On the night of the 16th one of General Hood's staff officers arrived, informing me of the disaster at Nashville and ordering me to fall back via Shelbyville and Pulaski. I immediately dispatched orders to Brigadier-General Buford to fall back from the Cumberland River, via La Vergne, to the Nashville pike, and to protect my rear until I could move my artillery and wagon train. From this position General Buford was ordered across to the Nashville and Columbia pike, for the purpose of protecting the rear of General Hood's retreating army. My sick, wounded, and wagon train being at Triune, I did not retreat via Shelbyville, but moved in the direction of Lillard's Mills, on Duck River. I ordered Brigadier-General Armstrong to the Nashville and Columbia pike. Most of the infantry under my command were barefooted and in a disabled condition, and being encumbered with several hundred head of hogs and cattle, my march along the almost impassable roads was unavoidably slow. On reaching Duck River at Lillard's Mills I ordered everything to be hurried across, as the stream was rapidly rising. After putting over a part of my wagon train the stream became unfordable. I was therefore compelled to change my direction to Columbia, which place I reached on the evening of the 18th.

On the morning of the 19th the enemy was reported at Rutherford's Creek in strong force. I immediately commenced disposing of my troops for the purpose of preventing his crossing. Everything being across Duck River I was ordered by General Hood to withdraw my command at 3 o'clock, which I did, and went into camp at Columbia. Chalmers' division having been sent to the right, I am unable to state anything from personal knowledge as to his operations from the 3d to the 19th; but I learn from his official report that his line extended from the Hillsborough pike, on the right, across the Hardin and Charlotte pikes to the river, on the left; that he captured two transports laden with

horses and mules; that the transports were recaptured, but leaving on his hands 56 prisoners and 197 horses and mules; that the enemy made several attempts with his monitors and gun-boats to silence his river batteries, all of which were unsuccessful; that he maintained a strict blockade of the river and his position until Ector's brigade of infantry fell back; that he prevented Hatch from gaining the rear of our army; and that he was constantly and severely engaged every day while protecting the rear of General Hood's army until he crossed Rutherford's Creek.

On the 20th General Hood, on leaving Columbia, gave me orders to hold the town as long as possible, and when compelled to retire to move in the direction of Florence, Ala., via Pulaski, protecting and guarding his rear. To aid me in this object he ordered Major-General Walthall to report to me with about 1,900 infantry, 400 of whom were unserviceable for want of shoes. The enemy appeared in front of Columbia on the evening of the 20th and commenced a furious shelling upon the town. Under a flag of truce I proceeded to the river and asked an interview with General Hatch, who I informed by verbal communication across the river that there were no Confederate troops in town, and that his shelling would only result in injury to the women and children and his own wounded, after which interview the shelling was discontinued.

The enemy succeeded in crossing Duck River on the morning of the 22d. I at once ordered my troops to fall back in the direction of Pulaski. Brigadier-General Chalmers was ordered on the right down the Bigbyville pike toward Bigbyville. The infantry moved down the main pike from Columbia to Pulaski, the rear protected by both Buford's and Jackson's divisions of cavalry, while a few scouts were thrown out on the left flank. The enemy made his first demonstration on my rear pickets near Warfield's, three miles south of Columbia. He opened upon us with artillery, which forced us to retire farther down the road in a gap made by two high hills on each side of the road, where he was held in check for some time. On the night of the 23d I halted my command at and near Lynnville, in order to hold the enemy in check and to prevent any pressure upon my wagon train and the stock then being driven out.

On the morning of the 24th I ordered the infantry back toward Columbia on the main pike and my cavalry on the right and left flanks. After advancing about three miles the enemy was met, where a severe engagement occurred and the enemy was held in check for two hours. I retreated two miles, where I took position at Richland Creek. Brigadier-General Armstrong was thrown forward in front and General Ross on the right flank. Chalmers and Buford formed a junction, and were ordered on the left flank. Brigadier-General Armstrong was ordered to the support of six pieces of my artillery, which were placed in position immediately on the main pike and on a line with Buford's and Chalmer's divisions and Ross' brigade, of Jackson's division. After severe artillery firing on both sides two pieces of the enemy's artillery were dismounted. The enemy then flanked to the right and left and crossed Richland Creek on my right, with the view of gaining my rear. I immediately ordered Armstrong and Ross, of Jackson's division, to cross the bridge on the main pike and move around and engage the enemy, who were crossing the creek. Both Buford and Chalmers were heavily pressed on the left, and after an engagement of two hours I ordered them to fall back across Richland Creek. I lost 1 killed and 6 wounded in this engagement. The enemy lost heavily. Brigadier-General Buford

was wounded in this engagement, and I ordered Brigadier-General Chalmers to assume command of Brigadier-General Buford's division together with his own. I reached Pulaski without further molestation.

On the morning of the 25th, after destroying all the ammunition which could not be removed from Pulaski by General Hood and two trains of cars, I ordered General Jackson to remain in town as long as possible and to destroy the bridge at Richland Creek after everything had passed over. The enemy soon pressed General Jackson, but he held him in check for some time, killing and wounding several before retiring. Seven miles from Pulaski I took position on King's Hill, and awaiting the advance of the enemy, repulsed him, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, besides capturing many prisoners and one piece of artillery. The enemy made no further demonstrations during the day. I halted my command at Sugar Creek, where it encamped during the night.

On the morning of the 26th the enemy commenced advancing, driving back General Ross' pickets. Owing to the dense fog he could not see the temporary fortifications which the infantry had thrown up and behind which they were secreted. The enemy therefore advanced to within fifty paces of these works, when a volley was opened upon him, causing the wildest confusion. Two mounted regiments of Ross' brigade and Ector's and Granbury's brigades* of infantry were ordered to charge upon the discomfited foe, which was done, producing a complete rout. The enemy was pursued for two miles, but showing no disposition to give battle my troops were ordered back. In this engagement he sustained a loss of about 150 in killed and wounded; many prisoners and horses were captured and about 400 horses killed. I held this position for two hours, but the enemy showing no disposition to renew the attack, and fearing he might attempt a flank movement in the dense fog, I resumed the march, after leaving a picket with orders to remain until 4 o'clock. The enemy made no further attack between Sugar Creek and Tennessee River, which stream I crossed on the evening of the 27th of December. The infantry were ordered to report back to their respective corps, and I moved with my cavalry to Corinth.

The campaign was full of trial and suffering, but the troops under my command, both cavalry and infantry, submitted to every hardship with an uncomplaining patriotism; with a single exception, they behaved with commendable gallantry.

From the day I left Florence, on the 21st of November, to the 27th of December my cavalry were engaged every day with the enemy. My loss in killed and wounded has been heavy. I brought out of the campaign three pieces of artillery more than I started with.

My command captured and destroyed 16 block-houses and stockades, 20 bridges, several hundred horses and mules, 20 yoke of oxen, 4 locomotives, and 100 cars and 10 miles of railroad, while I have turned over to the provost-marshal-general about 1,600 prisoners.

To my division commanders—Brigadier-Generals Chalmers, Buford, and Jackson—I take pleasure in acknowledging the promptitude with which they obeyed and executed all orders. If I have failed to do justice in this report it is because they have not furnished me with a detailed report of the operations of their respective commands.

I am also indebted to Major-General Walthall for much valuable service rendered during the retreat from Columbia. He exhibited the

* According to Walthall's report (p. 727), it was Reynolds' and Feild's brigades.

highest soldierly qualities. Many of his men were without shoes, but they bore their sufferings without murmur and were ever ready to meet the enemy.

I am again under obligations to my staff for their efficient aid during the campaign.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. A. P. MASON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Charlotte, N. C., February 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department for its information.

General Forrest and his command deserve well of the country for the gallantry, energy, and activity displayed during this severe campaign in Middle Tennessee.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

ADDENDA.

Address of Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest to his troops.

SOLDIERS: The old campaign is ended, and your commanding general deems this an appropriate occasion to speak of the steadiness, self-denial, and patriotism with which you have borne the hardships of the past year. The marches and labors you have performed during that period will find no parallel in the history of this war.

On the 24th day of December there were 3,000 of you, unorganized and undisciplined, at Jackson, Tenn., only 400 of whom were armed. You were surrounded by 15,000 of the enemy, who were congratulating themselves on your certain capture. You started out with your artillery, wagon trains, and a large number of cattle, which you succeeded in bringing through, since which time you have fought and won the following battles—battles which will enshrine your names in the hearts of your countrymen, and live in history an imperishable monument to your prowess: Jack's Creek, Estenaula, Somerville, Okolona, Union City, Paducah, Fort Pillow, Bolivar, Tishomingo Creek, Harrisburg, Hurricane Creek, Memphis, Athens, Sulphur Springs, Pulaski, Carter's Creek, Columbia, and Johnsonville are the fields upon which you have won fadeless immortality. In the recent campaign in Middle Tennessee you sustained the reputation so nobly won. For twenty-six days, from the time you left Florence, on the 21st of November to the 26th of December you were constantly engaged with the enemy, and endured the hunger, cold, and labor incident to that arduous campaign without murmur. To sum up, in brief, your triumphs during the past year, you have fought fifty battles, killed and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 4 gun-boats, 14 transports, 20 barges, 300 wagons, 50 ambulances, 10,000 stand of small-arms, 40 block-houses, destroyed 36 railroad bridges, 200 miles of railroad, 6 engines, 100 cars, and $15,000,000 worth of property.

In the accomplishment of this great work you were occasionally sustained by other troops, who joined you in the fight, but your regular number never exceeded 5,000, 2,000 of whom have been killed or wounded, while in prisoners you have lost about 200.

If your course has been marked by the graves of patriotic heroes who have fallen by your side, it has, at the same time, been more plainly marked by the blood of the invader. While you sympathize with the

friends of the fallen, your sorrows should be appeased by the knowledge that they fell as brave men battling for all that makes life worth living for.

Soldiers! you now rest for a short time from your labors. During the respite prepare for future action. Your commanding general is ready to lead you again to the defense of the common cause, and he appeals to you, by a remembrance of the glories of your past career; your desolated homes; your insulted women and suffering children; and, above all, by the memory of your dead comrades, to yield a ready obedience to discipline, and to buckle on your armor anew for the fight. Bring with you the soldier's safest armor—a determination to fight while the enemy pollutes your soil; to fight as long as he denies your rights; to fight until independence shall have been achieved; to fight for home, children, liberty, and all you hold dear. Show to the world the superhuman and sublime spirit with which a people may be inspired when fighting for the inestimable boon of liberty. Be not allured by the siren song of peace, for there can be no peace save upon your separate independent nationality. You can never again unite with those who have murdered your sons, outraged your helpless families, and with demoniac malice wantonly destroyed your property, and now seek to make slaves of you. A proposition of reunion with a people who have avowed their purpose to appropriate the property and to subjugate or annihilate the freemen of the South would stamp with infamy the names of your gallant dead and the living heroes of this war. Be patient, obedient, and earnest, and the day is not far distant when you can return to your homes and live in the full fruition of freemen around the old family altar.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General, Comdg. District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

No. 253.

Return of casualties in Forrest's cavalry for November and December, 1864.

[Compiled from nominal lists signed by J. B. Cowan, acting medical director, when not otherwise indicated.]

NOVEMBER.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CHALMERS' DIVISION.					
Escort*	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rucker's Brigade.					
Staff and escort	.....	.....	2	1	3
7th Alabama	.....	2	8	20	30
5th Mississippi	.....	1	.....	10	11
14th Tennessee (Neely's)	.....	.....	1	1	2
20th Tennessee Battalion	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	.....	3	11	35	49
Biffle's Brigade.†					
10th Tennessee	.....	.....	2	5	7
Total division	.....	3	13	40	56

* From nominal list signed by Capt. C. T. Smith, commanding escort.
† A provisional organization, reported in original as of Rucker's brigade.

Return of casualties in Forrest's cavalry, &c.—Continued.

NOVEMBER—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
BUFORD'S DIVISION.					
Staff and escort	.....	1	.....	1	2
Bell's Brigade.					
2d Tennessee	.....	.....	1	3	4
19th Tennessee	*1	.....	.....	6	7
20th Tennessee	.....	.....	1	4	5
21st Tennessee	.....	2	1	22	25
Nixon's Tennessee Regiment	.....	.....	1	12	13
Total	1	2	4	47	54
Crossland's Brigade.					
3d Kentucky (infantry mounted)	.....	.....	.....	7	7
7th Kentucky (infantry mounted)	.....	.....	2	8	10
8th Kentucky (infantry mounted)	.....	1	.....	4	5
12th Kentucky	.....	.....	2	3	5
Huey's Kentucky Battalion	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	.....	1	4	24	29
Total division	1	4	8	72	85
JACKSON'S DIVISION.					
Armstrong's Brigade.					
1st Mississippi	.....	2	1	26	29
2d Mississippi	.....	1	.....	11	12
28th Mississippi	.....	7	5	27	39
Ballentine's Mississippi Regiment	.....	1	.....	13	14
Total	.....	11	6	77	94
Ross' Brigade.					
1st Texas Legion	.....	.....	.....	4	4
3d Texas	.....	.....	2	9	11
6th Texas	.....	.....	1	1	2
9th Texas	.....	1	.....	4	5
Total	.....	1	3	18	22
Total division	.....	12	9	95	116
Forrest's escort	.....	.....	1	4	5
Young's [Croft's Georgia] battery	.....	2	.....	5	7
Grand total	1	21	31	216	269

DECEMBER.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.					
Escort†	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Rucker's Brigade.					
Staff and escort	.....	.....	1	.....	1
7th Alabama	.....	1	1	11	13
5th Mississippi	.....	2	.....	4	6
15th Tennessee (Stewart's)	.....	.....	.....	2	2
26th Tennessee Battalion	.....	.....	‡1	1	2
Total	.....	3	3	18	24

* Lieut. M. Horton, killed.

† Nominal list signed by Capt. C. T. Smith, commanding escort, gives 1 officer and 1 man captured.

‡ Lieut. John F. Titus died of wounds.

Return of casualties in Forrest's cavalry, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Biffle's Brigade.					
9th Tennessee	.....	1	1	6	8
10th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	.....	1	1	9	11
Total division	.....	4	4	27	35
BUFORD'S DIVISION.					
Staff and escort	.....	1	1	.....	2
Bell's Brigade.					
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1
2d Tennessee	.....	.....	3	4	7
19th Tennessee	.....	1	.....	.....	1
21st Tennessee	.....	3	.....	14	17
Nixon's Tennessee Regiment	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	4	4	19	27
Crossland's Brigade.					
3d Kentucky (infantry mounted)	.....	.....	.....	1	1
7th Kentucky (infantry mounted)	.....	1	.....	7	8
8th Kentucky (infantry mounted)	.....	1	.....	4	5
12th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Huey's Kentucky Battalion	.....	1	.....	4	5
Total	.....	3	.....	22	25
Total division	.....	8	5	42	54
JACKSON'S DIVISION.					
Staff and escort	.....	.....	2	3	5
Armstrong's Brigade.					
1st Mississippi	*1	1	1	19	22
2d Mississippi	.....	1	2	3	6
28th Mississippi	†1	2	1	16	20
Ballentine's Regiment	.....	3	.....	2	5
Total	2	7	4	40	53
Ross' Brigade.					
3d Texas	.....	.....	.....	3	3
6th Texas	.....	.....	3	4	7
Total	.....	.....	3	7	10
Total division	2	7	9	50	68
Morton's battery	.....	1	.....	5	6
Grand total	2	20	18	123	163

*Lieut. B. H. Benson killed.
†Lieut. W. W. Wyatt killed.

No. 254.

*Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, of operations November 17–December 27, 1864.**

MAJOR: Your order directing me to forward a report of the operations of this division in the recent campaign in Middle Tennessee has been received, and shall be complied with as well as it is possible for me to do in the absence of reports from subordinate commanders, which have not yet come in.

On the 17th of November we crossed the Tennessee River at Florence and remained on Shoal Creek until the 21st of November, during which time we had several skirmishes with the enemy, and a part of our wagon train was taken by them, but was afterward recaptured and about forty of the enemy made prisoners. On the morning of the 21st the forward movement of the army commenced, my division taking the road by West Point, Kelly's Forge, and Henryville to Mount Pleasant and Columbia. On the 23d instant Rucker's brigade met Capron's brigade of the enemy's cavalry near Henryville and captured forty-five prisoners. After retreating for about five miles the enemy made a stand and a sharp skirmish ensued, but Major-General Forrest, having got in their rear with his escort, charged them so vigorously that they fell back, leaving about twenty additional prisoners in our hands. Our loss in this affair was slight.

On the morning of the 24th Colonel Rucker pursued the enemy to within seven miles of Columbia, when he again encountered and routed them, following them into the edge of the town, capturing about thirty prisoners. I regret to say that in this pursuit Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, commanding Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge. He had discharged all the loads from his revolver and was endeavoring to wrest one of the enemy's flags from its bearer when he was shot.

During the afternoon of the 24th and on the three following days (25th, 26th, and 27th) we skirmished heavily with the enemy in front of Columbia, driving them from their temporary fortifications into their regular works and obtaining possession of a valuable flouring mill within less than three miles of the town.

On the 28th Columbia was evacuated by the enemy, who took a strong position on the north side of Duck River, covering the crossing at the town. This division was moved seven miles up the river, where we forded it, and after riding for the remainder of the day and the greater part of the following night, we struck the enemy on the morning of the 29th near Hurt's Cross-Roads. Here we were joined by Generals Buford's and Jackson's divisions of cavalry, and after driving the enemy's cavalry for some distance in the direction of Franklin we turned toward Spring Hill, where we met the head of the enemy's infantry column about 11 a. m., and held it in check until about 4 p. m., when Cleburne's division, of Cheatham's corps, came to our assistance. The cavalry alone had driven the advance line of the enemy for more than a mile across open fields, and with the assistance of Cleburne's division, which formed on our left, drove them from some temporary breast-works which had been erected about two miles from Spring Hill on the Davis Ferry road. It was then dark, and Stewart and Cheatham's corps of infantry having come up, this division was relieved.

*Original, incomplete and unsigned, found among General Chalmers' military papers.

During the night I was ordered to move south of Spring Hill across to the Carter's Creek pike to intercept a column of the enemy which was supposed to be cut off between Spring Hill and Columbia, and hold them in check, or if they had passed, to pursue them rapidly. When I crossed the Columbia pike I learned, to my great astonishment, that the enemy's whole column had passed up that pike, and within a very short distance of our infantry lines, during the night, and on reaching the Carter's Creek pike I found that no enemy had passed along it. I followed the latter pike to Franklin and saw nothing of the enemy until I arrived within two miles of that place, when I found them drawn up in two lines of battle behind a double line of intrenchments before it. I was joined here by Col. J. B. Biffle with a part of Colonel Dibrell's brigade of cavalry, which had been ordered to report to me. The infantry having come up, this division was formed on the extreme left of the line, and at 4.30 p. m. the whole line advanced, driving in the enemy's skirmishers easily, and this division drove back double its number of the enemy, who were strongly posted behind a stone wall, and pushed them back rapidly for one mile until they reached their permanent fortifications at Franklin. My line was pressed forward until the skirmishers were within sixty yards of the fortifications, but my force was too small to justify an attempt to storm them, and I could only hold my position, which we did during the night and until an early hour in the morning, when the skirmish line was pushed forward and was the first to enter the town, capturing some 20 prisoners. Our loss up to this time, 116 killed and wounded.

On the 1st of December we moved across to the Hillsborough pike, fording Harpeth River below Franklin, and up that road to a point opposite to Brentwood, where we crossed over to the Franklin pike, expecting to be able to intercept a part of the enemy's force on their retreat from Franklin; but finding that they had passed, we moved up the pike to within four miles of Nashville, where we encamped for the night. On the 2d Colonel Biffle's brigade was sent to cover the Hardin and Hillsborough pikes on the left of the infantry, and on the 3d Rucker's brigade was moved in the same direction, so that my division covered the Hillsborough, Hardin, and Charlotte pikes. On the same day Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley was sent with a detachment of 300 men and two pieces of artillery to blockade the Cumberland River at a point twelve miles below Nashville, and on the same day he captured two transports going down the river laden with horses and mules belonging to the United States Government. Some of the enemy's gun-boats coming down to the rescue recaptured the transports and a part of the freight, which had been removed from them to the shore, but Colonel Kelley succeeded in securing and bringing off 56 prisoners and 197 horses and mules.

On the 5th our line remained unchanged, and we had some slight skirmishing with the enemy. On the 6th, an infantry force having been sent to relieve Colonel Rucker on the Hillsborough pike, his whole brigade, with two additional pieces of artillery, was moved to the Charlotte pike and the blockade of the Cumberland was effected. On the 7th a monitor appeared in front of our batteries and attempted to force the passage of the river, but was badly damaged and driven back, and on several subsequent occasions fleets of gun-boats repeated the attempt without success. All remained unchanged until the 12th, when Biffle's brigade was ordered by General Hood to the right wing of the army, leaving me with Rucker's brigade alone. I wrote to General Hood, showing the strength of my command and the length of the line which

I was expected to hold, and that it would be impossible for me to maintain my position if attacked unless supported. On the 14th Ector's brigade of infantry was sent to relieve my force on the Hardin pike, and my line then extended from the left of that pike across the Charlotte pike to the river, a distance of about four miles, to defend which and to support the batteries on the river I had a force of 900 aggregate present, the Seventh Alabama Cavalry being between Ector's brigade and the left of the main line of infantry.

On the morning of the 15th the enemy made a general attack along the whole line, and Ector's brigade, being forced back by the force in front of it, swung around to rejoin the infantry on its right without giving me any notice of their movement. The Hardin pike being thus left open the enemy moved down it, and the first intelligence I had of their presence on that pike they were already two miles in my rear on it. The wagons of my headquarters and division ordnance train had for greater security been left on the Hardin pike in rear of the infantry, and the commanding officer of the infantry having failed to give any notice of the approach of the enemy or of his intended movement, they were overtaken and captured before they could be removed. The attack on Rucker's brigade commenced in the morning by the gunboats on the river, which were repulsed, and was followed by an attack in front along the Charlotte pike by Johnson's division of cavalry, supported by a force of infantry. We held our position until I learned that the enemy were two miles in our rear on the Hardin pike, when we fell back two miles to a cross-road leading from that pike, where we remained until night, when I ordered Colonel Rucker to move across to the Hillsborough pike, leaving the Seventh Alabama Cavalry to hold the position on the Charlotte pike until daylight, which was done. I had attempted several times during the day to communicate with General Hood, but my couriers were either killed or captured and failed to reach him. Before daylight on the morning of the 16th I received an order from him to put myself in communication with his left wing and to hold the Hillsborough pike, which order I had already given. Before daylight I had taken position on that pike, with Rucker's brigade at the point where the road leading from Brentwood intersects it, and was soon engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. The force opposed to me was Hatch's division of cavalry, and their object was evidently to move down the cross-road to Brentwood, which would have placed them entirely in rear of our army, and put them in possession of the road by which it afterward retreated. Finding some hindrance in their way on this line of march, a brigade was sent rapidly across to the Granny White pike to move down it. I moved across the latter pike with my escort and Twenty-sixth (Forrest's) Regiment of Cavalry, and placing them in a strong position, held the enemy in check for more than three hours and saved Cheatham's ambulances. In the meantime Johnson's division of the enemy's cavalry had moved across from the Charlotte pike, following our path, and attacked Colonel Rucker in the flank, while the remainder of Hatch's division engaged him in front. Colonel Kelley having been forced back from his position, Colonel Rucker was withdrawn from the Hillsborough pike as soon as possible to support him, and the whole brigade (excepting the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry) was formed in front of Brentwood, to protect the wagons and ambulances which were collected there. The Seventh Tennessee was sent down the Hillsborough pike (by General Hood's order) to report at Franklin and aid in guarding the wagon trains at that place. About 4.30 p. m. I received an order from Gen-

eral Hood directing me to "hold the Granny White pike at all hazards," and Rucker's brigade was moved back upon it and placed in position in rear of that from which Colonel Kelley had been driven. It was attacked at once, front and flank, by Hatch's and Johnson's divisions, and, after a sharp struggle, was forced back in some disorder. By this time it was so dark that it was impossible to reform the men, or indeed to distinguish friend from foe, so closely were they mingled together, but an irregular firing was kept up for some time until we were compelled to retreat toward the Franklin pike. After we had retreated for some distance, Colonel Rucker having been wounded and captured and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley having moved with his regiment to Brentwood, [Lieut. Col.] R. R. White, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, the senior officer present, collected and reformed as many of the men as possible, and leaving the Fourteenth Tennessee on picket in front of the enemy, moved with the remainder to the Franklin pike, where they were halted until the infantry and artillery column had passed, and encamped for the night with the rear guard of the army, when we were joined by Colonel Biffle and his brigade, which had come up from the right in rear of the infantry. The enemy's cavalry encamped on the field where we had last fought them, and made no attempt to follow us, though our picket fires were within sight of them during the night.

In the engagements of these two days this division lost many valuable officers and men, the first of whom was Colonel Rucker, who was wounded and captured in the last fight while fighting hand to hand with the enemy. Many others were killed or captured at the same time, and others availed themselves of the opportunity to desert and scatter through the country; some of these have now returned to their commands, but no accurate report can yet be made of our loss.

On the morning of the 17th we moved to Franklin, when, in obedience to orders from General Hood, I was placed in command of the cavalry, and reported to Lieutenant-General Lee for duty in assisting to protect the rear of the army, consisting of this and General Buford's division. During the day we were almost constantly engaged with the enemy, who followed us vigorously with a strong force, often in close encounters, and held them in check until nearly night-fall, when by a series of bold charges they broke the lines of our infantry and cavalry, but were severely punished and driven back by the second line of infantry. On the 18th, Brigadier-General Armstrong having come up with his brigade, and General Cheatham's corps having taken the place of General Lee's as the rear guard of the army, we moved down the turnpike from Spring Hill toward Columbia and crossed Rutherford's Creek, the infantry being on the pike and the cavalry in the rear and on the flanks. The enemy did not press us, and we had no fighting beyond a little skirmishing. On the 19th, Major-General Forrest having come up, I resumed command of my division, which was posted on the left of Cheatham's corps to guard the crossings on Rutherford's Creek. During the day we had some skirmishing with the enemy, but held our position until 4 p. m., when, they having succeeded in crossing a force in front of our infantry pickets, our whole force was withdrawn to the south side of Duck River. On the 22d, the enemy having effected a crossing of Duck River, and the rear guard, under Major-General Forrest, having commenced its retreat, this division (which had been consolidated into a brigade) moved down the Campbellsville pike, on the left flank of the infantry, and on the following day moved still farther down that pike without molestation from the enemy. On

the 24th we moved back toward Columbia, so as to occupy a position on the left flank of our infantry, which had moved back as far as Lynnville. While here we were attacked by a superior force of the enemy and forced back to the main body on the turnpike, when we crossed Richland Creek and moved on to Pulaski. After this we moved on the right flank of the infantry until we reached the Tennessee River, which we crossed on the evening of the 27th, without having been again engaged with the enemy.

During the engagements on the march to Nashville, and until after the fight on the Granny White pike on the evening of the 16th of December, the officers and men of this division behaved with great gallantry; but after that time, while there were many who continued to exhibit the same courage and constancy, I regret to say that there were some who so far forgot their duty as to desert their comrades and seek an ignominious safety in flight; some of these have since returned to their colors, but others are still absent.

Under these circumstances it gives me great pleasure to render deserved honor to all those who remained faithful to their duty. The Seventh Alabama Cavalry having, when it was ordered to this division, rested under some imputation of a lack of courage, I am gratified to say that since it has been under my command, and especially in the engagements of the 15th and 16th, that regiment * * *

ADDENDA.

Casualties in Rucker's brigade from November 23 to December 6, 1864.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
7th Alabama	.....	2	6	30	.....	.....	.....
5th Mississippi	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
7th Tennessee	.....	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....
12th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
14th Tennessee	.....	2	2	15	.....	.....	.....
15th Tennessee	2	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Forrest's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry	1	3	2	14	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	13	13	87	.....	.....	116

No. 255.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross, C. S. Army, commanding Ross' brigade, of operations October 24–December 27, 1864.

HDQRS. ROSS' BRIGADE, JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., January 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by my brigade in the late campaign into Middle Tennessee:

First, however, and by way of introduction, it is proper to premise that we bore a full share in the arduous duties required of the cavalry in the Georgia campaign, and were particularly active during the operations of the army upon the enemy's line of communication.

October 24, in compliance with orders from division commander, I withdrew from my position near Cave Spring, Ga., crossed the Coosa

River at Gadsden the day following, and by rapid marches arrived in front of Decatur, Ala., on the evening of the 29th. Was here halted to observe the movements of the enemy while the army rested at Tuscumbia. On the morning of 8th of November a strong reconnoitering party, consisting of three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, coming out from Decatur on the Courtland road, was promptly met, and after a sharp skirmish driven back, with some loss. The next day, being relieved by a portion of General Roddey's command, we retired down the valley to Town Creek and rested until the 18th, when we were ordered across the river at Florence, and moving at once to the front of the army, took position with the other cavalry commands on Shoal Creek.

November 21, all things being ready for the advance, we were ordered forward, following in rear of Armstrong's brigade. The effective fighting strength of my command at this time was as follows: Third Regiment Texas Cavalry, 218; Sixth Regiment Texas Cavalry, 218; Ninth Regiment Texas Cavalry, 110; Twenty-seventh Regiment Texas Cavalry, 140, making a total of 686. With this small force we joined the advance into Tennessee, strong in heart and resolved to make up in zeal and courage what was wanting in numbers. The day after crossing Shoal Creek General Armstrong, having still the advance, came up with the Federal cavalry at Lawrenceburg. The fighting was chiefly with artillery, Captain Young's battery being freely used and to good effect. About sunset the enemy withdrew in the direction of Pulaski. Early the next morning I was ordered to take the advance and move out on the Pulaski road. About twelve miles from Lawrenceburg came up with the Federal pickets and drove them in. The Third Texas now dismounted, and, with two squadrons from the Twenty-seventh Texas, moved forward and attacked the enemy, forcing him from his successive positions, and following him up so vigorously as to compel the precipitate abandonment of his camp and all his forage.

The next day, having still the advance, when within five miles of Pulaski we changed direction to the left, following the route taken by the enemy on his retreat the evening before, and arriving about noon in sight of the little village of Campbellsville, I found a large force of cavalry, which proved to be Hatch's division, drawn up to resist us. Lieutenant-Colonel Boggess was ordered promptly to dismount his regiment, the Third Texas, and move it to the front. Young's battery was hurried up from the rear, placed in position, supported by the Sixth Texas, Col. Jack Wharton commanding, and commenced shelling the enemy's lines. In the meanwhile the Ninth Texas and Legion were drawn up in column in the field to the right of the road, to be used as circumstances might require. These dispositions completed, I watched with interest the effect of the shelling from our battery, and very soon discovered from the movements of the enemy an intention to withdraw, whereupon, believing this to be the proper moment, I ordered everything forward. The Ninth Texas and Legion, led by their respective commanders, Colonel Jones and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitfield, rushed forward at a gallop, and passing through the village fell upon the enemy's moving squadrons with such irresistible force as to scatter them in every direction, pursuing and capturing numbers of prisoners, horses, equipments, small-arms, accouterments, and four stand of colors. The enemy made no effort to regain the field from which he had been driven, but, while endeavoring to withdraw his broken and discomfitted squadrons, was attacked vigorously in flank by a portion of General Armstrong's brigade and his rout made com-

plete. The last of his forces, in full flight, disappeared in the direction of Lynnville about sunset, and we saw nothing more of them south of Duck River. Our loss in the fight at Campbellsville was only 5 men wounded, while our captures, I found upon investigation, summed up to be 84 prisoners and all their horses, equipments, and small-arms, 4 stand of colors, and 65 beef-cattle. Without further opposition we arrived the next day in front of Columbia and took the position assigned us on the Chapel Hill pike.

November 26, we remained in front of the enemy's works, skirmishing freely and keeping up a lively demonstration. On the morning of the 27th, being relieved by the infantry, we were ordered over to the Shelbyville pike, and camped the following night on Fountain Creek. Crossing Duck River the next morning, at the mill nine miles above Columbia, we were directed thence to the right, on the Shelbyville road, and when near the Lewisburg and Franklin pike, again encountered the Federal cavalry. A spirited engagement ensued, begun by the Third Texas, which being dispatched to attack a train of wagons moving in direction of Franklin, succeeded in reaching the pike, but was there met by a superior force of Yankees and driven back. Seeing this, I had Colonel Hawkins to hurry up his regiment (the Legion) to the assistance of the Third, and ordered a charge, which was made in gallant style, and resulted in forcing the Yankees from the field in confusion, and with the loss of several prisoners and the colors of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. In the meanwhile Colonel Wharton with the Sixth Texas charged into the pike to the right of where the Third and Legion were engaged, capturing an entire company of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, three stand of colors, several wagons loaded with ordnance, and a considerable number of horses with their equipments. The Ninth Texas, Colonel Jones, having been detached early in the evening to guard the road leading to our right, with the exception of a slight skirmish with the enemy's pickets, in which several prisoners were taken, was not otherwise engaged during the evening. It was now after night, and very dark. The enemy had disappeared from our front in direction of Franklin, but before establishing camps it was thought prudent to ascertain if any force had been cut off and yet remained between us and the river. Colonel Hawkins was therefore ordered up the pike with his regiment to reconnoiter, and had proceeded but a short distance before he was met by a brigade of Federal cavalry. An exciting fight ensued, lasting about half an hour, when the enemy, having much the larger force, succeeded in passing by us, receiving as he did so a severe fire into his flanks. This closed the operations of the day and we were allowed to bivouac, well pleased with the prospect of rest after so much fatiguing exercise.

At Hurt's Cross-Roads, the next day, where the other commands of cavalry took the left and moved upon Spring Hill, my brigade was advanced upon the road to Franklin. Afterward, in obedience to orders of the division commander, we turned toward Thompson's Station, being now in search of the Federal army, which still held its position on Rutherford's Creek. The Yankee cavalry, completely whipped, had disappeared in the direction of Franklin and did not again show itself that day. When near Thompson's Station I discovered a few wagons moving on the pike, and sent Colonel Jones with the Ninth and Legion to intercept and capture them. At the same time the Sixth and Third Texas were drawn up in line and a squadron from the latter dispatched to destroy the depot. Colonel Jones was partially successful, capturing and destroying one wagon and securing the team. He then charged a

train of cars, which came up from the direction of Franklin, when the engineer becoming frightened cut the engine loose and ran off southward. The train, thus freed, began to retrograde, and, in spite of the obstructions thrown in its way and the efforts of the men to stop it, rolled back under the guns of the block-house and was saved. The guard, however, and all the men on the train, were forced to jump off and became our prisoners. I now had the railroad bridge destroyed, in consequence of which the engine had escaped from us and another became the prizes of our army the next day. In the meantime the enemy at the depot, observing the approach of the squadron from the Third Texas, set fire to all his valuables, including a train of cars loaded with ordnance, and evacuated the place. Having accomplished all that could be effected at the station, we withdrew late in the evening, dropping back to the left of Spring Hill, and halted until I could communicate with the division commander. About midnight I received the order directing me to again strike the pike and attack the enemy's train, then in full retreat to Franklin. Moved out at once to obey the order, guided by an officer of General Forrest's staff who knew the country. When within half a mile of the pike I dismounted three of my regiments, leaving the Ninth Texas mounted to guard their horses, and cautiously advancing on foot, got within 100 yards of the enemy's train without being discovered. The Legion, Colonel Hawkins commanding, having the advance, fronted into line, fired a well-directed volley, killing several Yankees and mules, and rushed forward with a yell, producing among the teamsters and wagon guards a perfect stampede. The Yankees lost thirty-nine wagons, some of which were destroyed and others abandoned for the want of the teams, which we brought off. We captured also several prisoners. Remaining in possession of the pike for half an hour we withdrew upon the approach of several bodies of infantry, which, coming up in opposite directions, by mistake got to shooting into each other and fired several volleys before finding out their error. Having remounted our horses, we remained on the hills overlooking the pike until daylight, and saw the Yankee army in full retreat. While this was passing a regiment of cavalry, appearing in an open field in our front, was charged by the Sixth Texas, completely routed, and driven behind his infantry column. Soon after this we again pushed forward, keeping parallel with the pike upon which our infantry was moving; crossed Harpeth River in the evening about three miles above Franklin, only a small force of the enemy appearing to dispute the passage. Half a mile from the river we came upon a regiment of Yankee cavalry drawn up in line. This the Ninth Texas at once charged and routed, but was met by a larger force and, in turn, compelled to give back, the enemy following in close pursuit. The Third Texas now rushed forward, checked the advancing squadrons of Yankees, and then hurled them back broken and disorganized, capturing several prisoners and driving the others back upon their heavier lines. The gallant bearing of the men and officers of the Third and Ninth Texas on this occasion is deserving of special commendation, and it affords me much gratification to record to the honor of these noble regiments that charges made by them at Harpeth River have never been and cannot be surpassed by cavalry of any nation. By the charge of the Third Texas we gained possession of an eminence overlooking the enemy's position, and held it until late in the evening, when, discovering an intention on the part of [the] Yankee commander to advance his entire force, and being without any support, I withdrew to the south side of the river again. Very

soon the enemy advanced his whole line, but finding we had recrossed the river again retired, and during the night withdrew from our front.

The next day we moved forward, arrived in front of Nashville December 3, and took position on the Nolensville pike, three miles from the city. Just in our front was a line of works, and wishing to ascertain what force occupied them I had two squadrons of the Sixth Texas to dismount, deploy as skirmishers, and advance. We found the works held only by the enemy's skirmishers, who withdrew upon our approach. After this, being relieved by our infantry, we retired to the rear, with orders to cook up rations.

On the morning of December 5 the brigade was ordered to La Vergne. Found there a small force of infantry, which took refuge inside the fort, and after a slight resistance surrendered upon demand of the division commander. Moving thence to Murfreesborough, when within a few miles of the city, the enemy's pickets were encountered, and after a stubborn resistance driven back by the Sixth and Third Texas, dismounted. A few days after this Major-General Forrest invested Murfreesborough with his cavalry and one division of infantry. The duty assigned my brigade, being to guard all the approaches to the city from the Salem to the Woodbury pikes inclusive, was very severe for so small a force, and almost every day there was heavy skirmishing in some portion of our line.

December 15, a train of cars from Stevenson, heavily laden with supplies for the garrison at Murfreesborough, was attacked about seven miles south of the city, and although guarded by a regiment of infantry 200 strong, was captured and burned. The train was loaded with sugar, coffee, hard bread, and bacon, and carried full 200,000 rations. The men guarding it fought desperately for about an hour, having a strong position in a cut of the railroad, but were finally routed by a most gallant charge of the Sixth Texas, supported by the Third Texas, and 150 of them captured; the others escaped to a block-house near by. The next day, in consequence of the reverse to our arms at Nashville, we were withdrawn from the front at Murfreesborough, ordered across to Triune, and thence to Columbia, crossing Duck River on the evening of the 18th.

December 24, while bringing up the rear of our army, the enemy charged my rear guard at Lynnville with a heavy force and threatened to break over all opposition, when the Sixth Texas, hastily forming, met and hurled them back, administering a most wholesome check to their ardor. At the moment this occurred our columns were all in motion, and it was of the utmost importance to break the charge of the enemy on our rear. Too much credit, therefore, cannot be given the Sixth Texas for gallant bearing on this occasion. Had it failed to check the enemy, my brigade and probably the entire division, taken at a disadvantage, might have suffered severely. At Richland Creek, where the cavalry took position later in the day, I was assigned a position on the right of the railroad and in front of the creek. Soon afterward, however, the enemy moving as if to cross above the bridge, I was withdrawn to the south side of the creek, and taking position on the hill near the railroad skirmished with the enemy in my front, holding him in check until our forces had all crossed the creek. We were then ordered to withdraw, and, passing through Pulaski, again crossed Richland Creek, and camped near Mr. Carter's for the night. The next day my brigade, alternating with General Armstrong in bringing up the rear, had frequent skirmishes with the enemy's advance. Nine miles from Pulaski, when the infantry halted and

formed, I was ordered on the right. Soon after this the enemy made a strong effort to turn our right flank, but failed and was driven back. About the same time the infantry charged and captured his artillery, administering such an effectual check that he did not again show himself that day. This done, we retired leisurely, and after night bivouacked on Sugar Creek. Early the following morning the Yankees, still not satisfied, made their appearance, and our infantry again made dispositions to receive them. Reynolds' and Ector's brigades took position, and immediately in their rear I had the Legion and the Ninth Texas drawn up in column of fours to charge, if an opportunity should occur. The fog was very dense and the enemy, therefore, approached very cautiously. When near enough to be seen the infantry fired a volley and charged. At the same time the Legion and Ninth Texas were ordered forward, and passing through our infantry crossed the creek in the face of a terrible fire, overthrew all opposition on the farther side, and pursued the thoroughly routed foe nearly a mile, capturing twelve prisoners and as many horses, besides killing numbers of others. The force opposed to us here, and which was so completely whipped, proved, from the statements of the prisoners, to be Hammond's brigade of cavalry. After this the Yankees did not again show themselves, and without further interruption we recrossed the Tennessee River, at Bainbridge, on the evening of 27th of December.

Our entire loss during the campaign sums up as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
3d Texas Cavalry		2	3	22	1	2	30
6th Texas Cavalry		6	3	19	.....	1	29
9th Texas Cavalry		4	.....	17	.....	1	22
Texas Legion		.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total		12	6	64	1	4	87

We captured on the trip and brought off 550 prisoners, as shown by the records of my provost-marshal, 9 stand of colors, several hundred horses and their equipments, and overcoats and blankets sufficient to supply my command. We destroyed besides 2 trains of cars loaded, one with ordnance and the other with commissary stores, 40 or 50 wagons and mules, and much other valuable property belonging to the Federal army.

My brigade returned from Tennessee with horses very much jaded, but otherwise in no worse condition than when it started, its morale not in the least affected nor impaired by the evident demoralization which prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the larger portion of the army.

Before closing my report I desire to record an acknowledgment of grateful obligations to the gallant officers and brave men whom I have the honor to command. Entering upon the campaign poorly clad and illy prepared for undergoing its hardships, these worthy votaries of freedom nevertheless bore themselves bravely, and I did not hear a murmur nor witness the least reluctance in the discharge of duty however unpleasant. All did well, and to this I attribute, in a great measure, the unparalleled success which attended all our efforts during the campaign.

To Col. D. W. Jones, Col. E. R. Hawkins, Col. Jack Wharton, and Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess, who commanded their respective regiments; Lieut. Col. P. F. Ross and Maj. S. B. Wilson, Sixth Texas; Lieut. Col. J. T. Whitfield and Maj. B. H. Norsworthy, of Legion; Maj. A. B. Stone, Third Texas, and Maj. H. C. Dial, Ninth Texas; also, Captains Gurley, Plummer, Killough, and Preston, Lieutenants Alexander and Sykes, members of my staff, I feel especially indebted for earnest, zealous, and efficient co-operation. These officers upon many trying occasions acquitted themselves with honor, and it affords me pleasure to be able to commend them to the favorable notice of the brigadier-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

[Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson's Cavalry Division.]

[Indorsement.]

Lieutenant Hunt, of Twenty-eighth Mississippi, particularly distinguished himself; commanding a squadron of cavalry, dismounted his men in an open field.

W. H. JACKSON.

No. 256.

Report of Brig. Gen. Philip D. Roddey, C. S. Army, commanding District of North Alabama, of operations December 1–15, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA,
Tuscumbia, Ala., December 15, 1864.

COLONEL: Your communication dated Selma, October 23, was received by me on the 12th instant. In answer to inquiries which it contained, and for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 1st of October ultimo, of copy of General Orders, No. 118, from department headquarters, dated September 24, 1864, defining the territorial limits of the District of North Alabama and assigning me to command of the same. Since the receipt of this order, my reports and other official communications have been forwarded to department headquarters with as much promptness and regularity as circumstances would allow. The presence of the Army of Tennessee in my district, and the necessity which has existed since its arrival for me to communicate and co-operate with General Hood, has prevented my communicating with department headquarters as frequently as I could have desired. The condition of affairs in the extreme northeastern portion of my district, and the nature of information recently received from General Hood, have rendered it necessary that the whole of my available force should be concentrated at a point somewhat remote from the present terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and other established means of communicating with department headquarters. The following statements will explain more fully the present condition of my command:

About the first of the present month I was directed by General Hood to destroy that part of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between

Decatur and Stevenson. To do this it became necessary for me to move a portion of my troops from Cherokee and vicinity. I had already received orders from General Beauregard to rebuild the railroad from Cherokee to Tuscumbia, and one regiment of my command had been employed on this work before General Hood arrived in the district.

On the 5th instant I was again directed by General Hood to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Stevenson, and the Nashville and Chattanooga road from Stevenson to Murfreesborough, Tenn. To carry out these instructions I have been compelled to withdraw such of my troops as were stationed in the vicinity of Corinth and at Grand Junction and transfer them to the new field of operations, which is being done as rapidly as possible, in view of the great extent of territory over which they had been distributed.

I have already two regiments and a battalion beyond Decatur watching the movements of a considerable force of the enemy which appeared at Paint Rock Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about the 5th instant, my object being to hold them in check until the remainder of my troops can be brought up. As soon as this is done I shall endeavor to drive this force from the line of the railroad and complete its destruction, as directed by General Hood. From the best information I can obtain the enemy is endeavoring to hold the road from Paint Rock to Stevenson, a distance of about fifty miles, with a force made up of the troops recently employed to garrison Decatur, Huntsville, Cowan's Station, and Decherd, and a small force from Chattanooga. There are also at least five gun-boats on the river above Decatur. From these, however, I anticipate but little inconvenience. I succeeded on the morning of the 12th instant, after an engagement of less than an hour, in driving back three gun-boats that appeared at Decatur. I had with me at the time only a section of smooth-bore six-pounder guns and a few sharpshooters. I shall probably be able to employ guns of heavier caliber and longer range in case another opportunity for engaging them occurs.

Two engines and twenty-eight freight-cars were captured by my troops on the 2d instant near Huntsville. These are now running between Huntsville, Athens, and Decatur. The repairs on the road between Cherokee and Decatur are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and by the time they are completed I hope to have succeeded in getting the captured engines across the river. Boats suitable for this purpose are now being constructed. General Hood expects to have the road from near Nashville to Pulaski in running order very soon, and every effort will be made by me to have the road from Cherokee to Decatur put in order at once. The railroad iron referred to in your communication as being needed for the repairing of one of the roads near Meridian, cannot now be procured between Tuscumbia and Decatur. It can be taken, however, from the road east of Huntsville, provided the necessity of which you speak still exists. A considerable time must elapse, though, before the iron can be sent from Decatur.

My present purpose is to move from Huntsville on the 20th instant with my whole available force (which, leaving out one regiment to be left at Decatur, is about 1,500 men) on Murfreesborough by the way of Stevenson. In the event of my penetrating as far as Murfreesborough my command will, I presume, be deemed by General Hood as under his orders and subject to his control. I shall endeavor, however, to keep the lieutenant-general commanding advised of my movements, &c.

Before concluding I desire to call the attention of the department commander to certain matters touching the condition of affairs in por-

tions of my district. I regret to state that recent developments have established the fact of the existence of a large amount of disaffection and disloyalty in that portion of the district lying north of the Tennessee River and recently in the possession of the enemy. This feeling has manifested itself since the removal of General Hood's army in acts of violence against the persons and property of loyal citizens. Murders, robberies, and arson have been of frequent occurrence in various parts of the district, and I am convinced that the interests of our cause and the safety of the loyal people of the district demand the immediate adoption of vigorous measures toward such persons as may engage in or connive at the commission of outrages of the kind above alluded to. The removal of my troops in the direction already indicated will, it is feared, be taken advantage of by disloyal persons, and result in loss of life and property to such as have been heretofore protected by the presence of an armed force. It is my purpose before going to Huntsville to make a few examples, which, I trust, will have a salutary effect; and I would urge upon the lieutenant-general commanding the adoption of such measures as may suggest themselves to him as conducive to the end in view. The organization of the reserves in the counties north of the Tennessee River, and increased vigilance and energy on the part of conscript officers and officers in charge of "supporting force," cannot be too strongly urged. You may feel assured that I shall omit no effort to secure an efficient co-operation on the part of my command with the Army of Tennessee. I have established and will continue to keep up regular communication with General Hood's army by means of couriers, though the necessity of doing so has occasioned me serious inconvenience, in reducing the available strength of my command. I hope soon to establish telegraphic communication with the army by the way of Decatur and Athens.

In view of the imperfect condition of the mail arrangements on the lines of railroad between Cherokee and Meridian, I would suggest the propriety of sending special messengers with dispatches, &c., or the adoption of such other measures as will secure their prompt transmission.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 257.

Report of Col. Alfred A. Russell, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, of operations October 26, 1864–January 17, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT CAVALRY,
January 17, 1865

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of services rendered since the 26th day of October, 1864:

In obedience to orders from army headquarters, I crossed the Tennessee River with my regiment on the 29th day of October, 1864, at Sublett's Ferry, two miles south of Bellefonte, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. During one month's service in Madison and Jackson Counties the railroad was cut at different places on an average of twice every week, destroying half a mile each time.

After the evacuation of Decatur my command pursued the retreating enemy from Huntsville to within fourteen miles of Stevenson (distance, forty-five miles), capturing about 450 negroes and 250 wagons, 1 train of cars and engine, which was taken possession of by Lieutenant-Colonel Windes, of General Roddey's command, and causing the enemy to destroy another train, the engine falling into our hands; also a large lot of iron, medical, commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores were captured at Huntsville; all of which property was restored to the owners or turned over to Brigadier-General Roddey. My command, during the period, killed 48 of the enemy and captured 52 horses, in addition to the above specified.

The enemy did not occupy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for a period of about two weeks, and that road might have been destroyed by the troops Brigadier-General Roddey had upon it to within twelve miles of Stevenson. In compliance with orders from Major-General Forrest, I would have brought to the army not less than 1,500 men, who are now within the lines and their services lost to the country, but for the contrary influence of some of the staff officers of Brigadier-General Roddey and S. D. Cabaniss, inspector of conscription.

My loss, 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. RUSSELL,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Major MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

No. 258.

Report of Capt. Joseph T. Cobb, of operations November 28, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS SCOUT,
Berlin, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to orders, that we moved on Shelbyville, surprised and took in their picket, numbering thirteen. Yesterday morning at daylight we charged the place, drove them into their stockade, and withdrew, moving in the direction of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. In the engagement at Shelbyville, I am sorry to say, Captain Jackson was wounded, shot in the mouth, ball lodging in jaw, breaking jawbone. The enemy pursued us in force, and we fought them from daylight until 3 p. m., when we recrossed the river (Duck). We had the home guard and Sixth Illinois Cavalry to contend with during the whole fight. I killed a number of them and took about thirty prisoners. Our loss, Captain Jackson and three of his men wounded; none serious. Lieutenant White, of my company, had his arm broken. Having reached this side of the river, I have pressed two shops, and am having my horses shod up as rapidly as possible. Unless I receive different orders from you, I will again move on the railroad to-morrow. The railroad is heavily guarded by stockades, besides they have sent the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry on the road to protect it. I hope to get orders from you. My horses are almost broken down and barefooted. We were compelled to leave some of our horses yesterday; not able to get back.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH T. COBB,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

General FORREST.

NOVEMBER 23-DECEMBER 4, 1864.—Expedition from Vicksburg to Yazoo City, Miss., and skirmish at Big Black Bridge (November 27), and action at Concord Church (December 1).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg.

No. 3.—Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 4.—Maj. Nicholas H. Dale, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

No. 5.—Col. John Griffith, Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry (mounted), commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.

On the 25th ultimo I reported that movements co-operative with General Sherman's operations would be made from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications with Mobile.* The expedition sent from Vicksburg, and consisting of about 2,000 cavalry and 8 pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. E. D. Osband, Third Colored Cavalry, returned on the 4th instant, having met with a complete success. After an admirably executed feint movement on Jackson on the 24th, the expedition started for the Big Black bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which was reached on the 27th, and after a stubborn resistance captured and destroyed. This cuts Hood's army off from the large quantities of supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss., and makes that railroad, which was his main reliance, unavailable to him for months to come. Besides this important bridge and trestle-work, the following property was completely destroyed: 30 miles of track, wagon bridge over the Big Black, Vaughn, Pickett, and Goodman Stations (railroad depots and buildings), 2,600 bales of C. S. cotton, 2 locomotives, 4 cars, 4 stage coaches, 20 barrels salt, $166,000 worth of stores at Vaughn Station. The expedition was considerably harassed on its return by large bodies of the enemy's troops, but suffered no material losses, and brought back more recruits than the entire loss in effective men.

Maj. J. B. Cook, commanding the Third Colored Cavalry, distinguished himself and his regiment greatly by the gallantry with which the force guarding the Big Black bridge were driven off from behind their strong stockade on the opposite side of the river. Our men had to charge across the bridge dismounted, with nothing but railroad ties for a path, and in the face of a sharp fire. I have announced Major Cook, in general orders, as promoted to the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, subject to the approval of the President. General Davidson's expedition, which left Baton Rouge on the 27th, has not yet been heard from directly, but to judge from the meager accounts received through rebel sources, I have reason to believe that

* See Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 673.

he has been successful. He had caused quite a panic in Mobile, and was reported as devastating the country generally. After accomplishing the purpose for which he was sent, he will probably come out at Pascagoula or some other point of the gulf. Lieutenant Earl, commanding a special party of scouts, and whom I recently recommended for promotion by brevet, has, I regret to say, fallen into the hands of the enemy. On the 30th of November, while passing through Fayette, Miss., on an expedition to co-operate with Generals Dana and Davidson, he was fired upon from a house in the town and wounded severely in the face and breast. His case was so critical that he would not let his men take him away, and the rebels have since then moved him into the interior. If he survives I shall use every exertion to have him exchanged at an early day.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 303. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 22, 1864.*

The following General Orders, No. 81, from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is approved by the President of the United States:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.*

Subject to the approval of the President of the United States, Maj. J. B. Cook, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, is hereby promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment, to date from the 27th of November, 1864, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by him on that day, when, with his men dismounted and having nothing but railroad ties for a path, he charged over the Big Black bridge, near Canton, Miss., in the face of a heavy fire, drove off the rebel force stationed on the opposite shore behind a strong stockade, and destroyed the bridge, by which the main line of the rebel General Hood's communications with his depots in South Mississippi and Alabama were effectually cut off. The major-general commanding the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg styles this affair as "one of the most daring and heroic acts of the war."

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg.

HDQRS. DISTRICTS OF WEST TENNESSEE AND VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, December 4, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of Col. E. D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Forces, District of Vicksburg, of the cavalry expedition sent by me from Vicksburg on the 23d ultimo, as projected in my letter to Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry Military Division of West Mississippi, of 18th ultimo, and my letter to you of 22d ultimo.

Leaving Vicksburg at daylight on November 23, the expedition, consisting of 2,200 cavalry, eight pieces of artillery, and a pontoon train, arrived at Big Black River at 1 p. m. same day, and laid the pontoon bridge over the Big Black. On 24th the Eleventh Illinois and Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Major Dale, Second Wisconsin, commanding, crossed and proceeded scouting toward Jackson, returning and recrossing at night without meeting the enemy, although subsequent information satisfies me that some 3,000 of the enemy were in line of battle on the Jackson road to contest the advance. The bridge was taken up, started back to Vicksburg under escort, and the column moved toward Yazoo City on morning of 25th, marching thirty-seven miles that day, bivouacking near Mechanicsburg; marched thirty-six miles on 26th, bivouacking near Benton; struck the Big Black bridge on 27th, and reached Yazoo City on 29th. The last of the troops returned to Vicksburg to-night, December 4. The entire plan, as detailed by me to yourself and General Davidson, was completely carried out by Colonel Osband, completely deceiving the enemy, and the expedition was a signal success; he brings back more recruits than his entire loss in effective force, and reports the destruction of the very important long railroad bridge and trestle at the crossing of the Mississippi Central Railroad over the Big Black River, near Canton, Miss., thus cutting off the supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss., from Hood's army, and severing railroad communication between Corinth, Jackson, Meridian, and Mobile; this—together with the burning of piles and store-houses full of corn and grain, and 30 miles track, wagon road bridge over Big Black, Vaughn Station (railroad depot and buildings), Pickett Station (railroad depot and buildings), Goodman Station (railroad depot and buildings), 2,600 bales of C. S. cotton, 2 locomotives, 4 cars, 4 stage coaches, 20 barrels salt, $166,000 worth of stores at Vaughn Station—makes it one of the heaviest blows lately dealt the rebellion, as it directly affects the efficiency of Hood's army now on the Tennessee River, dependent on this railroad and these supplies.

Information just received from a deserter shows that there were at least two brigades of cavalry and one brigade of infantry closing in on Colonel Osband at Yazoo City, thus confirming his impressions of the superiority of the rebel forces.

Requesting that Colonel Osband's well-deserved mention of officers and commands may receive the attention of the major-general commanding division.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

I cannot close this report without calling attention to Maj. J. B. Cook, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, for some time past in command of the regiment. The intelligence, industry, and devotion to the service, with the long list of gallant deeds constantly enacted by Major Cook, entitle him to consideration, while in my judgment the best interests of the service demand his rapid advancement. The charge over the railroad trestle-work and bridge by dismounted cavalry, led by Major Cook, was one of the most dashing and heroic acts of the war. As an act of simple justice, I recommend his immediate promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment now vacant.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. West Miss., New Orleans, La.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., December 21, 1864.*

The following communication from the general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi is published for the information of this command:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your report of the 4th instant has been received, and I learn with sincere gratification of the successful results of the expedition sent by you on the 23d of last month for the destruction of the rebel General Hood's most important line of communication. Be pleased, general, to accept my thanks for the skill with which you planned the details of this expedition and the excellent precautions taken to insure its perfect success, and convey to the officers and men, who shared its honors and dangers, and especially to Colonel Osband and Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, and Major Dale, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, who was seriously wounded while leading his men against a superior force of the enemy, my warmest acknowledgment of the gallantry, the rapidity of movement, and the exemplary good order which marked throughout one of the most successful expeditions of its kind that has been undertaken during the present war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

The major-general commanding department assures his officers and men that merit, gallantry, and enterprise shall always meet with recognition and reward.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Yazoo City, December 1, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I burned the railroad bridge on Sunday last [November 27], and thirty miles of railroad on Monday, and reached here without serious loss on the 29th at 1 p. m. I rested yesterday, but still find my stock much disabled. Hearing rumors of the concentration of the enemy for my capture, I sent this morning detachments on each road, all of which found some portions of the enemy. The Second Wisconsin, 250 strong, found about 1,500 of the enemy, part cavalry and part infantry; no artillery was used, but I know they have four batteries. From 25 to 50 of the Second Wisconsin were killed, wounded, and missing. Major Dale was severely wounded in the ankle. At 4 p. m., judging that with so large a force in my front I could not move to Vicksburg on this side the river, I commenced crossing to the other side. I judge that I shall have my command in the saddle on the west bank of the Yazoo River by 3 a. m. to-morrow, and expect to reach the mouth of the Big Sunflower by noon to-morrow. I desire you to send to me at that point transports sufficient for

my command and the gun-boat Vindicator, although transports unattended can come with safety to this point. I anticipate no trouble here to-night, and believe I can make the movement successfully without loss. I am compelled to send the Shenango with sick and wounded, although the rebels may have batteries at Liverpool and Sartesia. The Prairie Bird will assist her as much as possible. I believe the present movement of the Confederate forces quite formidable, and may have Vicksburg in view, although the destruction of the railroad will prevent rapid movements for some days. Almost all these troops operating against me came over the railroad from Grenada, and perhaps higher up. I trust the transports will be sent immediately, as I have no rations.

Respectfully,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

One of the transports should bring me 10,000 rations and four days' forage for 2,200 men and 2,500 horses and mules, unless transports enough to take the whole command are sent, when the forage will not be needed.

Respectfully,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, &c.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to the orders of the major-general commanding, I moved with my command to Big Black railroad bridge on the morning of the 23d of November. Desiring to make a feint of attack on Jackson, Miss., the pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 24th, and a scout of two regiments was sent out under Maj. N. H. Dale, Second Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, who proceeded to Baker's Creek, meeting no force of the enemy. On the 25th of November, leaving the pontoon bridge in charge of the Fifth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), the command moved toward Benton and camped at Wesley Chapel, moving, on the 26th of November, to within three miles of Benton, and still found no enemy. On the morning of the 27th of November we marched at daylight, and the advance of a column, under Maj. J. B. Cook, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, cut the telegraph on the railroad beyond Deasonville, and in sight of Vaughn Station, at 12.30 p. m. The railroad bridge across Big Black lay four miles below, without any approach save the railroad track, and artillery could not be taken to it. Other expeditions had attempted to burn it, and failed. Since the attempt of General McArthur last May it had been strengthened by a stockade this side the river, the approach to which was over the railroad trestle-work twenty-five feet high. I sent the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Maj. J. B. Cook commanding, to burn it. He advanced his men, dismounted, down the track, with one company preceding him on each flank in the swamp below. When some distance from the bridge the skirmishing became warm, and the bank of the river and the recently erected stockade were carried with some difficulty. Repeated volleys at thirty yards' range failing to dis-

lodge them from the stockade on the other side of the river, Major Cook formed three companies on the trestle-work, and, with only the railroad ties for a path, charged and carried the stockade under a heavy fire, the enemy only retiring when his advance was literally inside the stockade. Being heavily re-enforced from Ways' Bluff Station, one mile distant, the Confederates attempted to regain their lost ground, and failed. When brush and dry trees had been gathered sufficient to burn the heavy timbers, the long trestle-work beyond the bridge, and the half mile on this side, were fired, the wind favoring, the whole of the trestle-work and the major part of the bridge were consumed, repeated volleys from our men keeping the rebels from interference. The rebels left three dead; our loss, three wounded. This gallant affair reflects great credit upon Major Cook and the officers and men under his command.

In the meantime the balance of the men had not been idle. The Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Col. John McConnell commanding, tore up and burned one mile of track, bending every rail and throwing away the chairs. The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Major Burbridge commanding, tore one mile and a half of track, burning and bending every rail. They also burned railroad buildings at Vaughn Station, $166,000 worth of railroad supplies (as per bill), 100 bales C. S. A. cotton, 20 barrels salt, 4 stage coaches, large piles of grain, &c. On Monday, the 29th, Major Burbridge proceeded to Pickett Station, burning all trestle-work, railroad buildings, 1,200 bales C. S. A. cotton, together with large amounts of wheat and corn. The command moved toward Goodman, burning long lines of high and important trestle-work. When two miles from Goodman, I sent forward the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and Fifth Illinois Cavalry, under Col. John McConnell, to burn railroad there. One battalion Fifth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel McConnell's orders, proceeded to wagon road bridge over Big Black, and although meeting fully their number of Confederates, drove them across the bridge and burned it. Colonel McConnell burnt railroad buildings at Goodman, 1,300 bales C. S. A. cotton, large amounts of corn and wheat, 2 engines and 4 cars. The railroad is destroyed for thirty miles and cannot be repaired by the Confederates in two months with any force at their command. The importance of this must be apparent. The Black River Valley groans with its weight of corn, wheat, cattle, and hogs. The railroad was finished to Jackson, Tenn., and supplies were being hurried to Hood's army. Three trains of infantry were sent to the relief of Jackson the night preceding the one in which the bridge was burnt, who will now be compelled either to walk back or wait. On the 29th of November, retracing our steps, we occupied Yazoo City at 1 p. m., our pickets being strongly attacked a few hours later. It is probable that the city would have been occupied by the enemy had we not taken possession as we did. The 30th was given to resting our tired horses.

Rumors coming of an advance of the enemy, our lines were strengthened. So numerous became these rumors that the order to march out at daylight of the 1st of December was countermanded, and instead scouting parties sent out on all the roads for information. The enemy were found on each road in more or less force, but strongest on the Vicksburg road, on which I had sent Maj. N. H. Dale with 250 men of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry. He moved at daylight, and driving before him a few of the enemy passed the junction of the Yazoo City and Benton roads. Here, at some negro quarters, some strength was shown by the enemy, and two companies were dismounted to dislodge

them. Finding these about to be flanked, two other companies were dismounted and sent to their assistance. Just beyond these quarters a dense undergrowth of scrub oak commenced, and when the enemy were driven back to this, they appeared in great numbers, and suddenly charging our men, drove them, capturing a part of Company E, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. Major Dale being previously wounded in the ankle, fainted from loss of blood and pain, but despite this, the detachment reformed and twice repulsed the charges made upon them, with loss to the enemy. The command was withdrawn without confusion. Careful officers estimate the number of the enemy at from 1,500 to 3,000 men, and their loss at 75 men killed and wounded. Our loss was 5 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer wounded, 8 enlisted men wounded, 1 commissioned officer missing, 24 enlisted men missing. From the fact that a portion of this force was infantry, that they occupied a very strong position, that lay directly in my road, and that I could not flank because they used no artillery, although having plenty, I determined I ought not to risk defeat without a base to fall back upon, or supplies of any kind in case delayed, and therefore commenced crossing the Yazoo River with my command at 4 p. m. At 8 a. m. of the 2d we finished crossing, in safety, and moved to the mouth of the Big Sunflower, where they now await transportation to this city. The Shenango was fired into at Short Creek, and one enlisted man of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry severely wounded.

I desire to return my thanks to Captain Gorringe, of the Vindicator; Captain Burns, of the Prairie Bird, and each commanding officer of each regiment and battery, for their full co-operation and cheerful and prompt obedience to all orders issued.

During the entire march the most perfect order has been maintained, winning even from the Confederate citizens encomiums on our discipline. The men returned in excellent health, but many valuable horses are broken down. The loss of hay for three months past is painfully apparent, and many valuable animals have been lost on account of their diseased condition caused by lack of hay. Hay at any price is economy to the Government, and adds to our efficiency fully one-third to one-half.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,

Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry,

Commanding Cavalry Forces, District of Vicksburg.

Capt. F. W. FOX,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Nicholas H. Dale, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

ON BOARD THE GUN-BOAT NO. 11,

Yazoo City, December 1, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your order, I moved at daylight this morning, with 280 men of my regiment, on the Vicksburg road, for the purpose of gaining information in reference to the position of the enemy and to learn their strength. Soon after passing our pickets we met the pickets of the enemy. They skirmished and fell back, and we continued to drive them until we reached a point

about eleven miles from Yazoo City and one mile from the road leading from Mechanicsburg to Benton. Here we met a strong force of infantry and cavalry, posted in a good position. Their center rested behind some negro quarters and out-buildings, and their flanks extending to the right and left behind the crest of a hill. They fired sharply at my advance guard, causing them to halt. I rode to the front, and seeing no evidence of there being more than a small picket force, I ordered Companies I and F to dismount, go forward, and engage them. After they had been engaged some time, the enemy commenced a cross-fire from both his flanks. I then dismounted E and H, sending them, one to the right and the other to the left of the road, in order that they might hold the enemy until the first two companies could retire, as it would be useless to fight so large a force in such a position. The firing now became very severe, and the enemy advanced both wings, showing an extent of front sufficient for 1,000 or 1,200 men, besides a column of cavalry in the rear, and Companies I and F were driven back. At this time I received a musket-ball through my foot, but remained some time endeavoring to hold the enemy in check until the dismounted men could return to their horses. This they mostly succeeded in doing, except Lieut. S. Woodard and about twenty men of Company E, who were in a woody ravine on the left, and I suppose were taken prisoners. Feeling weak from the loss of blood, I turned over the command to Capt. M. W. Wood, and rode to the rear, and having fallen from my horse from faintness, I was taken into an ambulance and brought to this place. The command then retired, leaving in the hands of the enemy, as near as I can now ascertain, about 30 men, not more than 4 or 5 of whom are killed. Eight of the wounded were brought off from the field. I think the enemy was from 1,200 to 1,800 strong, but not having taken any prisoners, I did not learn the name of the commanding officer. The enemy must have suffered more than we did in killed and wounded.

I cannot refrain from speaking of Lieut. R. R. Hamilton, of Company F, and Lieutenant Tinkham, of Company I, and their companies, who displayed the greatest bravery and fought gallantly, and deserve the highest praise. The other companies were not so closely engaged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DALE,
Major Second Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding the Expedition.

No. 5.

Report of Col. John Griffith, Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry (mounted), commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS GRIFFITH'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Camden, Miss., January 13, 1865.

I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from department headquarters I assumed command of the troops in this district, and moved from Clinton via Brownsville toward Big Black River the day after enemy's forces—which left Vicksburg about the 26th of November ultimo, under Colonel Osband, of the Third U. S. Colored

Cavalry, for the declared purpose of a raid on Jackson—had recrossed Big Black River near the railroad track, and moved north along the western bank. I endeavored to move parallel with the enemy to prevent any effort of his to cross the river above by means of the pontoon bridge he used near the railroad track below. I sent a company from Wood's regiment and a company from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Arkansas, under Capt. C. Watkins, the detachment being placed under command of Capt. William S. Yerger, of Wood's regiment, to prevent the destruction of the bridge over Big Black River on the Missis-ippi Central Railroad, which the enemy had reached before them, and although set on fire by the enemy, was stoutly defended by some dozen citizens assembled for the occasion, without knowledge of the approach of Confederate forces. The timely arrival of Captain Yerger effected the retreat of the enemy and the easy extinguishment of the flames without material damage to the work. It is worthy of especial mention that a few men living in the vicinity of this bridge rallied for its protection, and fought with skill and courage against the greatest odds, and were holding their ground nobly when our troops arrived. A small party sent forward, under Lieut. B. B. Chism, of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Arkansas Regiment, to protect the long bridge over Big Black River on the highway leading to Goodman, reached there after the toll-house and the bridge had been fired by the enemy, but in time to aid a few citizens assembled there in putting out the fire and to prevent the entire removal of the flooring on the bridge over the main stream, in which a portion of these citizens were busily engaged to keep the enemy from crossing in force, these gentlemen being ignorant of my movement to oppose the enemy. After a delay for one entire night to repair the bridge, I crossed my command early on the morning of the 29th of November. This delay was unfortunate, for the enemy, composed of white and negro troops, with eight pieces of artillery, to the number of 1,800, were encamped within four miles of Goodman; had heard at 2 o'clock in the night of our approach, and their failure to destroy the bridge, and left in haste and confusion, taking the main road to Yazoo City via Benton. I hurried after the enemy with considerable speed, but found upon reaching Benton they had so far outtraveled my command that farther pursuit was useless. The precipitancy with which the enemy fled is best attested by the fact, that during the pursuit of twenty-one miles twenty-one dead horses and several broken-down horses were found on the road. One dismounted Federal soldier was captured by a negro servant of a member of Wood's regiment.

The day following I moved to Pritchard's Cross-Roads, and as my scouts reported the enemy in position within the defenses of Yazoo City, I went into camp for the night.

About 10 o'clock the next morning I moved on the road diverging from the road to Benton and leading directly to Yazoo City, in anticipation that the curiosity of the enemy, after his flight and confusion and my apparent withdrawal from pursuit, would induce him to search in force for my locality. Upon reaching Concord Church I found the enemy in my front preparing for action in considerable force, when I threw forward the body of scouts under Maj. J. D. Bradford and the company of independent scouts under Capt. Will. Montgomery to skirmish with the enemy, which they did, until I formed and brought forward the Eleventh and Seventeenth Arkansas Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Josephus Dotson, who was placed on the right of the road, and Wood's

regiment, under Col. R. C. Wood, jr., who occupied the road and the left of the road. The enemy held a parallel position with my own, and a portion of them had found shelter about some deserted log-houses on a hill in a small cleared field intervening, when the Arkansas and Wood's regiments moved steadily forward, drove the enemy from the cover of the houses and out of the field, when a charge was ordered along the line, which pushed the enemy back to their horses and compelled them to retire in hurried disorder. At this juncture I held in reserve mounted the two companies of scouts already mentioned, with a detachment of the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry and Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry (now mounted), under Colonel Wilbourn, of the Fourth, who had reported to me with these commands, numbering about 180 men, with the design of leading them in close pursuit after the enemy the moment he gave way. I had previously sent a scout from Maj. G. W. Stubbs' battalion of State reserve troops up the Benton road, to watch any movement by that flank to my rear. When some miles away they discovered two companies of Moorman's and Wilbourn's men, who had to move by way of Goodman to rejoin us, whom he took for the approach of a Federal force and so reported to me, the news reaching my ears at the instant I was moving off with my reserve force in pursuit of the vanquished enemy. I had to hold back my mounted forces and order Dotson and Wood to call off their commands and reform to meet the reported movement toward my rear. When I had completed this design a report from these scouts of Stubbs' battalion apprised me of their error. I sent Montgomery and Bradford forward with their companies in pursuit, who followed the enemy to Sandy Creek, within two miles of Yazoo City, where they crossed the Yazoo River during the night. This fight lasted an hour and a half, was a decided victory, and cost the enemy 20 dead on the field, 7 captured wounded, 3 of whom died within twenty-four hours thereafter, and 23 other prisoners, including a lieutenant. Our loss sums up 7, only 1 of whom was killed on the field, as will more particularly appear by the accompanying report of the chief surgeon.

It affords me pleasure to state that throughout this campaign officers and men did their duty fully and promptly. There was less straggling than I have ever known on similar occasions, and a general feeling of unanimity and universal good spirit prevailed. On the field every man engaged did well, and those held in reserve seemed eager to be permitted to participate.

To Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Dotson, commanding regiments under fire, I owe especial praise and obligations for readiness to obey orders, gallantry in the fight, and uniform good example. Bradford and Montgomery, of the scouts, zealously performed their duty, and I award them each the highest praise.

Chief Surg. Henry Hanslow deserves mention for the success with which all the appointments of his department of duty were performed and his efficient and very gallant services, as he was on the field, accompanied by his regimental assistants, Dr. G. W. Purnell and Dr. S. R. Chambers, of Wood's regiment, fully up to the post of duty and all the time in range of the enemy's shot.

Of those serving near my person I will mention William Laughlin, of Wood's regiment, my acting adjutant, and Lieut. Hal. M. Brown, of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Arkansas Regiment, who served as my aide-de-camp. Both displayed high qualities of competency, zeal, industry, and courage.

I desire to refer to the valuable and efficient services rendered me on the march and during the action by Capt. Sam. Henderson, commanding independent company of scouts, who is ever ready, courteous, and highly gallant on all occasions, and particularly so on this.

Reliable reports from Jones' scouts were sent to me that the enemy moved down the opposite side of the Yazoo River and crossed a portion of his forces at Satartia, where these scouts fired upon them, which caused them to recross the stream immediately [and] build a pole road across the swamp below, during which such confusion prevailed among them that many attempted to flee, and lost their horses in the mud to a number exceeding 100.

It may not be improper to add that the citizens of Yazoo County whose homes lay near our line of march visited our camps in appreciation of the position and services of the troops, conveyed promptly all reliable intelligence serviceable to a commander, and rendered valuable aid as guides, and tendered every courtesy and hospitality to officers and men.

I have the honor to be, captain, your very obedient servant,

JOHN GRIFFITH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in Griffith's cavalry brigade in the action at Concord Church, Yazoo County, Miss., December 2 [1], 1864.

Killed	1
Slightly wounded	1
Severely wounded	3
Dangerously wounded (afterwards died)	1
Total	6

H. HANSLOW,
Senior Surgeon of Brigade.

NOVEMBER 27–DECEMBER 13, 1864.—Expedition from Baton Rouge, La., against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and skirmish at Chickasawha Bridge, Miss. (December 10).

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding District of the Gulf.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
West Pascagoula, Miss., December 13, 1864.

COLONEL: My command is arriving at this point. Our losses are only 1 officer and 2 men killed, 8 men wounded, and 13 men missing,

principally stragglers captured by the enemy. The bad weather and horrible condition of the roads impeded our march so as to destroy one of the essential elements of success, celerity. We have had to lay our pontoons four times—over the Amite, Pearl, and Black Rivers, and Red Creek; repaired and rebuilt upward of fifteen bridges, burned or washed away; and laid miles of corduroy over the swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi, through a country so poor as to render the transportation of subsistence a matter of necessity. Our route has been through Greensburg, Franklinton, Fordville, Columbia, Augusta—part of the command over the Leaf and Chickasawha Rivers—to this point. The day after my arrival at Augusta, I found Mobile papers, herewith inclosed, containing full accounts of strength and designs; and our daily marches and progress were telegraphed to Meridian, where General R. Taylor had transferred his headquarters, and to Mobile. I threw over the Leaf and Chickasawha Rivers, at Moody's and Roberts' Ferries, Gurney's regiment, the Second New York Cavalry, with orders, via Leakesville (a point in my original plan of route), to cut the telegraph and destroy what of the road he could, while my main column crossed below on the Pascagoula and struck for a lower point of the railroad. Gurney was ordered, if unsuccessful and met by superior force, to fall back along the east bank of the Chickasawha and Pascagoula, and join the main column via Fairley's Ferry. But the day of my march to Fairley's Ferry, the 9th of December, the rain fell in such torrents as to render the roads almost impassable. The rear division, Davis', was unable to make any progress, and the streams rose so between the head and rear of his column as to sweep out an ammunition wagon, which could not be saved. I found from all information on the Pascagoula and Gurney's reports, who met the enemy's cavalry moving to Leakesville, that they had a force of 2,500 cavalry and artillery, consisting of McCulloch's brigade, of Forrest's command, and the Fifteenth Confederate and Eighth Mississippi, to watch and impede our progress to the road at the different crossings, while they would have time to concentrate at our designed point of attack several thousand infantry from Meridian and Mobile.

On account of the state of the roads and swollen condition of the streams, and their perfect knowledge of our movements, celerity and surprise were impossibilities. To have crossed a wheel over the Pascagoula would not only, in my opinion, have involved the loss of our artillery and pontoons, but most probably that of the whole command, without the power of inflicting compensating damage upon the enemy. Weighing well all facts and chances, I decided to move my command to this point, to be transferred to East Pascagoula, from whence a constant series of threats and attacks may be made upon the railroad. My decision when made was submitted to my division commanders, Brigadier-General Bailey and Col. E. J. Davis, and entirely concurred in by them both. Much of the information given me of the country was incorrect. I was informed that the Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers needed only 200 feet of bridge to cross them, and that, running between high banks, a rise in their waters did not materially increase their width. This is incorrect. When up, they both spread over wide bottoms, and the Pascagoula, at Holden's, was over 600 feet wide. I had carried 100 feet more of bridge than I was advised to do, but was still unable to cross at that place. I ask that barges and lighters may be sent here, and the troops moved over to East Pascagoula, from whence they can successfully operate. For the last seventy miles my

rear has had no forage. I propose to remain here until everything is put in proper trim, and then turn over to General Bailey, for whom I respectfully solicit this command, as an officer well qualified to have it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

P. S.—A more detailed report, accompanied by a map of the country passed over, will be sent to you in a short time. I send over 20 prisoners of war (5 officers), under charge of Colonel Bush, Second Illinois Cavalry, my provost-marshal.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding District of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Secretary of War, that a column of enemy's cavalry (4,000 men, with eight guns) marched from Baton Rouge through East Louisiana and Mississippi to a point just beyond Pascagoula River. The avowed object of the expedition was to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and to surprise Mobile. Troops were in position in time to defeat these objects. On Saturday, the 10th instant, McCulloch's (Second Missouri) regiment and Willis' (Texas) battalion met a detachment from the main body of the enemy which was sent across Chickasawha River to destroy the railroad. The enemy charged with spirit, but were repulsed with some loss. Their main force then crossed Pascagoula River and was advancing on the direct road to Mobile, but during Sunday recrossed to west side of Pascagoula and marched rapidly down toward Mississippi Sound. There is reason to believe that this force of cavalry is destined to co-operate in an attack on Mobile, which seems to be preparing. The number of vessels in the lower portion of Mobile Bay is reported to have been gradually increasing recently, and more than usual activity prevails amongst the shipping there and at Pensacola. The Governors of Mississippi and Alabama have, at my request, called out some State troops. I hope the force which I have assembled here, and which is coming to me, will suffice to guard my lines of communication and to repel any attack on the place which the enemy is now prepared to make. I have received from Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, copies of the correspondence and instructions relative to sending out cotton from here to be used in relieving the necessities of our suffering prisoners. Having received instructions on the same subject from the War Department, I have agreed with General Granger as to the manner of transferring the cotton, and taken such steps as will enable me to place the cotton on the vessel which will take it to New York in a day or two. A man named A. P. Stewart, who came

with the necessary permits from the Federal Government, has purchased one of the blockade-running boats which have been shut in here with a cargo of cotton, and I had made preparation to enable him to pass my defenses with it, but a recent notification from the Federal naval commander to him has suspended further action in the business for the present.

No other occurrences have transpired during the temporary command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, exercised by me in the absence of Lieutenant-General Taylor, which seem of sufficient importance to call to your attention.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

DECEMBER 4, 1864.—Skirmish at White's Station, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Glenn Lowe, Third Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., December 5, 1864.

COLONEL: Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters I left camp yesterday morning at 7 a. m. with thirty men to patrol the Germantown road as far as White's Station. About two miles and a half or three miles this side of the station my advance guard and flankers started the enemy's pickets and immediately gave pursuit at a rapid rate. I followed at a charge for about a mile, when the enemy leading my advance off the road I moved at a slower gait, sending four more men ahead, who like the first soon started some rebels, and like the first gave chase. I followed at a trot to the station and arrived there to learn that both of my advanced guards had been captured, and to find from 100 to 150 of enemy under Captain Fort waiting for me. As soon as I was observed by the enemy they commenced flanking me on either flank and advancing in my front. Determined to show a bold front I advanced in line and met them half way, delivering a well-directed volley into their ranks. Their flanks beginning to close in upon me, I was now compelled to fall back, which I did in good order. As the enemy would come upon me I faced to the rear and gave them a volley. After doing this three times I saw I would be cut off entirely if I did not move faster. I fell back until I was again free from their flanks at a gallop. My bugler now sounding the halt, my men obeyed the command, as also did the enemy. I now sent one man to camp to inform you what had transpired, and returned at a walk with the balance. Thirteen of the men captured were on the advance, and had it not been for their doing more than their duty they would have returned with me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GLENN LOWE,
Adjutant.

Col. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Commanding Third Iowa Cavalry.

DECEMBER 5, 1864.—Skirmish near Dalton, Ga.

Report of Col. Joshua B. Culver, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry.

DALTON, *December 5, 1864.*

A squad of fifty guerrillas attacked water-tank two miles and a half above here at 1 o'clock this morning. The guard, nine men, ran away. Rebels then went to the bridge one mile above and captured the guard, thirty men, cut the wire, and left. The thirty men captured belonged to the command at Tunnel Hill. No damage done the road.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel Thirteenth Michigan, Commanding.

Capt. H. A. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 6, 1864–JANUARY 15, 1865.—Lyon's raid from Paris, Tenn., to Hopkinsville, Ky., &c., with skirmishes.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

No. 2.—Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 3.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 4.—Col. John K. Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

No. 5.—Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 6.—Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Reserve Brigade, District of the Etowah.

No. 7.—Lieut. John H. Hull, One hundred and first U. S. Colored Infantry.

No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Hylan B. Lyon, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Kentucky.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Edgefield, Tenn., January 8, 1865.

I received orders at 5 p. m. on 11th of December, 1864, from General Wilson, commanding the corps, to concentrate two brigades of my command at Bowling Green, Ky., for the purpose of checking General Lyon, who was supposed to be advancing on that place in force. After my arrival there I ascertained that Lyon was in the vicinity of Hopkinsville with about 1,500 men, and received telegraphic orders from headquarters to move on him wherever found. I marched with La Grange's brigade to Franklin, where, on the 14th, I met Watkins' brigade, which had moved from Nashville, and on that day marched with both commands to Russellville, from which place I sent back all trans-

* See also reports of Thomas, Cruft, Harrison, Mitchell, Malloy, Thompson, Hottenstein, and Wilson, pp. 45, 513, 522, 525, 533, 544, 549, 561, respectively.

portation, and ordered Colonel Johnson's (Seventeenth Kentucky) regiment to join me and report to General Watkins. At 7.30 next morning the command marched on the Hopkinsville road, and at 9 p. m. arrived at Fairview, nine miles from Hopkinsville. Here I halted four hours to feed and rest, and started again at 1 a. m., designing to reach Hopkinsville at daylight, and supposing if the rebels intended to fight they would occupy the bluffs immediately east of the town, that being the strongest defensible position in the vicinity. Three miles from this point I divided my force, sending General Watkins to the right, with instructions to make a detour, get in rear of the enemy, and cover all the roads, and that with La Grange's brigade I would assault their position in front at daylight. As soon as it was light enough to see La Grange advanced his line and found the enemy posted as I had anticipated. They opened one piece of artillery and a heavy fire of musketry. Our lines advanced steadily and the rebels ran away, abandoning their artillery, caisson, and ammunition, nearly all of them throwing away their guns and escaping by the Greenville road and through the woods. I expected, and from the disposition I had made of my force had a right to expect, that the morning's work would result in the capture and destruction of the entire force opposed to me. Watkins had succeeded in getting in their rear before the attack was made in front, but through some unaccountable mistake the Greenville road had been left open by him. General Watkins states that discovering their movements he ordered Colonel Faulkner to charge, but the colonel, believing that they were friends, instead of enemies, failed to obey the order, and the rebels changed their course and escaped. Instead of getting all, as I hoped, there were captured only 57 men and 4 officers, a few killed and wounded. Among their killed was Col. Reuben Ross. But one brigade of Lyon's, about 500 strong, was engaged in this skirmish, he being with the rest of his command at Princeton.

The next morning at daylight I marched toward Princeton and found on arriving within eight miles of that place that Lyon had met the fragment of his retreating force and turned off at Grubb's Cross-Roads, marching toward Madisonville, crossing Tradewater River and burning the bridge behind him. Here finding it impossible to make a rapid pursuit encumbered with artillery, and fearing if I followed with my whole force Lyon might turn back through Madisonville and try to reach the Cumberland by marching through Hopkinsville, I divided my forces, ordering Colonel La Grange with his brigade to follow the route of the enemy and pursue him as far as practicable, and moved with Watkins and the artillery back to Hopkinsville. I arrived there that night, and hearing on the morning of the 20th that Lyon was crossing Green River near Ashbysburg I felt satisfied he would try to cross the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Elizabethtown, and sent a dispatch to the commanding officer at Louisville to that effect, which was forwarded to Russellville by courier and from there by telegraph. The following is a copy of the dispatch:

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., *December 20—9 a. m.*

General H. EWING, or
OFFICER COMMANDING POST AT LOUISVILLE:

Part of Lyon's force was trying to cross the Green River on rafts at Ashbysburg yesterday, one brigade of mine in pursuit, and their advance within four miles If he gets any of his force across he may try to go through the country between Elizabethtown and Cave City, or along there some place, into Eastern Kentucky. Look out for him.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

As Watkins' brigade at the date of this dispatch was 166 miles distant from Elizabethtown, it was of course impossible to move him around to that point in time to intercept any force of the enemy that might strike there. Louisville being only forty miles distant I thought sufficient force might be sent down to intercept them and drive them back on to La Grange, who was in close pursuit. I was right in my conjecture; they struck the road at this point, and a small portion of Colonel La Grange's advance arrived there just in time to drive them out of town and capture about thirty prisoners. As no force was sent from Louisville I suppose some satisfactory reason existed for it not having been done.

The whole country around Hopkinsville was scouted for the purpose of picking up squads that had scattered from the enemy's command. One regiment was also sent to the Cumberland River below Clarksville, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek, where Lyon crossed his force into the State. No further necessity existing for keeping a force in that country, on the morning of the 23d I moved with Watkins' brigade and the artillery toward Nashville, and reached there on the morning of the 28th.

La Grange's whole pursuit was retarded by the enemy destroying the bridges in their rear, compelling him to build foot bridges to cross his men and to swim his horses. He struck the enemy's rear guard at Green River, killing 12 and capturing 7; he also captured 4 baggage wagons, an ambulance, some small-arms, and a large quantity of plunder. The enemy lost over 200 horses in the river at this point, and between Charleston and Hartford they were compelled to release between 300 and 400 conscripts. La Grange's brigade consumed nearly two days in getting across Green River. They made the march from the river to Elizabethtown, 115 miles, in two days. Here he struck their rear again, captured 4 officers and 29 men, and drove them from the railroad. He relinquished the pursuit at Hodgensville on account of the exhausted condition of his horses.

The result in killed, wounded, and captured of the enemy was not such as I desired, or the general commanding probably had reason to expect, from the character of the force sent in pursuit; but the enemy's force for the most part was composed of guerrilla bands, residents of the country we were operating in, and so soon as they found themselves pursued by an organized force they scattered to their homes, and in the garb of citizens could defy recognition or detection. All that was tangible of their material was captured or destroyed, and I am satisfied that everything was done that could be done to destroy the rest.

The Second Brigade marched 416 miles and the Third Brigade 325 miles over the worst roads I ever saw. During part of the time the weather was extremely cold and both men and animals suffered much. On the night of the 23d 100 men of the Second Brigade had their feet frozen. Both men and horses subsisted off the country during the whole trip.

The primary object of the expedition was accomplished, however, when the force of General Lyon was dispersed and rendered powerless for further harm. He reached Hopkinsville with 1,500 men, crossed Green River with 800, and escaped from Elizabethtown with but about 450.

I would most respectfully suggest that the only way to secure Western Kentucky from future inroads of this kind will be to occupy some parts of it with a small but active force of cavalry, whose duty it shall be to arrest and dispose of every man who is not known to be a bona fide resident of the neighborhood where he is found. The country is

productive and amply able to subsist a sufficient force to accomplish the purpose I indicate, and this is the only way in which these guerrilla bands can be prevented from again concentrating and becoming formidable from their numbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Oscar H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Munfordville, Ky., December 27, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that after being detached on the evening of the 17th instant, this command went into camp four miles east of the bridge over Tradewater, at White's Mill, which had been burned by the enemy, who was sixteen hours ahead of our advance, having traveled all night after the skirmish at Hopkinsville. During the night a foot bridge was built, and the command crossed on the 18th, and went into camp ten miles from the river, between Charlestown and Madisonville. During the night the sloughs were made almost impassable by a heavy rain; but learning from prisoners that the enemy's rear guard was moving through Slaughterville, we pressed rapidly forward, with the hope of overtaking him and forcing a fight. From Madisonville a dispatch was sent to the general commanding. At Slaughterville the trail turned directly north, and fearing the enemy would cross Green River before we could come up with him, I moved Captain Hill's battalion (100 strong) forward at a trot, leaving orders for the column to follow as rapidly as possible without injury to the horses. At 4 p. m. our advance came in sight of the enemy's rear guard three miles from the river and fired upon it, killing 1 and wounding 3. In the excitement of the chase we soon found ourselves nearly across a causeway two miles in length, flanked on both sides by a swamp impassable for cavalry, and confronted by at least double our numbers advantageously posted, while the enemy's dismounted men occupied an old earth-work directly in our front. Under these circumstances a messenger was sent to hurry forward the column, and as a ruse to gain time a flag was sent with a demand for the immediate surrender of all the rebel force south of the river. General Lyon, understanding the real situation, declined compliance, and on the appearance of our column, scattered between 200 and 300 mounted men, under Captain Gracey, in the woods, and hastily crossed his dismounted men in the ferry-boats, which he destroyed. Our advance drove a portion of his rear guard into the river, killing 1 and capturing 7. A number were drowned in swimming the river. At this point four baggage wagons, an ambulance, a quantity of medical stores, and some small-arms and equipments were abandoned by the enemy. He had dropped most of his conscripts and prisoners between Madisonville and Ashbysburg. I

now think that waiting for the column was a serious mistake; but I have the satisfaction of knowing that my course was approved by all my subordinates, and could my superiors see the situation I think they would not censure it. If it was an error it was in a different direction from the one that cost me so much at Dalton, the 9th of May. Dispatches were sent from Ashbysburg, via Evansville, Ind., by telegraph, to the general commanding, also to commanding officer at Louisville. The 20th and 21st were occupied in crossing Green River on the steamer D. B. Campbell, which was stopped on her way down from Rumsey. Some old sheds were fired on the bank of the river, to enable the boat to work during the night, and at 1 a. m. on the morning of the 22d the pursuit was continued toward Hartford. By a blunder of an orderly, Captain Dickerson, with two companies of the Fourth Indiana, was left on the south side of the river. He was subsequently ordered to proceed through Greenville to Bowling Green. Near Hartford the enemy had destroyed three bridges to retard the pursuit, and we were compelled to pass a ford half a mile in length where the water reached the middle of the horses' sides. At Hartford the ambulances and all led animals were sent, via Wilson's Ferry, to Bowling Green, and the command pressed rapidly forward. At Caney Creek the bridge was partially destroyed, but the scouts repaired it, and the march was not delayed. After leaving Green River on the morning of the 22d no halt of more than three hours was made until the command reached Elizabethtown (a distance of 115 miles over terrible roads), on the morning of the 24th, in time to drive the enemy from the bridge and turn his column from the direction of the trestle-work, but too late to save the bridge and depots at Nolin and Glendale and the depot at Elizabethtown, which was blazing when we entered the town. At Elizabethtown the condition of our stock compelled us to discontinue the pursuit, though our scouts followed the enemy ten miles below Hodgensville, where he broke camp at daylight on the 25th, moving toward Greensburg.

We captured 29 of the enemy, including 2 majors and 2 lieutenants, 1 of each grade belonging to General Lyon's staff. They were transferred to the commanding officer of this post.

The men of our command behaved well and bore the long marches and short rations in a manner worthy of their corps. They had no opportunity to prove their fighting qualities; but the discipline they observed was in pleasing contrast with the conduct of the stragglers of the enemy, who burned houses and forage, ravished women, and plundered indiscriminately on their line of march.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. ROBERT LE ROY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.]

No. 3.

Report of Brt. Brig. Gen. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Edgefield, Tenn., January 2, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, consisting of the Fourth, Sixth, and Sev-

enth Kentucky Cavalry Regiments of Volunteers and the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, upon the late expedition into Kentucky in pursuit of the forces of the rebel General Lyon:

Pursuant to orders from division headquarters, my command moved out on the Gallatin pike at 2 o'clock on the morning of December 12, 1864, arriving at Gallatin that night, where the command went into camp. On the 13th of December reached Franklin, Ky., about 8 p. m., where I found Brigadier-General McCook (to whom I reported in person) and La Grange's (Second) brigade, and where we encamped that night. The march from Edgefield, Tenn., to Franklin, Ky., was unattended by any difficulty other than that of traveling over a road covered with ice. So slippery was it, indeed, that the most of the men dismounted and led their horses to save themselves from being crippled by their falling. December 14, moved out of camp at 7 a. m. toward Russellville, Ky., reaching that place at 4 p. m. Here the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson commanding, was ordered to report to me for duty. Moved from Russellville at 7.30 o'clock on morning of 15th of December, in the direction of Fairview, Ky., my brigade holding the advance. The advance guard struck the enemy's pickets near Fairview late in the evening of 15th, and drove them, capturing 1 lieutenant and 8 men, killing 1 man and wounding 1. Reached Fairview at 9 p. m., where a halt of four hours was made to feed and rest.

In compliance with orders from Brigadier-General McCook, commanding our forces, I moved my command out on the Hopkinsville road at 1 o'clock in the morning of December 16. Four miles from Hopkinsville my advance, consisting of four companies of Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, came upon a strong scouting party of rebels, who gave way after a short resistance. Here Lieut. H. H. Talbot, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, was severely wounded. My advance then moved to the asylum in the suburbs of Hopkinsville, forming a strong skirmish line and remaining in that position until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they were relieved by Colonel La Grange's command. I was then ordered by the general commanding to move my brigade to the left and strike the enemy in his rear, which order I obeyed. I charged with the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, and took possession of the town just at daydawn, capturing 2 commissioned officers and 32 enlisted men, the enemy then being between my command and the brigade of Colonel La Grange. As soon as the rebels (300 in number) discovered my forces they abandoned their artillery and commenced retreating in the direction of the Greenville road, where the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, of my brigade, was then marching. Discovering their movements I immediately ordered Colonel Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, to charge with his regiment, intending to support him with the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. But Colonel Faulkner, believing that they were friends, instead of enemies, failed to obey the order, and the rebels changed their course and escaped. The skirmish being over, I was ordered into camp with my command and to send out a scouting party toward Princeton. Accordingly, Lieut. E. R. Phillips and sixty men of Sixth Kentucky Cavalry were sent out. Three miles from Hopkinsville the party overtook the guard in rear of the rebel wagon train and drove them some five miles, charging several times, endeavoring to capture the train. General Lyon, hearing of the situation of his train, turned back with his whole force and forced Lieutenant Phillips back toward Hopkinsville. Our men, however, gallantly contested every foot of

ground. On 17th of December, in obedience to orders, the brigade started in pursuit of Lyon, moving toward Princeton. The command marched eighteen miles and encamped for the night, and was ordered back the following day (18th) to Hopkinsville.

Maj. John F. Weston, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, with one battalion of his regiment, was sent to Princeton on 18th, but found no armed force in the place. On 20th of December Maj. J. M. Bacon, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, with detachments of Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, was sent to the mouth of Yellow Creek, on Cumberl and River, a distance of forty miles, but finding no enemy he returned to camp on 22d of December. Scouting parties were sent out daily from Hopkinsville, but no enemy was discovered.

Pursuant to orders from General McCook the command marched from Hopkinsville to Trenton on 23d of December, where it lay one day, when it moved toward Nashville, arriving at Edgefield, Tenn., December 28, and occupying the same camp in which it was upon moving out on 12th of December.

The casualties in my brigade during the whole expedition have been 2 men killed and 1 officer and 5 men wounded, and 5 men captured by the enemy. Our captures in all amount to 3 commissioned officers and 40 enlisted men.

The roads everywhere we went were in a terrible condition, and the weather very cold, and very hard upon men and horses.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,

Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROBERT LE ROY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 4.

Report of Col. John K. Faulkner, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
Near Edgefield, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the proceedings of my command during the scout beginning December 12, 1864, and ending December 22, 1864.

On the night of the 11th instant my regiment received marching orders, and at 1 a. m. December 12, 1864, we moved, arriving at Gallatin, Tenn., on the same evening. Leaving Gallatin Tuesday, December 13, we moved to Franklin, Ky., arriving about 5 p. m. same day. At Franklin, Ky., we were joined by the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland. On the 14th of December we moved to Russellville, where we arrived the same evening. Leaving Russellville we marched toward Hopkinsville. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, with Companies G and I of his battalion of my regiment, being in advance, attacked the enemy's pickets or scouts, driving them and capturing 1 lieutenant and 8 men, killing 1 and wounding 1. Arriving at Fairview on the evening of the 14th, we remained until 12 m. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, with Companies A, C, M, and D, moving in advance from Fairview, attacked the enemy's pickets two miles and a half from Hopkinsville. The Confederate picket being about 100 strong, our advance was sternly contested. Lieutenant Talbot was severely wounded in the right side, the ball passing out below the shoulder-blade. Our advance moved to the asylum, and, forming a skirmish line, remained until about 3 a. m. on the morning of the 16th,

when our advance was relieved by the Second Indiana, the advance of the Second Brigade. The Third Brigade, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. L. D. Watkins, was ordered to move on the left flank of the rebel line. After making a circuit of about four miles, we came out upon the Greenville road, probably two miles and a half from Hopkinsville, at which place we heard the advance of the Third Brigade charging; and advancing rapidly I passed the rebel line on my left, which was briskly engaged by the Second Brigade. Moving within sight of Hopkinsville, I saw a portion of the Third Brigade formed near the seminary; at the same time I discovered a column of cavalry moving on my left, which I estimated at about 300, and which I mistook for one of our regiments, they being dressed differently from rebels I had formerly seen. Their movements were in every way calculated to deceive. I passed on toward the seminary, at which place General Watkins and staff were stationed. The portion of the Third Brigade at the seminary did not fire on the rebels, they being in close range, and thus increasing my belief that it was a body of Federal cavalry. When within 800 yards of the seminary, Captain O'Donnell, of General Watkins' staff, ordered me to turn to the right and move in the direction taken by the advance of the brigade. Very soon after receiving this order General Watkins' bugler sounded the "halt;" next the "forward" was sounded, then the "left, turn," then the "charge;" all of which was repeated by my bugler and promptly obeyed. After charging about 300 yards, General Watkins rode toward my regiment, informing me that the cavalry on my left was a body of rebels, who were then moving rapidly and almost parallel with my regiment. I was then ordered to throw the fence on my right and form a line of battle, which was executed as quick as possible; but before my line of battle was formed I was ordered to follow the general with my regiment, who moved rapidly out on the Nashville pike some distance, then turning to the left moved up on Seminary Hill, where we met the skirmishers of the Second Brigade.

My opinion is that the object of the rebel column, when it first came in view, was to pass out by that route, but seeing the Federal cavalry turned and selected another route, passing the right flank of the Second Brigade and striking the Greenville road near the same place we passed only a short time before, thence passing out between the Greenville and Madisonville roads.

I wish to mention the gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, who had his horse shot from under him bravely charging the enemy; he also received a ball in the hilt of his saber. I must also mention the names of Captain McCrea, Sergeant Thomas, and Sergeant Walters, and Sergeant Gray, and several others, who honorably acquitted themselves.

[J. K. FAULKNER,
Colonel, Commanding.]

No. 5.

Report of Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA (ANDERSON) CAVALRY,
Huntsville, January 17, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that while resting the horses of my regiment in camp near Huntsville, under orders from Major-General Thomas, I was directed, on the evening of January 13, by General Wood, commanding Fourth Army Corps, to march immediately in pursuit of

the rebel General Lyon, who was thought to have crossed the Paint Rock River when pressed by our infantry, under General Cruft, and to be endeavoring to cross to the south side of Tennessee River, between the mouth of Paint Rock and the mouth of Flint River. On reaching the mouth of Paint Rock I ascertained that but eighty rebels had crossed to the west side of that stream, and that all of this party had already succeeded in getting across the Tennessee at Clarksville. I also learned from the gun-boats that the enemy had crossed his artillery and planted it at Beard's Bluff, between Guntersville and Fort Deposit, to protect the crossing of those of his men still remaining on the north bank. They had put one shell through the gun-boat General Grant. I also learned that our infantry, under General Cruft, had returned to the railroad, giving up the pursuit. I then concluded to cross the Tennessee River with my command, which I did at Clarksville, near the mouth of Flint River, Captain Morton, of the gun-boat General Thomas, and Captain Watson, of the General Grant, setting the regiment across in two hours. From Clarksville I marched across Sand Mountain on the Warrenton road, as far as Shoal Creek, within five miles of Warrenton, when, learning from a reliable source that General Lyon had passed through Warrenton at 11 o'clock that morning with between 200 and 300 men and one piece of artillery, taking the road to Tuscaloosa, and that it was probable he would camp the same night at Red Hill, I turned to the right and marched toward Summit, for the purpose of getting in his rear and surprising him, if possible, by daylight. At 4 a. m. I descended Sand Mountain at Cold Spring Gap, three miles from Summit, and struck the Warrenton and Tuscaloosa road two miles in the rear of Red Hill, having first detached Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn with one battalion of fifty men to take the back valley road leading from Cold Spring to Feenister's Mill, where I knew one of Lyon's regiments was encamped with the artillery. With the other two battalions I moved along the main road toward Warrenton, passing, when within one mile of Red Hill, a camp of about 150 of the enemy, who did not discover our presence until I had passed by them with one battalion. With this I pushed on to capture General Lyon, who was quartered with his staff and escort at the house of Tom Noble, half a mile beyond, leaving an orderly to direct the rear battalion to capture the enemy's camp. This was done; nearly all the horses and arms and most of the men being captured, the remainder of the men making their escape on foot in the dark. In the meantime my advance guard had reached General Lyon's headquarters, and captured him at the door of Noble's house, in his night clothes. The general surrendered to Sergt. Arthur P. Lyon, while the advance guard was charging the escort, who were camped in a barn lot 100 yards back of the house, and protected by fences and outbuildings. The general begged permission to put on his pantaloons, coat, and boots, which Sergeant Lyon unfortunately granted, and went into the bedroom with him for that purpose. At that moment the escort fired a volley at the advance guard, when the sergeant said, "Come, general, I can't allow you much more time." The general then suddenly seized a pistol and shot the sergeant, killing him instantly, and made his escape through the back door in the dark, it being a half hour before daybreak. The escort fled at the same time through the woods, leaving all the headquarters horses, saddles, valises, &c. I left a detachment to gather these up, and pushed on toward Warrenton in the direction of other camp-fires which could be seen ahead on our left. These proved to be at the artillery camp, where one regiment of the enemy had already become alarmed by the firing on the main road, and had saddled up and moved

out, taking the back valley road on which Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn was marching in the opposite direction. Colonel Lamborn's advance had got astray in the dark, and he soon found his main column mixed up along the narrow road with the column of the advancing rebels, who anxiously inquired what that firing meant? The colonel then attacked them, taking a few prisoners, but the greater portion got off through the woods. He then proceeded to their camp and took possession of the piece of artillery, which proved to be a 12-pounder howitzer drawn by a yoke of oxen. Our detachments all concentrated at the Widow Noble's, seven miles south of Warrenton, where we stopped to rest and feed our horses, with the exception of thirty men whom I sent ahead, under Captain Wagner, to Warrenton, on the road to which they captured a few more prisoners.

I learned from the prisoners that General Lyon's force from the start had been exaggerated; that he entered Kentucky with between 800 and 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery, and that on crossing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Scottsborough in his retreat he had but 350 men and the howitzer; that 250 succeeded in getting across the Tennessee River, leaving 100 on the north side. The prisoners were loaded with the plunder of Kentucky stores. We took 95 prisoners and about 120 horses; the latter were good, but much jaded.

I then returned to the river at Beard's Bluff in the hope of capturing a small detail of rebels that General Lyon had left to aid the crossing of his remaining force, but they had already learned of our proximity and fled. At Fort Deposit I met Captain Forrest with all of the gun-boat fleet, except the General Burnside. The captain, with Captain Naylor, of the Stone River, at once crossed us to Fearn's Ferry, which we reached at 9 p. m. on Monday, January 16. From this place I marched early the next morning to surround the remainder of the rebels, whom I expected, from the statements of prisoners, to find at the mouth of Honey Comb Creek; but on reaching this point I ascertained that they had left at 10 p. m. the previous night—some sixty in all—taking the road to Woodville. I presume they will endeavor to make their way to East Tennessee. In this party were several of Lyon's staff officers. Most of the crossing had been done at Honey Comb Creek, although Lyon himself, with the artillery and a considerable number of the men, crossed at Guntersville; eighty crossed at Clarksville; and the remainder at the mouth of Paint Rock, on the east side of that stream, and at Fearn's Ferry. The crossing was done on rafts and small canoes, swimming the horses; a considerable number were drowned in the passage.

I do not think Lyon's command will give much more trouble as an organization.

My force on this expedition consisted of 180 men, the remainder of my horses being too much fagged by our recent expedition after the enemy's pontoon and supply trains to be taken along. I lost one man, Sergt. Arthur P. Lyon, as brave and excellent a soldier as the army contains.

Captain Forrest, with Captain Naylor, of the Stone River, very obligingly brought my command down the river to Whitesburg, from which it marched to Huntsville, reaching here to-day, and turning over the prisoners and howitzer to the post commander.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Reserve Brigade, District of the Etowah.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, *Bridgeport, Ala., January 17, 1865.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 6th instant I received the order to report to you for transportation at Leighton, Ala. I started immediately for Decatur, Ala., which I reached on the 7th instant, having camped the night previous near Courtland, Ala. On the 8th my brigade was shipped on the cars, with the exception of the Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, ordered as a guard with General J. B. Steedman's train, with orders to return to Bridgeport. At Larkinsville, Ala., the Reserve Brigade was unloaded, and marched early on the 9th instant to join Col. J. G. Mitchell's brigade on their march toward Larkin's Landing, on the Tennessee River, leaving the Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers at Larkinsville, Ala. After a long march in bad, rainy weather, through mud and water, we reached Colonel Mitchell early on the 10th, at Pendergrass' house, on the Gunter's Landing road. The joined brigades proceeded to Claysville, Ala. There I received the order to march forthwith to Deposit in pursuit of a force of rebel cavalry that had taken to the woods and mountains in that direction. Very soon the trail of 200 or 300 cavalry was found. I followed the same on the Deposit road up to a cross-road near Mrs. Johnson's house, where the larger part of the force took the road to Paint Rock, small parties following the Deposit and Woodville road. According to order I took the Deposit road after having followed the trail on the Paint Rock road for awhile as long as daylight permitted to distinguish it.

I reached Deposit at daybreak 11th instant. No other signs of the enemy were found, and the inhabitants on the road assured me unanimously that they had only seen a squad of eight mounted men the day before, and they had left in the direction of Paint Rock Creek, being unable to cross the river. I entered in communication with the gunboats General Grant and General Thomas about 10 a. m., when you arrived with the general's order to proceed immediately to Paint Rock and the railroad, striking the latter at Woodville, in order to cut off or capture some of the enemy's force scattered in the Paint Rock Mountains. I marched without delay and reached late in the evening Thomas Manning's house, in the vicinity of which I bivouacked, and resumed the march toward Woodville at daybreak 12th instant. About a mile from Manning's, at Cochran's house, I found three rebel soldiers, who skedaddled toward the mountains, joining a larger party of about 100. The whole took to flight, heavily pressed by a squad of our cavalry under your command. A number of shots were fired without effect, and one of the rebels—Davidson, Colonel Turner's regiment of mounted rifles—whose horse was wounded, taken prisoner and forwarded to Chattanooga, Tenn. C. H. Cochran, a member of Company E, Thirty-first Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, the son of the proprietor of the farm where the rebels found refuge, was also arrested and sent to the same place.

I reached Woodville the same evening without further incident, took the cars to Bridgeport, Ala., where I did arrive on the 13th at 4 a. m.

FELIX PR. SALM,
Colonel Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Veteran Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade, District of the Etowah.

Capt. JOHN A. WRIGHT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Chattanooga, Tenn.*

No. 7.

Report of Lieut. John H. Hull, One hundred and first U. S. Colored Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, 101ST REGT., U. S. COLORED INFTY.,
Scottsborough, Ala., January 8, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders received, I proceeded to Larkinsville and reported to Captain Givens, commanding post, with fifty-four men, consisting of a detachment of Company E, One hundred and first (twenty-nine men), and Company E, One hundred and tenth, of U. S. Colored Infantry (twenty-five men), commanded by Second Lieut. David Smart. On the evening of the 7th instant I was ordered by Captain Givens to proceed with my command to Scottsborough immediately, to guard water-tanks and Government property. On the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Colonel Harrison passed through Scottsborough, informing me that the rebel General Lyon was moving on the railroad with a force of from 1,000 to 1,500 men, ordering me to patrol the road for two miles and a half, both east and west, which order I promptly obeyed. At 5 p. m. one of my scouts returned, reporting the enemy advancing in force. I immediately forwarded a request to Colonel Harrison, at Bellefonte Station, for re-enforcements, which did not arrive until 10 o'clock, after the fighting was over. At 5.30 o'clock the enemy attacked my pickets, wounding and disabling one of them. After shooting him they stabbed him three times, twice in the neck and once in the back. I immediately sent Lieutenant Smart with a squad, who drove the enemy off, bringing in the wounded man, the enemy taking with them his musket and accouterments.

At 6 o'clock the enemy attacked in force, from all information I could obtain, 1,500 strong, with two 12-pounder howitzers. They massed their force on the north side of the depot, making an assault, which I repulsed after ten minutes almost hand-to-hand encounter. Again they assaulted on the south side, coming up and laying hold of the muzzles of my men's guns, attempting to wrest them through the loop-holes of the depot building, in which we were stationed. This assault lasted about fifteen minutes. Again they were repulsed, when all was quiet for about twenty-five minutes, when they made their third and last assault on the south side and west, and which was the most severe and closely contested of all, lasting some thirty minutes before they were driven back. They then fell back beyond the range of my muskets and opened on me with artillery, compelling me to abandon the depot. I fell back to the mountain, some 450 yards, where I halted my men (the enemy pursuing me about half that distance), intending to renew the fighting; but hearing that there were three sections of cars loaded with our troops lying at the water-tanks one mile and a quarter west of Scottsborough, I marched my command down to them, making my report to the commanding officer, Colonel ———, who ordered me to Larkinsville to report to Brigadier-General Cruft, who ordered me to bring my command up to Larkinsville. On my arrival there I made application to General Cruft for medical aid for my wounded men. He ordered two surgeons from Colonel Salm's command to attend my wounded men. They came and looked at them, but left without doing anything for them; consequently, my wounded did not get their wounds dressed until the afternoon of the 12th instant.

I am under lasting obligations to Colonel Morgan, of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and his surgeon for their attention to my

wounded, doing all they could for them, to whom I applied for assistance after I found that General Cruft's surgeons would do nothing for me.

On my arrival at Larkinsville I reported to you and asked for orders, which were for me to send my wounded men by first train either to Huntsville or Stevenson, as medical aid could not be sent to me; but owing to the bridge over Paint Rock being out of repair I did not have an opportunity until the morning of the 12th instant. I take pleasure in saying that I find my men, though but little accustomed to the use of the musket, and not yet mustered into service, to be cool and determined and willing to obey my order; and at no time did I lose confidence in their willingness to fight to the last, though surrounded by a much larger force and aided by artillery.

For Lieutenant Smart, commanding detachment of One hundred and tenth U. S. Colored Infantry, I must say that he was all that could be expected, cheering the men on and inspiring them with the belief that all would be well and we were strong enough to drive them off.

My loss was six wounded: Sergt. Amos Bird, left leg; Sergeant Annis, left leg shot off; Corporal Lacy, slightly; Privates Robert Williams, in leg, Jones slight; private from Lieutenant Smart's company, whose leg was shot off. We inflicted a loss on the enemy of 1 colonel and 17 men [killed] and 40 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HULL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Company.

Lieut. W. M. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hylan B. Lyon, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
Aberdeen, Miss., January 3, 1865.

I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the expedition just completed by my command through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the northern part of Alabama:

On the 21st of November, 1864, while I was at Corinth, Miss., securing arms for my command, which was then being organized at Paris, Tenn., I received orders from General Hood, commanding Army of Tennessee, and approved by General Beauregard, commanding the Division of the West, to proceed with my command across the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers west of Clarksville, Tenn., to move up the north bank of Cumberland River, capture Clarksville, if practicable, tear up and destroy the railroad and telegraph lines running into Nashville, and to put all the mills in running order throughout that entire section for the use of the Government.

My command at this time consisted of 800 men, undisciplined and but poorly organized, and two pieces of artillery (12-pounder howitzers). None of my command had been in the service exceeding four months, and a majority of them but a few days. I organized it into two brigades of 400 men each—the First Brigade commanded by Col. J. J. Turner, Thirtieth Tennessee Infantry; the Second Brigade by Col. J. Q. Chenoweth, of Chenoweth's regiment. My command was poorly equipped,

except in arms, 100 of my men were dismounted, but few had blankets or overcoats, and many were destitute of shoes or clothing sufficient to make a respectable appearance.

The command moved from Paris on the 6th of December to Danville, on the Tennessee River, at which place I had previously ordered boats to be constructed to cross the river. This was successfully accomplished on the 8th of December.

On the 9th I took possession of Cumberland City, thirty miles below Clarksville and ten above Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, at which point, by means of our artillery, commanded by Lieut. R. B. Matthews, of Gracey's battery, we succeeded in capturing a large steamer loaded with forage and provisions, which I converted into a ferry-boat, and by means of which I crossed my command over the Cumberland. During the evening of the 9th I succeeded in capturing 2 other steamers and 4 barges, all of which I anchored in the channel and consigned to the flames; 50 prisoners, of whom one was a lieutenant-colonel, were captured on these boats. The property destroyed, including the steam-boats, is estimated at $1,000,000.

The weather was intensely cold; many of the soldiers were already frosted, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be made to move from the fires built along the road.

I found Clarksville too strongly fortified and garrisoned to attack, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, commanding Chenoweth's regiment, to destroy the railroad and telegraph lines from the Red River bridge, four miles from Clarksville, to the junction or intersection of the Nashville and Clarksville road with the road running from Clarksville to Russellville, Ky., which was successfully accomplished without the loss of a man. I, in the meantime, had moved with the remainder of my command in the direction of Hopkinsville, Ky., twenty-five miles north of Clarksville, Tenn., and found on arriving near that place that the enemy, 400 strong, had evacuated the place and retired to Russellville, Ky., on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad. I succeeded in securing clothes and shoes for about one-half of my command at this place, and determined that I would leave 400 men and one piece of artillery, under Colonel Chenoweth, as a garrison at Hopkinsville, and proceed with the remainder of my command to Cadiz, Princeton, and Eddyville, garrisoned towns (200 negro troops in each place), and, if possible, to capture the garrison, and in any event to destroy these barracks and supply my men with clothing, &c. The garrisons all abandoned these posts and fled to Smithland and Fort Donelson, and I destroyed the court-houses at Hopkinsville, Cadiz, and Princeton, as they were occupied as barracks and used as fortifications by the negroes. I also destroyed a corral, or a place of rendezvous for negroes, at Eddyville, Ky.

In the meantime McCook's division of Federal cavalry, consisting of three brigades, 1,000 in each, moved down from Nashville and attacked Colonel Chenoweth at Hopkinsville, driving him from the place and capturing the piece of artillery left with him. I met the enemy on my return to Hopkinsville about twelve miles from that place, and drove them back into the town, killing and wounding 10 and capturing 20. Finding the enemy greatly outnumbered my command I withdrew to a place sixteen miles distant from Hopkinsville and encamped. During the night Colonel Chenoweth joined me with his command. I then moved through Charlestown and Madisonville, burning the court-house at the latter place, to Ashbysburg, on Green River, where I safely effected a crossing, although pursued by the enemy in strong force.

When my command had all crossed except about fifty of my men and myself, General McCook demanded the surrender of myself and all the forces on the south bank of Green River, and on my refusal to do so without a fight, withdrew two miles, and I crossed with the remainder of my command in safety. I moved from Green River to Hartford, captured and paroled the garrison, consisting of 2 commissioned and 46 non-commissioned officers and privates, and burned the court-house. From Hartford I moved through Litchfield, determining to strike the Louisville railroad near Elizabethtown. I ordered a detachment of fifty men to Elizabethtown to capture and destroy the depot, court-house, stockades, and trestle, which was successfully done, while I moved with the main body on Nolin Station. I captured at the station a train of cars loaded with Federal soldiers, which I paroled, also a strong block-house commanding the railroad bridge across Nolin River. I effectually destroyed both block-house and bridge and cars. At this place I learned of General Hood's defeat and retreat from Tennessee, which had a very demoralizing effect upon my command (which were all new recruits), and within two days after it was ascertained that the Confederate army had left Tennessee 500 of my men deserted and returned to their homes.

The depot which was destroyed at Elizabethtown was filled with valuable army stores, and estimated at $500,000. From this point I moved through Hodgensville to Campbellsville, burning the court-house at the latter place; from thence to Columbia and Burkesville, destroying the bridge over Green River at the former and the court-house at the latter place. I succeeded in crossing the Cumberland at this place without difficulty, and moved south through Livingston, Sparta, McMinnville, and Winchester, Tenn.; from thence to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River. I had up to this time been followed closely by the enemy, but had preserved my piece of artillery. The Tennessee River was very high, several gun-boats were patrolling the river, and a large force of infantry and cavalry moving down from Huntsville to capture us, while the gun-boats would keep us from crossing, but during the night I crossed my command over with canoes (the piece and carriage was dismounted and carried over fragment at a time), except about fifty men, who had straggled from the main body. I moved from Gunter's Landing to Red Hill, at which point I was attacked by an overwhelming force of Federal cavalry from Decatur, Ala., which force succeeded in capturing sixty of my officers and men and my remaining piece of artillery. I moved through Blountsville and Elyton to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where I ordered a halt for the purpose of resting and recruiting my horses and men, who are in a very jaded condition. My command is encamped near that place.

Up to the time of General McCook's move on Hopkinsville I had enforced the draft or conscript law, and mustered into the service about 400 men, 100 of whom Captain Gracey succeeded in bringing to Paris, Tenn. This movement of McCook prevented my carrying out to the letter the order received from General Hood, though I accomplished all I was ordered to do except putting the mills in running order near Clarksville, Tenn. I took from the bank at Hopkinsville, Ky., a small sum of Federal money, which I have turned over to the quartermaster, to be used in defraying the expenses of the expedition, and for which he will render a proper account.

When all things are considered pertaining to this expedition, it was a success beyond my most sanguine expectations. The men were all new recruits, but poorly organized, and armed for the first time only

the day before they crossed the Tennessee. They captured 3 valuable steamers; burned 8 fortified court-houses, several important railroad bridges, depots, stockades, and block-houses; captured and paroled 250 prisoners; and caused to be withdrawn from Nashville McCook's entire division of cavalry, consisting of 3,000 veteran soldiers, and detained at and near Louisville Wilder's brigade of cavalry, about 1,500 strong, thus causing a diversion in favor of General Hood in his retreat from Nashville of 4,500 men.

Great credit is due to Capt. F. P. Gracey for his untiring energy in constructing boats, and for the management of the boats on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers while crossing my command.

My thanks are due to Colonel Chenoweth and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham; also, to the members of my staff—Capt. W. D. McKay, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. John Couch, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. P. Echols, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Hubert Keon, acting assistant inspector-general; and Lieut. William Winston, aide-de-camp—for the uniform promptness with which they performed every duty required of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. LYON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

DECEMBER 10–29, 1864.—Expedition from East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Dec. 10, 1864.—Gillem's command starts from Knoxville, Tenn.
12, 1864.—Stoneman's command (Burbridge's and Gillem's forces) advances from Bean's Station, Tenn.
Skirmish at Big Creek, near Rogersville, Tenn.
13, 1864.—Action at Kingsport, Tenn.
14, 1864.—Affair at Bristol, Tenn.
15, 1864.—Skirmish near Abingdon, Va.
Skirmish near Glade Springs, Va.
16, 1864.—Action at Marion and capture of Wytheville, Va.
17, 1864.—Capture and destruction of the Lead Mines, Va.
Skirmish near Mount Airy, Va.
17–18, 1864.—Engagement near Marion, Va.
20–21, 1864.—Capture and destruction of salt-works at Saltville, Va.
22, 1864.—Union forces retire from Saltville.
27, 1864.—Burbridge's command reaches Pound Gap.
29, 1864.—Gillem's command reaches Knoxville, Tenn.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding.
No. 2.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.
No. 5.—Maj. J. Stoddard Johnston, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Vincent A. Witcher, Thirty-fourth Virginia Battalion, commanding brigade.

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* See also Thomas' report, p. 44.

No. 7.—Capt. Henry T. Stanton, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.
No. 8.—Capt. H. C. Graham, Judge-Advocate.
No. 9.—Lieut. D. P Parr, jr.
No. 10.—Samuel Lawrence, clerk at General Breckinridge's headquarters.
No. 11.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army.
No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Basil W. Duke, C. S. Army.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army.
No. 14.—Col. Henry L. Giltner, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.
No. 15.—Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby, C. S. Army.
No. 16.—Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Mountain District.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding.

CAMP NEAR KINGSPORT, TENN., [*December 13,*] *1864.*
(Via Cumberland Gap 17th.)

We left Knoxville on the 10th, overtook Duke's (formerly Morgan's) command yesterday; during the night drove him across the North Fork of the Holston River. This morning we crossed the river, attacked and captured and killed nearly the whole command and taking the whole wagon train. Col. R. C. Morgan, a brother of John, is, with many other officers, prisoner. All consider this command as completely destroyed. The fighting was done by General Gillem's command and Thirtieth Kentucky, of General Burbridge's command. We are now in motion for Bristol, where we hope to intercept Vaughn's command and treat it as we have Duke's. The prisoners and captured train will be sent to the rear by General Gillem this evening, the train being a portion lost by him on his retreat from Bull's Gap.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

[Major-General THOMAS.]

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., *December 27, 1864.*

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations in Southwest Virginia:

The expedition—consisting of a body of men hastily called together by Brevet Major-General Burbridge in Kentucky, and armed and mounted by him in a surprisingly short time, and a portion of a Tennessee cavalry brigade which Brigadier-General Gillem had succeeded in reorganizing—left this place on the 10th instant. No one, not even my own officers, knew of my intentions, nor did the enemy learn of our movement until the third day out. We first hit Duke's command at Kingsport, and killed, captured, or scattered the whole of it. We next struck Vaughn's force at Papertown, near Bristol, and drove him from making a junction with Breckinridge at Saltville, and followed him to Marion, where we overtook him, and pushed him through Wytheville, killing, capturing, or dispersing all but about 200 men, with which he escaped toward Lynchburg. We then turned on Breckinridge, who had followed us with the forces of Giltner, Cosby, Witcher, and the remnant of Duke's, cut him off from the salt-works, and attacked and drove him over the mountains into North Carolina. We then pushed for the salt-works, where we found about 700 home guards, under Colonel Preston, which we easily captured or drove into the mountains.

Having succeeded in everything we undertook, and having undertaken everything there was for us to do, I sent Burbridge, via the Big Sandy, home to Kentucky, and Gillem to Knoxville. Both, as far as heard from, were unmolested by any pursuing force. Rebeldom has lost by the expedition all the railroad bridges this side of New River; thirteen railroad trains with locomotives attached, and several trains and extra cars without engines; all the depots of supplies in Southwest Virginia, and railroad depots; all the foundries, mills, factories, storehouses, wagon and ambulance trains, turnpike bridges, &c., that we could find; the towns of Bristol, Abingdon, Wytheville, and Saltville; 25,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, and a proportionate amount of ammunition for small-arms; 2,000 new pack-saddles, and a large amount of artillery and wagon harness; several hundred sabers; about 3,000 muskets, and nineteen pieces of field artillery, with caissons, and eleven extra caissons; about 2,000 horses, 1,000 mules, and a large number of negroes; salt, variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels; and many other things too numerous to mention in a telegraphic report; and last, but not least, four pestiferous secession printing-presses. The greatest loss inflicted was the total destruction, as far as in the power of man to accomplish, of the lead-works, seventeen miles from Wytheville, and the salt-works at Saltville. The furnaces, kettles, and machinery were broken into pieces, the wells and shafts filled up with shells, railroad iron, &c., and the buildings burned down. In prisoners, our captures amount to 34 officers, 845 enlisted men, and 2 newspaper editors. These last were sent as a Christmas present to the proprietor of the Knoxville (Rebel) Ventilator. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is small, as compared with that of the enemy. Among the killed, I regret to name the brave and gallant Colonel Boyle, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. The health and conduct of the whole command has been all that could be desired. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the terrible condition of the roads, our average marching during our operations was forty-two miles and a half every twenty-four hours. The whole thing was a complete surprise, and, we all flatter ourselves, a perfect success. East Tennessee is free from any organized body of the enemy, and Eastern Kentucky free from the fear of any large raiding parties.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Thomas.)

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., January 6, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make for your information, and the information of those concerned, the following official report of the operations of the U. S. forces under my command during the months of November and December, 1864, in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia:

During the month of November, General Breckinridge, of the rebel army, collected together all the forces at his disposal and drove the brigade of Tennessee troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem, from Bull's Gap, East Tenn., to Knoxville. It was thought that Breckinridge, after this success, might think it expedient to con-

tinue to act on the aggressive and extend his operations either in the direction of Middle Tennessee or into the western portion of Kentucky. Acting upon this contingency, and with the sanction of General Thomas, I directed Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding the District of Kentucky, to concentrate every available man he could mount at some convenient point on the route from Lexington, Ky., to Cumberland Gap, and in order to enable him to mount as many men as possible I authorized him to impress horses wherever he could find them. Subsequently I ordered him to push his forces by forced marches to Cumberland Gap, where he would receive further instructions, and went myself by rail to Knoxville, Tenn., to take the direction of affairs in that region. On my way through Nashville I had a personal interview with General Thomas, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, learned his wishes, and received his instructions.

Upon my arrival in Knoxville I found the condition of affairs far from what could have been wished or I had expected. I immediately took measures to concentrate the forces in East Tennessee, and put them in condition to take the field. The deficiencies in the quartermaster and subsistence supplies were, by a free use of the river and railroad transportation, soon supplied; personal animosities were somewhat abated; criminations and recriminations by commanders, and which had extended to the commands themselves, were in a great measure silenced, and confidence was restored to a badly stampeded community.

The force under General Burbridge arrived at Cumberland Gap on the 24th of November, and according to his official report amounted to about 4,200 aggregate and four guns. On the 29th of November I directed General Burbridge to move over to Bean's Station, and to rest and put his command in condition to move in any direction at a moment's warning. General Gillem was endeavoring to reorganize and refit his command, and to that end I ordered turned over to him everything on hand in Knoxville, and which was not otherwise assigned, that he required, which enabled him to put in the field about 1,500 effective men. The dismounted force under Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, and the supply and ordnance trains, were put in readiness to move at any moment.

On the 26th of November I submitted to yourself and General Thomas a plan of operations as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Forces in the Field:

GENERAL:

* * * * * * *

The enemy, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000, were yesterday between New Market and Bull's Gap, engaged in effectually destroying the railroad, and I am in hopes he will remain there until we are ready to move. If he does, I propose by a rapid and forced march to concentrate all the cavalry at or near Estillville, and at the same time to move the supplies and foot up to Bean's Station or Rogersville. It is possible by this move that we may be able to reach Bristol before the enemy can, and thus cut him off from Saltville, and force him across the mountains into North Carolina, and maybe to destroy the salt-works. Should he get the start of us we can drive him up the valley, and North Carolina thus is opened up to us, and, for that matter, South Carolina too. Four days' march would take the cavalry to Salisbury, from which point we could act north or south, according to circumstances. The foot, with a small portion of the cavalry, could cover our movements or fall back to Knoxville, according to the necessities of the case. Breckinridge would have either to follow us, remain to guard the salt-works, or make a counter move into Kentucky. If he does the first it will be the means of effectually relieving Kentucky of an invasion, or if he does either of the two latter we shall be free to operate unmolested.

I submit this for your consideration, and if you approve of the idea please inform me by telegraph. I hope you will not disapprove it, as I think I can see very important results from its execution. I owe the Southern Confederacy a debt I am anxious to liquidate, and this appears a propitious occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

To which I received per telegraph the following reply:

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 6, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Knoxville:

I approve of the first part of the plan proposed in your letter, November 26, viz, to push enemy as far back as practicable into Virginia and destroy the salt-works and railroad. I cannot decide as to further operations until affairs here take more definite shape, therefore do not undertake the other enterprise without further orders. Inform me by telegraph when you start and keep me advised of your progress.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

On the 7th of December I sent the Fourth Tennessee and the Third North Carolina Infantry, via Sevierville, to Paint Rock, with instructions to hold the passes over the mountains into North Carolina until East Tennessee was evacuated by the enemy, after which Colonel Patterson with his Fourth Tennessee was to move down the French Broad River and protect the Government trains in collecting forage, and the Third North Carolina, Colonel Kirk, was to scour the mountain region between Tennessee and North Carolina, and clear it of rebels. On the 9th of December the two regiments of Ohio heavy artillery which had been for some days at Strawberry Plains and the supply trains were ordered to Blain's Cross-Roads, followed the next day by Gillem's command and myself. On the 11th we were all at Bean's Station, where General Burbridge joined me and received his instructions. Up to this time no one knew where we were going or what were my intentions, not even my staff officers, nor until the day following did the enemy find out that we had moved from Knoxville. During the night of the 11th the men were supplied from the trains with all the ammunition and rations they could carry on themselves and their horses.

Leaving Bean's Station on the morning of the 12th, we reached Kingsport, opposite the North Fork of the Holston River, at daylight on the morning of the 13th. Here General Gillem, who was in the advance, found Duke's command. This was John Morgan's old command, and was at that time under the command of Col. Richard Morgan, a brother of John—Duke being absent on leave. After a short contest Gillem succeeded in crossing the river, and afterward in killing, capturing, or dispersing the whole force, capturing Morgan himself and his whole wagon train. During the afternoon and night of the 13th I pushed Burbridge's command on to Bristol, with instructions to endeavor to intercept Vaughn, who had for a long time been at Greeneville with a force variously estimated, but which I thought to be about 1,200 strong. During the night I followed with Gillem's command, and reached Bristol early in the day of the 14th. On the way I received two messages, through staff officers, from General Burbridge, asking for re-enforcements. The roads being very heavy, I directed the caissons to be destroyed, which enabled me to add more horses to each gun and to move much more rapidly. Arrived at Bristol, I found that only picket firing had taken place. A dense fog prevailed, and fearing that Vaughn would get past us during the

night, and into Saltville, and make a junction with Breckinridge, I pushed Burbridge on to Abingdon, with directions for him to send a regiment from that point, with instructions to strike the railroad at some point between Saltville and Wytheville, the object being to prevent re-enforcements from reaching the salt-works from the direction of Lynchburg.

After having waited at Bristol until Gillem's command had completed the destruction there, which had been commenced by Burbridge, started back the prisoners, &c., I left with Gillem and reached Abingdon about daylight on the morning of the 15th. There learning that Vaughn was moving up on a road parallel with and running eight or ten miles from the one we were on, I pushed Gillem on to Glade Springs, Burbridge following a few hours afterward, the whole command spending the fore part of the night at that point. At 2 a. m. of the 16th we were again in motion. I was informed that the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, the regiment sent ahead from Abingdon, had passed the day previous and was pushing on, after having threatened the salt-works and cut off and destroyed two railroad trains, which had brought Breckinridge with a battery of artillery and re-enforcements down from Wytheville.

The question with me now was, whether to move on the salt-works and attempt to capture and destroy them first, or to pass them by with the main force, threatening them with a brigade, and to endeavor to capture or disperse Vaughn, destroy the railroad as far as possible, destroy Wytheville and the lead-works on New River, and, returning, take the salt-works at our leisure. I decided on the latter.

Gillem was directed to push on, try and overtake Vaughn, and, if he should, to pursue him to Wytheville or beyond. By his request I re-enforced him with two regiments from Burbridge, the Eleventh Kentucky and the Eleventh Michigan, threatened the salt-works with Wade's brigade, and moved on to Marion with the rest of the command. Gillem struck Vaughn at Marion early in the morning of the 16th, attacked, routed, and pursued him to Wytheville, which point he reached about dark, Vaughn escaped with about 200 of his men, leaving in the hands of Gillem's troops all his artillery and trains and 198 prisoners of war.

Wade's brigade having come up, and our horses having been well fed, I, with Burbridge's command, moved at 11 p. m., and reached Mount Airy before day of the 17th. Here I detached Colonel Buckley with his brigade, with instructions to move as rapidly as his horses would carry him, to the lead mines, about twenty-five or thirty miles distant, to make a complete destruction of everything that was destructible, and return by another route to Seven-Mile Ford, some miles this side of Marion, and there await orders. During the night of the 16th Gillem completed the destruction of Wytheville, and the stores and supplies of all kinds therein contained, and having sent a portion of his command to Reedy Creek, thirteen miles beyond Wytheville, and destroyed the important railroad bridges over that stream, rejoined me at Mount Airy early in the forenoon of the 17th. The only thing now left for us to do was the destruction of the far-famed salt-works.

The commands of Giltner, Cosby, and Witcher had been for some time in Tazewell County, waiting to open up a communication with the cavalry of Forrest through Middle Tennessee. These commands had been recalled by Breckinridge, and, united with the remnant of Duke's and such home guards as were available, constituted the garrison of Saltville. Had he remained with this force within the very strong fortifications which surrounded the salt-works it would have been very

difficult, if not impossible, for us to have taken the place; but, as I had hoped, he followed us, and on our return we met him in a strong position near Marion. Burbridge with two brigades was in the advance; and receiving repeated applications from him for re-enforcements, I pushed forward past the column to the front, and assumed the immediate control of his command, which I retained until the end of the engagement which ensued. Night coming on, and the troops of Burbridge being very much disarranged, I determined to postpone any further offensive operations until the following morning, and spent the fore part of the night getting things straightened out. In the morning, upon attempting to advance, we met with a spirited resistance, and in sufficient force to assure me that Breckinridge had his whole command with him. Buckley's brigade, provided it had carried out my instructions, should be at the Seven-Mile Ford in the afternoon, and Gillem I sent around the left of the enemy, thus cutting him off from the salt-works and compelling him to fight it out where he was, or seek safety in flight.

Brisk skirmishing was kept up during the day, with considerable loss in killed and wounded on both sides; and as soon as night set in, Breckinridge, as I afterward learned, finding himself nearly surrounded and cut off from Saltville, withdrew by the road leading over the mountains into North Carolina and escaped. I sent the Twelfth Ohio Regiment the next morning in pursuit of him; they captured his caissons and some wagons; but finding the road blockaded with trees and other obstructions, I concluded it would be but a waste of time to pursue him, and that night concentrated my whole force near Glade Springs, preparatory to our attack on the salt-works the next day.

At daylight in the morning General Burbridge was directed to take the most direct road, entering the town on the north; General Gillem was directed to follow a more circuitous one, which entered the town on the south; and both were instructed to make a vigorous and persistent attack, with the view of securing the place that way, or before re-enforcements could arrive from the direction of Lynchburg. I myself accompanied the column of Gillem, the head of which approached to within 1,500 yards of Fort Breckinridge. About 3 p. m. I directed Gillem to put a gun, one of two which he had selected out of the eight he had previously captured at Wytheville and from Vaughn, in position and open on the enemy, with the view of notifying Burbridge where he was, and what was being done, and sent a staff officer to Burbridge, with directions for him to attack at once, and with the utmost vigor. I received in reply the assurance that he would attack in half an hour. Night, however, overtook us, and nothing of material advantage had as yet been accomplished. I now directed Colonel Stacy with his regiment, the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, to make a detour to the left, dash into the town, commence burning, shooting, &c., and make as much noise and produce as much confusion as possible.

My instructions were carried out by Colonel Stacy in the most satisfactory manner. A portion of his regiment he set to work burning the town, and with the rest he dashed up the steep hill on which Fort Breckinridge is situated, over the rifle-pits and into the gorge of the work, capturing two guns, two commissioned officers, and several privates, without the loss of a single man, and with but two horses killed. This was a signal for a general stampede of the enemy, and by 11 o'clock in the night all the works were evacuated and in the possession of Colonel Stacy, and the town of Saltville was in flames. At dawn of the day following I received a message from General Burbridge, through

one of his staff officers, that at 4 a. m. his advanced guard had reached the town of Saltville and reported that the enemy had first burned and then evacuated the place the night before. The whole of the day and night of the 21st was devoted to the destruction and demolition of the buildings, kettles, masonry, machinery, pumps, wells, stores, material, and supplies of all kinds, and a more desolate looking sight can hardly be conceived than was presented to our eyes, on the morning of the 22d of December, by the salt-works in ruins. Our work being completed, we had yet before us a long and arduous march through rivers swollen by the recent and almost continuous rains, along roads which had become nearly impassable, and over mountains slippery with ice and covered with snow. I sent General Burbridge with his command back to Lexington, Ky., and gave him the choice of routes by which he would return. He chose the one via the Big Sandy. General Gillem with his command was ordered back to Knoxville, returning via Poor Valley and the west side of the Holston River.

The following is a résumé of the principal objects accomplished by the expedition:

Duke's command was badly whipped by Gillem at Kingsport and his wagon train captured, also 84 prisoners, including Colonel Morgan, then temporarily in command, and sent to Knoxville. Bristol was captured by Burbridge, and all the railroad depots, five railroad trains filled with supplies, about 1,000 stand of arms, and a large amount of fixed ammunition, wagons, ambulances, &c., were destroyed, and 17 commissioned officers and 260 enlisted men captured and sent to Knoxville. Abingdon, with one gun and a limited amount of supplies, was captured by Burbridge. Major Harrison, commanding Twelfth Kentucky, captured two railroad trains near Glade Springs, destroyed all the railroad bridges from that point up to Marion, the large iron-works near Marion, and captured several hundred fine horses. The lead-works in Wythe County were captured and completely destroyed by Colonel Buckley's brigade. Gillem's brigade, re-enforced by the Eleventh Kentucky and the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, of Burbridge's command, captured Marion, drove Vaughn from that point beyond Wytheville, destroyed all the railroad bridges from Marion to Reedy Creek, captured and destroyed Wytheville, with all its depots and stores, embracing 25,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, a large amount of ammunition for small-arms, pack-saddles, harness, and other quartermaster stores, a large amount of subsistence and medical supplies, several hundred wagons and ambulances (serviceable and unserviceable), 15 caissons and 10 pieces of field artillery, 2 locomotives, and several cars. Quite a large number of horses and mules were also captured. ——— commissioned officers and 198 enlisted men were captured and paroled.

Breckinridge was driven into North Carolina by the operations of the whole command; Wade's and Brown's brigades, however, having done all the fighting on that occasion. In the capture of Saltville and the works surrounding it, though the whole force under my command was present, to Colonel Stacy and the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry is due the credit of having acted the most conspicuous part. Had Burbridge's force on the right acted with equal vigor, we should without doubt have captured the whole garrison. In addition to the destruction of the salt-works we captured here 8 pieces of artillery and a large amount of artillery and small-arm ammunition, 2 locomotives, and quite a number of horses and mules. I see it officially reported in the rebel papers that 92,000 bushels of salt were at the works when we arrived there; also, that 128 good kettles remain and 788 were broken.

The wells, instead of not being seriously damaged, as is stated in the official report, were, by the use of bomb-shells, railroad iron, spikes, nails, &c., put in such a condition as to render it impossible to use them until they were cleared out; and all, including the engineers at the works, are of the opinion that it will be much cheaper and more expedient to bore new wells than to clear out the old ones. The engines and pumps were also destroyed and the structures all burned to the ground. Though it can hardly be said that we captured any negroes, yet a large number came out of the country with us, as likewise did no inconsiderable number of refugees.

I must not neglect to mention that four newspaper presses were destroyed, and also that General Burbridge succeeded in gaining possession of the telegraph office and operator at Bristol, a circumstance which proved of great advantage to us, as we were enabled to ascertain the locality and strength of the enemy's forces, the orders that had been issued, and to be made acquainted with his impressions in regard to us and our movements. On our return my instructions to the rear guard were to reduce the country to such a condition as to render it difficult for the enemy to follow us in any force. Sustenance for man and beast was obtained from the country through which we passed and was ample. Considering the season of the year, the continued rains and snows, and the condition of the road consequent thereon, our marching during the operations was very creditable, having averaged forty-two miles and a half every twenty-four hours.

Of the conduct of the command I cannot speak in terms too high of praise, and with but few exceptions each and all merit the approbation of the Government and have my sincerest thanks. Notwithstanding the terms of service of some had expired they were amongst the most willing in the performance of their arduous duties, and though others had as yet never been mustered into the service their conduct was all that could have been expected of veterans. Neither danger, long marches, sleepless nights, hunger, or hardships brought forth a complaint, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout. Each felt that from the field in which he was employed a rich and abundant harvest could be reaped, and worked with all his might and main.

In addition to the officers whose names have been mentioned in the foregoing report, I wish to call your special attention to Maj. M. W. Keogh, aide-de-camp, Capt. Robert Morrow, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. R. Williams, ordnance officer, and Capt. J. B. Roberts, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, commanding scouts and couriers, as being young officers of unusual merit, and to each of whom I am under many obligations. There are others who deserve, and doubtless will receive, special notice from their immediate commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Army of the Ohio.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Pulaski, December 27, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

I have received the report of this date of your operations in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, and most cordially congratulate

you and the officers and men of your command for your complete and splendid success, and for which you richly deserve, and I have earnestly recommended you receive, the thanks of the War Department. Whilst you were driving Breckinridge from East Tennessee this army gave Hood a very genteel whipping, capturing from him all of sixty-eight pieces of artillery, large numbers of small-arms, and several thousand prisoners. His army is now thoroughly demoralized and retreating as rapidly as the roads will permit across the Tennessee. General Sherman has also made a triumphant march through Georgia to Savannah, which place he captured on the 21st instant, with large quantities of stores, arms, and ammunition, and 150 locomotives. The garrison, under Hardee, made its escape by the Union Causeway toward Charleston.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 2.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *December 28, 1864.*
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

I have the honor to report that my mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with General Gillem's brigade, the whole under the command of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, marched from Bean's Station on the 12th of December at daylight. We met Duke's brigade at Kingsport, where he was drawn up to oppose the crossing of the Holston. I sent two regiments to support General Gillem, who flanked the enemy, routing him. Killed, wounded, and captured 100 and a wagon train. I pursued to Bristol. Attacked the place at 3 o'clock in the morning, capturing the town, 250 prisoners, 2 trains of cars, 5 engines, and immense quantities of stores. I learned Vaughn was at Zollicoffer, twelve miles below, and marched to attack him, but he slipped away in dense fog and made for the salt-works. I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abingdon, which place I captured on the night of December 14, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, an engine with some rolling-stock. General Gillem continued pursuit of Vaughn, coming up with him at Marion, driving him from a strong position and capturing fifty prisoners. I sent Colonel Brown's brigade to the support of General Gillem, who again came upon the enemy at Mount Airy, drove him in confusion, capturing some prisoners, seven pieces of cannon, and a large wagon train. Colonel Brown, with his brigade, later in the day charged the home guards of Wytheville, capturing 5 pieces of cannon and 8 caissons. Major Harrison, of the Twelfth Kentucky, who had been detached by order of General Stoneman, with 300 picked men and horses, struck the Virginia railroad, on the 15th of December, near Glade Springs, cutting it and captured two trains of cars. He then got in Vaughn's front and continued rapidly along the line of the road, destroying all the bridges and depots as far as Wytheville, a large amount of rolling-stock, and the great iron-works near Marion. Colonel Brown destroyed the bridges for ten miles above Wytheville, when the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being entirely worn out. Near Marion I came upon Breckinridge, who was following, and an engagement of thirty-six hours en-

sued, at the close of which Breckinridge retreated toward Saltville; but Colonel Buckley, with a brigade, having got in his rear, forced him in confusion toward North Carolina. Colonel Buckley effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wytheville. On the night of the 20th, after some resistance, our united forces captured the salt-works, with eight pieces of cannon. The expedition has been entirely successful and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The salt-works and lead mines are in ruins and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place and safe. I will send you a detailed report by mail.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Mount Sterling, Ky., December 30, 1864.
(Received 4.20 p. m. 31st.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I see in the papers of yesterday what purports to be a dispatch from me to you, dated Catlettsburg, December 28, 1864. I wrote no such dispatch and have not been at Catlettsburg. The following is a copy of a dispatch sent you for your personal information from Pound Gap:

POUND GAP, *December 27, 1864.*

I have the honor to report that my mounted force, 4,000 strong, in conjunction with General Gillem's brigade, the whole under command of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, marched from Bean's Station on 12th of December at daylight. On the morning of the 13th they found Duke's brigade at Kingsport, under Col. Dick Morgan, drawn up to oppose the crossing of the Holston. General Stoneman sent two regiments of my command to support General Gillem, who crossed two regiments at a ford two miles above, flanked the enemy, routing him, killing 15, capturing 85, and a train of 13 wagons. I pursued the rebels to Bristol, which place I captured on the morning of the 14th at 3 o'clock, taking 250 prisoners, 2 trains of cars, 5 engines, and immense stores. I learned that Vaughn was at Zollicoffer, twelve miles below. I marched to attack him, but he slipped away in a dense fog and made off for the salt-works, intending to join Breckinridge. I discovered his flight in time to head him off at Abingdon, which place I captured on December 15, taking one gun, a large amount of stores, and an engine with twelve cars. General Gillem continued the pursuit of Vaughn, coming up with him at Marion, where he was posted in a strong position, from which General Gillem drove him, capturing fifty prisoners. By direction of General Stoneman, I sent Colonel Brown's brigade to support General Gillem, who again came upon the enemy at Mount Airy. General Gillem charged him, driving him in confusion, and capturing seven pieces of artillery, taking a wagon train and some prisoners. Colonel Brown later in the day charged into Wytheville, routing the home guards and capturing four pieces of artillery and eight caissons. Major Harrison, of the Twelfth Kentucky, who had been detached by order of General Stoneman, with 300 picked men and horses, struck the Virginia railroad on the 15th at Glade Springs, captured two trains of cars, got in Vaughn's front, and followed up the line of the road, destroying all the bridges and depots as far as Wytheville, burning a large amount of rolling-stock and the great iron-works near Marion. Colonel Brown destroyed the bridges for ten miles above Wytheville, when the expedition started on its return, the men and horses being thoroughly worn out, and a force of cavalry having made its appearance in our rear. I drove the cavalry force following us, which was Breckinridge's advance, coming on Breckinridge near Marion, where he was posted on the hills 2,200 strong. An engagement of thirty-six hours ensued, at the close of which Breckinridge retreated toward Saltville; but Colonel Buckley, with a brigade, having got in his rear at Seven-Mile Ford, forced him in confusion toward North Carolina. Colonel Buckley effectually destroyed the lead mines near Wytheville on night of 20th, capturing 100 prisoners. Our united forces captured the salt-works after some resistance on the 21st of December,

taking eight pieces of artillery and some prisoners. The expedition has been entirely successful and will be more felt by the enemy than the loss of Richmond. The salt-works and lead mines are in ruins and cannot be repaired during the war. My forces are now at this place and safe.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

As the dispatch purporting to be mine has gone before the public, I hope you will cause this one to be published.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., January 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the mounted forces under my command, 4,000 strong, formed a junction with General Gillem's brigade at Bean's Station on the 11th of December, and on the morning of the 12th the whole command, under Major-General Stoneman, marched to Kingsport, where at daylight on the 13th we found Duke's brigade, under Col. Dick Morgan, posted to oppose our crossing the Holston. I sent two regiments of my command to support General Gillem, who, after a short engagement, flanked the enemy on the left by crossing a ford two miles up the stream, and charging him in rear routed his forces, killing and wounding 15 and capturing 85 prisoners, with a train of 13 wagons. I followed the enemy to Bristol, the Eleventh Kentucky, under Colonel Boyle, charging into the town at 3 o'clock in the morning, driving out Duke's command, capturing the place, with 200 prisoners, 2 trains of cars, 5 engines, and an immense quantity of stores and munitions of war. I learned that General Vaughn was at Zollicoffer, ten miles from Bristol, with 2,000 men. Dispatching General Stoneman of this, asking him to support me with Gillem, I moved at once against Vaughn, and found myself in his front soon after daylight. A dense fog prevented me from attacking him; and taking advantage of the weather, he crossed the Holston and made off for Abingdon, intending to get into the salt-works and join Breckinridge. At noon I discovered his flight, and General Stoneman, with Gillem coming up soon afterward, directed me to pursue, and if possible head Vaughn off at Abingdon, which I did successfully, occupying the cross-roads two hours before the enemy came up. Vaughn, finding me again in his front, turned off toward North Carolina and marched for Wytheville. General Stoneman sent Gillem to head off Vaughn, and directed me to send 300 picked men to burn the railroad bridges. I sent Major Harrison with the Twelfth Kentucky, who did all that was expected of him, cutting the road, as directed, a few moments after Breckinridge had passed into Saltville. He captured the two up trains, destroyed them, and pushed off for Wytheville, burning fifty-three bridges, a large number of cars, and the immense iron-works near Marion.

In the meantime General Gillem came up at Marion with Vaughn's rear, under Colonel Gillespie, and attacking him, captured fifty prisoners. General Stoneman directed me to dispatch a brigade to support General Gillem, and Colonel Brown, commanding First Brigade, was accordingly sent. Before Colonel Brown got up General Gillem had driven Gillespie from the field and pursued him as far as Mount Airy, where he found him drawn up in line of battle, and charging, routed him in confusion, capturing 7 pieces of cannon, some prisoners, and a large wagon train. Colonel Brown charged into Wytheville, capturing

4 pieces of artillery and 8 caissons, after which he burned the bridges on the railroad for ten miles above Wytheville and returned. General Gillem's and the forces under my command, except Buckley's brigade, formed a junction twelve miles above Marion on the morning of the 18th of December. In the meantime I had, by direction of General Stoneman, sent Colonel Buckley and his brigade to destroy the lead mines near Wytheville, which he did effectually, capturing 100 prisoners and joining me at Seven-Mile Ford. Our stock and men being thoroughly worn out, a force of rebel cavalry having made their appearance in our rear, and Breckinridge being shut up in Saltville and hopelessly cut off from re-enforcements, General Stoneman determined to return and reduce the salt-works. I reconnoitered the cavalry force in my rear, and finding it to be 300 men under the rebel Witcher I charged him with the Eleventh Michigan, driving him in confusion for several miles till I came upon a column 2,200 strong under Breckinridge, who was in pursuit of our forces. I at once began the action, which continued until night-fall, my whole force coming up and engaging, but the rebels holding their position, which was a strong one. A little before dark Generals Stoneman and Gillem came up, but the fighting was over for the day. At daylight I renewed the action, General Stoneman sending General Gillem to the right to get in Breckinridge's rear, and if possible cut him off from the salt-works; but the action in my front becoming more serious than was anticipated, General Gillem was recalled to my assistance, but did not get back until darkness had put an end to the fighting. During the night Breckinridge retreated in the direction of Saltville, but Colonel Buckley, returning from the destruction of the lead mines with his brigade, and having got in Breckinridge's rear at the Seven-Mile Ford, charged his advance, capturing ten, when Breckinridge put back to Marion in confusion and took the North Carolina road.

At daylight I sent Colonel Bentley with the Twelfth Ohio in pursuit. He came up with the enemy's rear guard twelve miles out, charged and drove them, capturing one wagon and caisson, after which he returned. I broke camp at midnight and moved on Saltville, being joined by General Gillem, who attacked on the left, while I made an attack on the right. The fight continued until night, when the garrison, consisting of 800 men, evacuated the place and retreated in the direction of Marion and scattering into the mountains, many coming in and giving themselves up. Eight guns were left in our hands at Saltville, with much ammunition. We effectually destroyed the salt wells and works.

My colored troops, under Col. J. F. Wade, commanding Third Brigade, behaved splendidly, charging Duke's brigade at Marion and driving him in confusion.

For valuable services rendered in this expedition, I would respectfully but urgently recommend the following officers for promotion to the positions named: Col. James S. Brisbin, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, and chief of staff, to be brigadier-general of colored troops, to date from the 19th of December, 1864; Col. S. B. Brown, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from the 19th of December, 1864, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Marion; Major Harrison, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, as brevet colonel; First Lieut. L. Linn, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, as captain and commissary of subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE GOVERNOR'S GUARDS,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from the 10th to the 29th instant:

In accordance with an agreement between Major-General Stoneman and myself that the forces under my command should co-operate in a movement against the rebel forces in East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, I marched from this place on the 10th instant with 1,500 picked men and horses, unencumbered with transportation, except a limited number of ambulances (seven), and encamped that night eight miles beyond Blain's Cross-Roads on the main road leading to Kingsport. The 11th instant we marched twenty-five miles, and that night drew seven days' rations from the depot at Bean's Station. Left camp at daylight on the 12th, and when ten miles this side of Rogersville came upon the enemy's pickets, which were driven back until we reached Big Creek, four miles east of Rogersville, where we came upon the enemy (which afterward proved to be Duke's brigade), occupying a strong position which commanded the bridge over the creek. Seeing that it would be impossible to attack this position in front without considerable loss of life, I ordered Major Wagner, with one battalion of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, to proceed down the creek and turn the enemy's left flank by a ford, whilst the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry made a demonstration of crossing above the bridge. These movements had the desired effect, and the enemy abandoned their position. So soon as I perceived them falling back the remaining two battalions of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry were ordered to charge them in front, Major Wagner's battalion having crossed the creek in time to join in the charge. The enemy were driven in confusion in the direction of Kingsport. They were pursued until 8 p. m., when my command was halted ten miles east of Rogersville to rest and feed. At 12 p. m., after four hours' rest, I resumed the pursuit, and at daylight reached the bank of the North Fork, opposite Kingsport, having marched forty-four miles in the previous twenty-four hours. The enemy were found strongly posted in a cedar thicket on a bluff commanding the ford, and also in the village of Kingsport. After consultation with Major-General Stoneman, the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry was ordered to proceed up the river and cross at Kyle's Ford, two miles and a half above, and turn the enemy's right flank, whilst I, with two battalions of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy, and the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, under Major Hornsby, should cross the river and attack them in front. To cover our crossing Major Wagner, with the Third Battalion of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to take a position in the shrubbery and behind the fences near the river on the west bank. At my request Major-General Burbridge ordered a regiment to support Major Wagner, and also one to cross the river at the same ford by which the Eighth Tennessee passed, but this regiment did not reach Kingsport in time to participate in the engagement. So soon as the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry made its appearance on the enemy's right flank, the Thirteenth and Ninth Regiments, with the exception of Wagner's battalion, charged across the river and attacked them in front. This movement completely surprised them, and after a feeble resistance, considering the advantage of their position, they fled in confusion, and

were pursued for seven miles. The pursuit only ended when the enemy, losing all semblance of organization, scattered through the woods for safety. The enemy's loss in this charge was 18 killed, 84 prisoners, including Col. R. C. Morgan, commanding brigade. Their subsistence and ammunition train of 14 wagons and 4 ambulances fell into our hands. That night we encamped three miles east of Kingsport. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th I marched for Bristol, via Blountsville, arriving at the former place (which had been occupied the night previous by Major-General Burbridge) at 1 p. m., feeding and resting at Bristol until 11 p. m., when we marched for Abingdon, at which place we arrived at 4 a. m. on the 15th, General Burbridge's command having preceded me a few hours. At 8 a. m. I passed General Burbridge's command and took the Wytheville road. When near the road leading from Glade Springs to the salt-works met and skirmished with a small force of the enemy, which did not materially retard our progress. At 4 p. m. halted to feed at Seabright's, fourteen miles east of Abingdon; rested until 11 p. m. and resumed our march toward Wytheville. At 4 a. m. came upon a small force of the enemy (at 8 p. m. I received a note from Major-General Stoneman, informing me that General Vaughn was marching up the south bank of the Holston and endeavoring to reach the salt-works, which he requested me, if possible, to prevent), which was captured, and proved to be the rear guard of General Vaughn, whom I now learned had given up all idea of reaching the salt-works and was marching eastward. We continued our march without interruption until we arrived at Marion, about one hour before daylight on the 16th, when we were fired upon by a large party of the enemy posted in the village of Marion and either by soldiers or citizens from many of the houses. The enemy was immediately charged and driven from the town, and took a position on the heights beyond.

As it was perfectly dark and the country unknown to me, and as I found it impossible to procure a guide, I reformed my command and awaited until dawn, when I again attacked and drove the enemy from their position, pursuing them closely for twelve miles, driving them from every position they attempted to hold, and charging them every time they attempted to make a stand. Thirteen miles west of Wytheville they began to use their artillery, which was immediately charged and captured, the enemy losing eight pieces between that point and Wytheville. When within one mile of Wytheville, and after pursuing the enemy thirty-one miles, I halted for a short time to allow my command to close up, it having been reported to me from several sources that a force of some 700 or 800 infantry had arrived at Wytheville from Lynchburg. Soon after my command had reformed, Colonel Brown's brigade, of General Burbridge's command, which had been sent by Major-General Stoneman to support me, arrived, and I moved my entire force into Wytheville without seeing an enemy or firing a shot. I then ordered Colonel Brown to immediately send the Eleventh Kentucky, under Colonel Boyle, to destroy the railroad for at least ten miles in the direction of Lynchburg, and I immediately set about destroying the immense quantities of rebel property found in depot at Wytheville, among which were large quantities of ammunition, both for artillery and small-arms, several large buildings filled with subsistence and medical stores, and General Breckinridge's headquarters. Among the buildings destroyed was one church, used as a magazine and ordnance store-house, it being considered that its sacred character did not protect its warlike contents. At 12 p. m., the work of destruction having been completed, I withdrew my forces three miles this side of Wytheville and encamped.

The result of this day's fighting was the capture by my command of 8 pieces of artillery and caissons complete, 93 wagons, and 308 prisoners.

At 7 a. m. of the 17th I started on my return toward Abingdon. After marching about four miles I was met by a courier from Major-General Stoneman with a dispatch to the effect that General Burbridge, who was moving back in the same direction as myself, had met the enemy in considerable force, supposed to be under General Duke, and requesting me to send to his assistance 1,000 men. I went forward with my entire command, leaving Colonel Brown's brigade, of General Burbridge's command, to bring up the rear. About 1 p. m. I reported to Major-General Stoneman, near Mount Airy. Soon after General Burbridge's entire command advanced against the enemy, who fell back in the direction of Marion. To my command was then assigned the position of rear guard. When about six miles from Marion I was met by a courier from Major-General Stoneman, requesting me to come forward at a trot, as General Burbridge had met and been checked by a considerable force of the enemy. I moved as requested. Before reaching Major-General Stoneman I was met by one of his staff, urging me to come forward as rapidly as possible. I did so, and about dark reported to Major-General Stoneman near the bridge two miles east of Marion. Our forces in my front were in great confusion, and at the request of Major-General Stoneman I brought forward a regiment of Tennessee cavalry to support General Burbridge's artillery, while his troops were being reformed. To the Eighth Cavalry was assigned this duty. The remainder of my command formed in column of battalions and awaited orders a short distance in the rear. On the morning of the 18th, in compliance with instructions from Major-General Stoneman, I started with my command, except the section of artillery retained from the captures of the previous day, by a mountain road to attack the salt-works, then eighteen miles distant. At 12 o'clock, when within eight miles of the salt-works, I was overtaken by Captain Roberts, commanding General Stoneman's escort, requesting me to report directly back and informing me that General Stoneman was convinced that Breckinridge's entire force was in his front. I was anxious to attack the enemy in rear. The road upon which I was marching passed within three-quarters of a mile of Marion, at which point I would have been immediately in Breckinridge's rear and not more than one mile from his position. I asked Captain Roberts if General Stoneman had left me any discretion in regard to my movements; to which he replied that General Stoneman desired me to come "directly" back—which I did, arriving at General Stoneman's headquarters twenty minutes before sundown. I found our forces occupying the same position which I had left them in early in the morning. I was then informed by Major-General Stoneman that he had intended that I should have attacked Breckinridge in rear. It was too late for us to renew the engagement that day, and my force bivouacked in rear of General Burbridge's right flank. Nothing of moment transpired during the night. At 10 a. m. my command marched toward Saltville, General Burbridge's division in the advance. At the Seven-Mile Ford I passed General Burbridge's command, which had halted to feed and rest, and that night bivouacked eight miles east of Glade Springs. During the night General Burbridge's command passed mine and took the advance.

By direction of General Stoneman I left the road to General Burbridge, and passing through the fields moved forward to Seabright's; at that point the road forked—one leading directly to the salt-works,

distant eight miles, the other to Abingdon, and by way of Glade Springs to the salt-works, distance thirteen miles. General Burbridge's division marched by the former; by direction of General Stoneman, I took the latter, and at 2 p. m. drove in the enemy's pickets in front of the salt-works, the entrance to which (by the road on which I was marching) was defended by a redoubt and rifle-pits on a high rugged hill to the right of the road and immediately overlooking the salt-works. The Ninth Tennessee Cavalry was dismounted and ordered to occupy the hill on the left of the road. The artillery, supported by the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, was moved to an eminence on the right of the road and opened fire on the enemy's redoubt, which was replied to by the enemy's artillery. Soon afterward one of the battalions of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry was dismounted and ordered forward to drive the enemy from a wooded ravine, from which they were attempting to annoy our artillerists; this being done, they were ordered forward, supported by a battalion of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Major Wagner, with orders to take possession of a hill somewhat higher and immediately to the right of the enemy's redoubt. Having received a message from Major-General Burbridge to the effect that he would assault the redoubt in his front within half an hour, Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy, with two battalions of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to proceed by the main road, which led around the base of the hill on which the enemy's redoubt was situated, to Saltville and attack the enemy in rear, whilst Wagner should attack in the front at the same time. Major Hornsby, commanding Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, was ordered to advance and join Wagner in the attack. Before these arrangements could be made the sun had set, and on account of the fog and rain darkness soon followed. Colonel Stacy's battalion, being mounted, moved with more celerity than it was possible for the dismounted men to do, and entering Saltville under cover of the darkness was mistaken by the enemy for their own cavalry. The ascent of the hill on which the enemy's fort was situated being impracticable for mounted men, Colonel Stacy dismounted and led his horses to within about 100 yards of the enemy's works; then mounting, notwithstanding the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry, with a gallantry unsurpassed in this war, charged over the enemy's redoubt, capturing all who did not escape in the darkness. The dismounted battalions of the Eighth and Thirteenth did not reach the fort in time to join in the assault. At 9 p. m. I received a message from Colonel Stacy informing me that he had carried the redoubt, with one piece of artillery (another piece was afterward found in rear of the work). I immediately ordered him to fire the salt-works, and with a select body of troops to assault the fort in General Burbridge's front, and which his troops had failed to take. General Stoneman, who was standing by, added: "And say to Colonel Stacy that if he gets possession of that fort to-night, the Tennessee troops shall have the honor of taking the salt-works." I was extremely anxious to take advantage of the panic which I knew would be created by the firing of Saltville and the salt-works, as I was informed that General Burbridge had sent a message to General Stoneman, stating that if we did not obtain possession of the salt-works by 12 o'clock on the succeeding day, that he would advise that we should retire. General Stoneman and myself then moved forward to the work which had just been carried, at which place we received a message from Colonel Stacy, about 12 p. m., informing us that he was in possession of the fort in General Burbridge's front, with 3 pieces of artillery, the enemy having evacuated the place upon discovering that the salt-works,

which were immediately in their rear, had been fired. In the meantime Captain Dyer, with one battalion of the Thirteenth, proceeded with the work of destruction at Saltville, dispersing a party of the enemy which attempted to oppose him, capturing 23 cavalry horses and equipments. With this attempt ended all resistance on the part of the enemy, both the enemy's forts and the salt-works being held by my brigade. In addition to the 5 pieces of artillery captured in the enemy's works, 3 pieces were found in a block-house in the outskirts of Saltville and 1 piece at the depot, making a total of 9 pieces in and around the salt-works, with a full supply of ammunition. Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 21st a part of the forces of Major-General Burbridge entered the salt-works, and, in accordance with orders from Major-General Stoneman, proceeded to destroy the kettles at the lower salt-works, whilst my brigade was similarly engaged at the upper works. All the buildings in any way connected with the salt-works were burned; the engines and pumps at the wells were destroyed, under the direction of Major Doughty, of my staff. There are but two wells, and they are about 160 feet deep. The diameter of the copper tubes in these wells was found to be the same as that of a 12-pounder gun, and as the most effectual way of destroying them they were filled with 12-pounder shells and railroad iron. In the opinion of the engineer of the works, who assisted in their destruction and came away with us, it will be impossible to repair these wells. Large working parties were kept employed during the day and night with sledge hammers breaking the kettles. These kettles were about an inch thick in the edge and from two to three inches thick in the bottom, and were exceedingly difficult to destroy. On the morning of the 22d the troops evacuated Saltville, my command crossing the North Fork of the Holston, about one mile north of the salt-works, and proceeding down the north side of that river to Moccasin Gap, thence by the Carter Valley road to Knoxville, where it arrived on the 29th instant.

Thus ended a march of 461 miles, the greater part of which was over roads of the worst description. During this expedition the brigade which I have the honor to command captured 17 pieces of artillery—8 pieces in the action began at Marion and which terminated at Wytheville on the 16th instant, and 9 pieces at Saltville and in the forts defending the entrance to that place, on the 20th instant. Two of the pieces captured on the 16th were the same lost by me near Morristown on the 13th of November.

At Wytheville large quantities of quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores, including, as was estimated, 21,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, 1,000 pack-saddles, and 98 wagons, and also a store-house filled with medical stores, were burned. When leaving Wytheville, my rear guard destroyed all railroad and pike bridges, as well as all forage and subsistence in the vicinity of the road.

Since the occupation of East Tennessee by the Federal forces, upper East Tennessee has been constantly harassed by raids from Southwestern Virginia. It was my aim to prevent a repetition of these raids, and so thoroughly were my orders executed that I am convinced that any force invading East Tennessee from that direction before the ripening of the crops of the ensuing year will be compelled to bring its supplies of forage and subsistence from beyond Wytheville. I regretted the necessity of giving orders that may cause suffering to non-combatants, but regard this as the most effectual means of protecting the people of East Tennessee, whose welfare had been entrusted to me, and who had already suffered, as the penalty of their loyalty,

the loss of everything but life, and I unhesitatingly gave the order to desolate the route of the invader. During the expedition many of our horses gave out and were abandoned, with the exception of about forty; these were replaced by others taken from the country, and which were branded "U. S." on my return to this place. All the horses are much reduced and require rest.

The conduct of the command, officers and men, has been above praise. For eleven days our horses were not unsaddled; we marched day and night, halting only when it was absolutely necessary to rest and feed; more than 300 of the command were frost-bitten; yet during the entire march not a murmur or complaint was heard from these brave men.

I must beg leave to call your especial attention to the dashing gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy and Captain Dyer, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Lieutenants Northern, Sam. Bell, and Layman (who lost an arm), Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, and Sergt. John H. Brown, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, who bore his regimental colors far in advance of his command and planted them on a piece of the enemy's artillery in the action of the 16th. The charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy on the enemy's works at Saltville was extolled by Major-General Stoneman as "one of the most brilliant of the war." Lieutenants Nelson and Matthews, of my staff, and Sergt. W. Thomas Pritchete, my orderly, acted throughout the campaign with coolness and daring. Lieutenant Regan took charge of the two pieces of artillery recaptured from the enemy and brought them off; the other pieces (fifteen) were destroyed by breaking off their trunnions and burning the carriages.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties during the expedition, showing a loss of 4 killed and 20 wounded.

I would especially call Your Excellency's attention to the uniform good conduct of Capt. Sterling Hambright, and especially to his distinguished gallantry in the charge near Mount Airy, Va. I earnestly recommend his promotion to a majority.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. Brigade Governor's Guards.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON,

Military Governor of Tennessee.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST. VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,

Wytheville, Va., January 3, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit an outline of the late operations in this department, which would have been sent sooner but for severe indisposition since my return to headquarters. Reports from subordinate officers have not yet been received.

Before the advance of the enemy the troops were distributed as follows: Detachments of reserves arresting deserters and repressing disorders in various counties, and one small battalion of them (Smith's) at Saltville; Witcher in and near Mercer County observing the country

toward Kanawha and Beverly; Cosby at this point, just arrived from the Valley and shoeing his horses; Giltner in Russell County; Duke near Rogersville, and Vaughn near Greeneville, Tenn., observing the enemy at Bean's Station and Strawberry Plains. These two officers had communication by a line of couriers, with directions in case of an advance of the enemy in force to unite on the east side of the Watauga. Although it was known that General Burbridge had not returned to Kentucky, the intelligence from the front looked to a retrograde movement, and I had no uneasiness until I received the news contained in my telegram to the commanding general of the 12th ultimo. In view of a possible combined movement by Burbridge and Gillem, General Echols was directed to assemble the reserves and detailed men, Witcher was ordered toward Saltville, and Cosby and Giltner, toward Abingdon. On the 13th I received intelligence from Vaughn that Duke's pickets had been driven in near Rogersville, and later in the day from Duke (who was temporarily at Bristol) that his brigade, under Colonel Morgan, had been very roughly handled near Kingsport. I at once telegraphed Vaughn if he could not reach Bristol in advance of the enemy, to fall on his rear, but he informs me that this order was not received. With Preston's battalion of reserves and a battery of artillery I reached Saltville at daylight on Thursday, the 15th. Cosby, Duke, and Giltner had arrived, and Witcher arrived the next day. The enemy forced Duke out of Bristol early on the morning of the 14th, and reached Abingdon the same night. The enemy made decided demonstrations against the salt-works, but did not attack them. As soon as it became evident that his main force was advancing up the valley, leaving the reserves, some dismounted men, Barr's artillery company, a few men of Kain's artillery, and some pieces in position, all under command of Col. Robert Preston, and numbering together some 400 men, I followed with the mounted men and Burroughs' battery, passing to the main road through Lyon's Gap. Witcher, who was in advance, overtook his rear on Saturday between Marion and Mount Airy, and a sharp skirmish ensued, when the enemy turned in much superior force and drove his battalion in some confusion on the main body. An engagement followed one mile east of Marion and continued during the evening, the enemy using four pieces (our own number) of artillery.

On Sunday morning the action recommenced and continued throughout the day. Toward the afternoon the enemy made several determined assaults upon our right, which was held by General Duke. I re-enforced him with Witcher, and these officers repulsed the attacks, with considerable loss to the enemy. After night-fall I learned that a body of the enemy, from 900 to 1,200 strong (it proved to be some 600), had passed my right, moving down Rye Valley, and were going into camp six miles in my rear, at Seven-Mile Ford. A force had also moved toward my left. At 11 p. m. I withdrew the troops, taking a road leading southwardly from Marion over a mountain range into Rye Valley. It was difficult for horsemen and deemed impracticable for artillery, but by the energy of Major Page and Captain Burroughs, the guns were got to the top of the mountain before daylight. Moving as rapidly as the condition of the roads and horses allowed, we reached after night the vicinity of the turnpike near Mount Airy.

The next morning (Tuesday, 20th), having obtained ammunition, General Duke, with an advance composed of men and horses least exhausted, was pushed down the road, the main body following. I have heretofore reported that the enemy gained possession of Saltville

during the night of the 20th. My advance reached there at daylight on the 21st, with the main body a few miles behind. During the day we continued to threaten the place, attacking the enemy's pickets in the various gaps and avenues leading into it. That night and the next morning he retired, pursued by such of our troops as were capable of moving. The enemy left two rifled guns at Saltville; two more are reported to me abandoned on the retreat, partially disabled; I have ordered them to be brought in. The prisoners, including the wounded left in our hands, will reach 200. He also left at least 800 horses, being, I think, considerably in excess of those taken from our lines. Many of his men are yet straggling in the mountains, pursued by small detachments of our forces.

The inclosed letter* from Mr. Steuart, one of the proprietors of the salt-works, will show the extent of the injury done there. The damage to the lead mines is reported to be very slight. The greatest injury inflicted was the burning of all the railroad bridges and most of the depots between this point and Bristol. The track is not injured and no damage done beyond Bristol. From the singular positions of the opposing forces at different times, I hope the commanding general will think it proper in me to depart so far from simple narrative as to give briefly my reasons for moving out from Saltville and for retiring from the position near Marion: When the enemy turned off and advanced up the valley, I hoped to unite with General Vaughn, if he was on their rear, or if he was in their front, to attack them in rear, while his command and such other troops as had been collected in front should engage them there. Mr. Steuart, of the salt-works, informed me that at the worst no injury a raiding force could inflict would suspend operations longer than a few weeks. I supposed the lead mines to be quite as important as the salt-works. Added to this, it would not be creditable to remain there and surrender the whole department to the enemy. These were my chief reasons for following him. At the close of the action of Sunday, the 18th, affairs stood thus: I had three brigades and a battalion, but my force was less than 1,000 men. Every man being on duty constantly, they were becoming exhausted. One hundred rounds of ammunition per man had been provided, but the loss of Duke's ammunition train at Kingsport, the great waste from want of cartridge-boxes, and the rapid firing of the cavalry, had reduced the supply to fifteen rounds per man. The force of General Stoneman, composed of the commands of Burbridge and Gillem, was not less than 6,000 men. All of it was in our immediate front, except some 600, who were six miles in our rear, and a body moving on our left. Under these circumstances the troops were withdrawn by the only possible route to the rear of the enemy. At one time I contemplated an attempt to return to Saltville, but abandoned it for, I think, sufficient reasons.

Since I commenced writing this report General Vaughn's has been received and is herewith inclosed.† The 500 men referred to as moving from Marion in direction of Rye Valley was a smaller body of the enemy, which passed over to the valley and then turned off toward Bristol. General Vaughn passed through the lead mines on Saturday, the local force leaving with him. In the evening of the same day some 600 of the enemy approached the vicinity of the mines, and fifteen of them crossing the river in a boat, inflicted slight damage, when the whole party retired in some haste—a movement caused, I think, by the sound of the artillery near Marion. It was this force that passed by our right down Rye Valley

*Not found. †See p. 834.

on Sunday afternoon. No other troops threatened the mines from any quarter. None of the artillery lost by Colonel Gillespie was taken from the department, but two of the guns were too much injured for further use. The measures taken by General Vaughn for the safety of the supply trains were judicious and successful.

I take pleasure in expressing obligations to General Echols, Colonel Crittenden, and the members of my staff who were with me for their zealous and efficient aid. Maj. J. S. Johnston, assistant adjutant-general, who was at Wytheville, did well all that circumstances permitted, and with the aid of other officers saved nearly all the public property. At the time Colonel Preston evacuated Saltville he had no alternative, and his movement was conducted with judgment and skill. I deeply grieve that it was not in our power to punish the enemy more severely, yet where my personal observation enables me to testify, too great praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men for their steady courage, and especially for their cheerful endurance, in the most inclement weather, of the greatest fatigues and exposure I have seen borne during the war.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

P. S.—I have just seen General Burbridge's report (inclosed*) of December 28, from Catlettsburg, Ky., and although it is scarcely necessary to notice it, I will add, that his statement of the stores, cars, and engines taken is greatly exaggerated; that I have no report yet from Vaughn and Duke of the prisoners from their command, but I know that most of the prisoners taken by the enemy were citizens, afterward turned loose, and for the rest, not more than twenty prisoners were taken, most of them at the capture of Saltville; that the home guard at Wytheville charged by Colonel Brown's brigade consisted of my assistant adjutant-general, three other officers, a clerk in the assistant adjutant-general's office, and one drunken soldier, and the artillery captured (and left), of several old pieces which had been tested and condemned some weeks before; that the force was not met by me while returning, but was overtaken while marching up the valley; and, finally, that the whole force of the enemy was present in the engagements near Marion, under the command of General Stoneman.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. J. Stoddard Johnston, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

DUBLIN, VA., *December 17, 1864—4 p. m.*

GENERAL: The enemy entered Wytheville yesterday evening at 4 p. m., pursuing a portion of Vaughn's command under Colonel Gillespie, which was stampeded near Marion. Vaughn with rest of com-

* See p. 815.

mand went toward lead mines in pursuit of 175 Yankees from Marion; have heard nothing from him. I had no troops at Wytheville, the railroad superintendent having failed to send them from Dublin, notwithstanding I was telegraphing every hour; their presence would have saved the town, as I think the force was small. All my efforts to rally Gillespie failed; they kept on to New River without halting at Wytheville. I was the last to leave the town, and deterred the enemy from entering for two hours after every one else had left, by showing myself with six or eight others as a picket-post. They finally sent in a flag of truce. I received it through Captain Semple. An unconditional surrender was demanded. I agreed to give up the town, but required half an hour to withdraw my troops. They declined, and the flags parted, when I left with my four men. I had gained by this an hour and a half. I got off part of the stores—fourteen car-loads. The railroad company would not send trains; their conduct was infamous, and they are responsible for this loss. I secured all of our official and personal effects, which are now east of New River; also, all transportation, &c. I came out fifteen miles from Wytheville; picketed road, and staid all night. When I left this morning there was no report of advance. I am picketing well toward Wytheville. Find everything and everybody gone from here (and a general panic prevailing) to Salem; am quieting it. Have an operator and have opened communication; have telegraphed General Lee, giving situation. There are 300 troops at New River bridge; re-enforcements to arrive from Lynchburg, with battery. I will continue to direct until some superior officer arrives. I send this to you to let you know what is the state of affairs here. I have no cavalry; am using all men on horseback I can find.

Respectfully,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

[General BRECKINRIDGE.]

No. 6.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Vincent A. Witcher, Thirty-fourth Virginia Battalion, commanding brigade.

NARROWS, *December 14, 1864.*

My command has just arrived at this place. I will march all night.

V. A. WITCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
Gillespie's Gap, December 15, 1864—12 o'clock.

CAPTAIN: Yours of to-day is just received. I left camp within five minutes after receiving General Breckinridge's order by telegraph; said order was received at 11 a. m. 14th instant. My command was then encamped at Centerville, Monroe County, Va., by the Narrows. The cross-roads to Jeffersonville you will at once see was the most practicable route; the distance is nearly ninety miles. In addition to

this, ammunition, rations, and horseshoes had to be issued along the route, so you see with these delays I have marched my command ninety miles in twenty-five hours; indeed, it has not stopped, save three times to feed, since it started. Under these circumstances my command is necessarily much exhausted. It has just reached this point and is now feeding. I will move after a few hours' rest, and reach Saltville as soon as possible, but fear that I will not be able to arrive there before 10 a. m., but I will come up as soon as circumstances will admit.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. A. WITCHER.

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MARION, VA. [*December 17, 1864*]—*Daybreak.*

The enemy left here two hours ago. My advance was upon their heels, but I had to stop and feed and await orders. If you had been here you could have made a good thing of it. The enemy's horses are worn out and men very tired. Men and officers say they are going to Lynchburg, and are evacuating East Tennessee. My impression is that they will go through the Narrows. Their advance occupied Wytheville last night, and represented that they had Vaughn stampeded and surrounded.

V. A. WITCHER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—I will pursue the enemy as rapidly as possible, and will attack as soon as I come up.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

—

OLD MOUNT AIRY [*December 17, 1864*]—*9.30 a. m.*

I have overtaken the enemy here, and have formed a line of battle and am advancing a line of skirmishers. Enemy are encamped here (Gillem's brigade), numbering three regiments. I have them in line of battle and will detain them as long as possible.

V. A. WITCHER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
December 17, 1864.

GENERAL: General Vaughn and the garrison at Wytheville held the enemy in check last night. General Burbridge was ordered up with the artillery at midnight. The force in my front is about two regiments. If I had any support, I could drive them. I have, until I reached here, cut up their rear considerably. I have left their dead all along the road between Marion and this point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. A. WITCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

No. 7.

Reports of Capt. Henry T. Stanton, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

MAX MEADOWS, *December 18, 1864.*

Enemy burned lead mine property at 2 o'clock yesterday; damage can be repaired in eight days. Withdrew up Cripple Creek road, and when last heard of were sixteen miles south of Wytheville. Railroad bridge between this place and Wytheville burned. Witcher struck Yankee column nine miles beyond Mount Airy; fought them from 2 o'clock until dark yesterday evening; result not known. Reported that Vaughn with 400 men retreated through Grayson. Five men burned depot at this place and twenty-five men burned lead mine property. No courier here from Wytheville. Will go on to that place in morning. Cannot get horses to-night.

H. T. STANTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

—

MAX MEADOWS, *December 18, 1864.*

Mr. Robinson, reliable man at lead mines, says when Vaughn was there he declared his inability to defend them, and advised the people to pack up and leave. When Yankees got there, boat was on other side, and they offered $500 to any one who would bring it over; nobody responded. Twenty-five effected a crossing and burned the place. In Bristol, Yankees burned depot, round-house, and one train.

H. T. STANTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

—

WYTHEVILLE, *December 19, 1864—2 p. m.*

MAJOR: We have been worrying for several hours with telegraph and cannot get a message through. Walked from Max Meadows this morning. A courier is just in from General Breckinridge, and reports that he met the enemy two miles this side of Marion yesterday; fought and drove them twice. A column was on each of his flanks, and he was almost out of ammunition. He sent no written dispatch, but I know the courier well (Hiram Rogers). The general told him to state that he was nearly out of ammunition, and that he would like to have it as soon as possible. He will be near Mount Airy to-night. About 500 men were left at Saltville. General Echols is with General Breckinridge all right; Witcher, Duke, Giltner, and Cosby are all with him. Enemy had four pieces of artillery. They did not carry off any of the artillery captured from Vaughn and Gillespie, but spiked all the pieces and left them. You will see the necessity of at once sending troops forward. Saltville may be besieged at any hour, and troops must go to its relief. Ammunition should be sent up at once. Trains can come three miles this side of Max Meadows. For God's sake get this line to working if the fault is at your end. We will do all we can to accomplish it here. Rogers says the loss on our side at Marion was slight. Stone-

man is in command; Burbridge and Gillem with him. No correct estimate yet of the number, but evidently large force. Railroad can be repaired between here and Wytheville in one day with fifteen bridge hands. Urge Goodwin to have it done at once. If Langhorne persists in refusing to let the Lynchburg troops come, I would telegraph to Colston, and if he refuses, to General Lee. Troops must come, and come speedily. Vaughn is at Hillsville with 500 men. Colonel Bradford, of his brigade, left here with 100 men this morning for some point on road between this and Hillsville. The predominant idea with Vaughn's men seems to be to get out of reach. We will use every exertion to have wagons at Max Meadows to bring up ammunition. Send the ammunition without fail. When line is working, come in the office.

Respectfully,

H. T. STANTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Reports of Capt. H. C. Graham, Judge-Advocate.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM WYTHEVILLE,
December 18, 1864.

MAJOR: I have information from a negro, sent by Mr. Richardson toward the lead mines to ascertain intelligence concerning the movements of the enemy, that he (the negro, a very reliable and truth-telling man) had gone within three miles of the mines; that there he met a number of persons returning with their stock, &c., who informed him that yesterday at dusk the enemy burned the mines, and immediately retreated up Cripple Creek toward Marion, and encamped last night at Wallet Hollow. The inhabitants in the neighborhood of the mines also report that the enemy came to the lead mine ferry, sunk the boats, and swam their horses across; that the portion of Vaughn's command stationed at the mines retreated without firing a shot, and retreated to the top of the mountain in Carroll County. They (the informants) stated that they left Vaughn's men in Carroll County this morning. The informants also state that the enemy would have destroyed all the private property about the mines, but Mr. Kohler raised the white flag. The force of the enemy is estimated to have been 1,200. I have met one person direct from Wytheville, who reports that it is understood in W[ytheville] that General Breckinridge attacked the enemy at or near Saltville yesterday, but result is not known. Constant reports of artillery have been heard in that direction.

Very respectfully,

H. C. GRAHAM,
Captain, &c.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I will endeavor by pushing farther on to get still more certain intelligence, and forward it immediately.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM DUBLIN,
December 18, 1864.

MAJOR: I have certain intelligence that the lead mines are burned. Mr. Richardson has just returned from the mines and reports that the ruins were smoking when he left. The enemy appeared there yesterday at 2 o'clock, destroyed the works, and retreated at 4 o'clock in great haste up the Blue Spring road, the way by which they came. Vaughn's men fell back to Carroll County. Mr. Richardson reports that he was informed at the mines that the enemy numbered about 200 men, though the enemy told his informant that they had more. The superintendent at the mines states that he can repair the damage done in about two months.

H. C. GRAHAM,
Captain, &c.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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FIFTEEN MILES FROM WYTHEVILLE,
December 18, 1864—10.20 p. m.

MAJOR: I send herewith a dispatch from Captain Gassaway, near Fort Chiswell. I met the captain to-day on the road, and he informed me that he would camp at Fort Chiswell to-night, and I told him to send over to Max Meadows and see if your operator had arrived there, and tell Major Kent, when he saw him, that telegraphic communication would be open with you from Max Meadows. The inclosed is a dispatch sent to me giving information which Captain Gassaway deems important.

H. C. GRAHAM,
Captain, &c.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR FORT CHISWELL,
December 18, 1864.

Captain GRAHAM:

CAPTAIN: I sent over to the depot to-night, and from what information I can gain think the enemy have all gone to Saltville. No operator at Max Meadows at 8 o'clock to-night. The impression is at the depot that General Breckinridge is hard pressed for provisions; also, that Colonel Witcher fought them yesterday evening at Atkinson's Tank and drove them back. It was thought that they were fighting at Saltville 9 o'clock last night. The telegraph line is complete to Wytheville; they want an operator there. A good set of hands can put the road in order, so that the trains can run to Wytheville in a day. This information is from Conductor Oney. The forces of the enemy are supposed to be about 4,500 men.

In haste, yours, &c.,

S. GASSAWAY,
Captain, Commanding Company.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. D. P. Parr, jr.

WYTHEVILLE, *December 18, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

I am directed by Colonel Kent to report the following facts to you, viz:

A force of the enemy have burnt the lead-mine works and retreated toward Marion. The force that entered this place was followed by a scout nine miles in the same direction. Heavy cannonading has been heard early this morning, continuing for several hours; supposed to be somewhere between Marion and the salt-works. It is likely, from dispatches received, that the enemy are concentrating there and engaging General Breckinridge, who is marching in this direction. The railroad is in running order up to Max Meadows, so that any re-enforcements sent may come that far on a train. A scout was sent this morning toward Marion, and ordered to report as soon as they came up with the enemy. As they have not yet reported it is presumed that they may have been captured by the party returning from the mines, which, from all information that can be obtained, struck the pike about Mount Airy. I am further directed to say by the colonel that he has been endeavoring to collect and organize all the stragglers here, and that Colonel Bradford is here with about forty of his command, and anticipates the likelihood of collecting the remainder to-morrow. I have no reliable information from General Vaughn, although he is reported to have gone toward Grayson County.

Very respectfully,

D. P. PARR, JR.,
Acting Adjutant.

Major JOHNSTON.

No. 10.

Reports of Samuel Lawrence, clerk at General Breckinridge's headquarters.

MARTIN'S TANK, *December 18, 1864—9 a. m.*

MAJOR: No enemy heard of in front. Major Bosang with Lester left here at 12 last night for Max Meadows, with the understanding that he would go on to Fort Chiswell, unless prevented by the presence of the enemy. In that case he would return or send me word by 10 a. m. to-day. As I have heard nothing from him as yet I propose to move forward to Max Meadows, and perhaps farther. When I get to Max Meadows I will cross to the macadamized road. Any information I get will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. LAWRENCE.

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON, *Dublin.*

CROSS-ROADS NEAR MCGAVOCK'S.
December 18, 1864—2 p. m.

MAJOR: From best information the enemy have retired in the direction of Marion. The party that left Marion which General Vaughn followed burnt Thomas' factory and came in by Mount Airy. A party from Wytheville burnt the furnace at the lead mines; damage done

slight. This party has gone up Cripple Creek, leaving the lead mines last night at 12. The railroad is all right to Max Meadows. The depot building was burnt. Report says that Vaughn has gone to Hillsville, N. C. The depot and ordnance church were burnt at Wytheville. I am going on to Wytheville this evening. No news from General Breckinridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. LAWRENCE.

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON.

THREE MILES EAST OF WYTHEVILLE, VA.,
December 18, 1864—1 p. m.

MAJOR: Have just met Lieutenant Cecil, who was at Mount Airy yesterday. The enemy are beyond that point. It is reported that General Breckinridge moved out from Saltville and attacked near Marion. The bridges on the railroad are destroyed from Max Meadows. The telegraph can soon be repaired. The medical purveyor's depot was burned, and Gibboney's stables; headquarters not burned. Only the furnace at the lead mines was destroyed. Vaughn reported at Hillsville, N. C.

Very respectfully,

SAM. LAWRENCE.

Major JOHNSTON.

No. 11.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army.

GREENEVILLE, *December 10, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough and Wytheville 12th.)

Burbridge's forces still at Bean's Station at 6 a. m. to-day, and, Union citizens report, preparing to move on the salt-works.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

GREENEVIHLE, *December 10, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough and Wytheville 12th.)

Considerable number of troops are arriving at Knoxville from below; going into camps between that point and Strawberry Plains. Burbridge still at Bean's Station.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

GREENEVILLE, *December 10, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough 12th.)

Burbridge's forces still at Bean's Station. General Duke's brigade moved to Rogersville, Tenn.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

JONESBOROUGH, *December 13, 1864.*

Part of my command and artillery is up; will take until dark to get all the train up. From what General Duke dispatches me I fear the enemy will be in my rear at Zollicoffer or Bristol to-night. What do you advise?

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

General BRECKINRIDGE.

GREENEVILLE, *December 13, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough.)

Colonel Morgan's pickets were driven in yesterday at Rogersville. I think it reliable that the enemy is advancing in force up the north side of the Holston. Colonel Morgan is falling back in direction of Kingsport. I shall move back as rapidly as possible, but the enemy can make Bristol before my trains can if he continues to advance.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

GREENEVILLE, *December 13, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough.)

Prisoner captured yesterday at Cobb's Ford reports he left Knoxville Saturday morning with Gillem's force, which formed a junction with Burbridge Sunday night at Bean's Station. Gillem moved yesterday morning in the direction of Rogersville; Burbridge would follow; all for Abingdon.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

[Indorsement.]

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegraph Vaughn and Duke to fight and delay the enemy at all possible points. Send order for Witcher to move toward Saltville; to General Echols to collect the reserves at once; and to Giltner to hold his troops in hand and unite with Vaughn and Duke if they are forced back. If enemy continues to advance we must have transportation here to-morrow for artillery, &c.

J. C. B[RECKINRIDGE].

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, *December 22, 1864.*

GENERAL: My command is at present between here and Wytheville, but on account of the intense cold yesterday evening and to-day had to halt, as it is an impossibility to move the men. As soon as it moderates I will join you. Regret very much that I have not been able to join you before this. The last heard from our wagon train, including the pressed Virginia teams, they were safe near the North Carolina line. I send a courier to order them back to Grayson Court-House. If you think it

safe I would suggest that you would send a courier there to order them to the Seven-Mile Ford and let the empty wagons be loaded with supplies at Grayson.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS VAUGHN'S BRIGADE,
Bristol, December 28, 1864.

GENERAL: On my arrival here I find things in better state than expected. All beef-cattle are safe and here now; will also get up about 650 out of the 700 hogs which were here. The telegraph line is repaired to this place; have also the operator from Jonesborough, Tenn., here, but no instrument; would like to have one forwarded at the earliest convenience. There is one engine here belonging to the Tennessee railroad which has been repaired since the Federals left. I will take some steps to have the road repaired as far as the bridge, one mile this side of Abingdon, and run the engine there with one flat car, which was left here undisturbed. The Tennessee railroad has been damaged but very little. The Federals attempted to chop down some uprights at the bridge at Zollicoffer, but were prevented by the home guards. I will have the hands of the Tennessee railroad help to repair the Virginia railroad as far up as the Seven-Mile Ford, which I think can be repaired to both points in a few days.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VAUGHN.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.

No. 12.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Basil W. Duke, C. S. Army.

BRISTOL, *December 13, 1864.*

The enemy has advanced in force and is on this side of Kingsport. Colonel Morgan sustained a severe defeat, and has fallen back on the Reedy Creek road. I will join him at once, and try and hold at least as far as Blountsville.

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

ABINGDON, *December 14, 1864.*

GENERAL: Your dispatch just received. Colonel Giltner left Abingdon this morning before I reached here. His brigade was encamped twenty-six miles from here. He ordered his command to Saltville. I will proceed in that direction. No enemy reported on the main Bris-

tol and Abingdon road farther than two miles. They are reported advancing on the Paperville road. I have sent a scout to ascertain the facts.

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

—

ABINGDON, *December 14, 1864.*

I am confident that the enemy were not moving east of Bristol. My scouts have just returned. Have sent another scout toward Bristol. I will encamp three miles out on Saltville road, and will keep a strong picket in Abingdon. I have sent courier to Giltner, directing him to move his command [to] Abingdon.

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

—

ABINGDON, *December 14, 1864.*

The enemy has pressed me beyond Bristol. I will try to check him at Abingdon.

BASIL W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

—

CLARK'S HOUSE, NEAR GLADE SPRINGS,
December 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I advanced to the junction of the salt-works roads, where I found the enemy, I think, in considerable strength. He was posted in a strong position, and his line of fires was about three-quarters of a mile long. After driving in the pickets I could hear the rumbling of wheels, but could not determine whether of wagons or artillery. I dismounted and advanced upon the front of the position, but did not attack, because I feared they were too strong. My guide deserted me at the first shot, and I have not yet found him. I am now about a mile from the junction of the roads, awaiting the report of a scout I have sent to Glade Springs.

Very respectfully,

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

The scout has just returned from Glade Springs, and reports no enemy there.

B. W. DUKE.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Forces.

HEADQUARTERS DUKE'S BRIGADE,
Camp, December 14, 1864—11 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy advanced to-night from Bristol upon Abingdon and drove in my pickets. They are in force, but advanced cautiously and slowly. I have been skirmishing with him on the Saltville road, and have gone into camp about three miles from Abingdon. They have ceased their attack. I have dispatched Colonel Giltner to come to my assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DUKE'S BRIGADE,
Near Abingdon, December 15, 1864—1 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy is moving in a strong column very rapidly on the Glade Springs road and on the Abingdon and Lebanon road; perhaps, by the last road to Saltville.

Very respectfully,

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

[General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.]

HEADQUARTERS DUKE'S BRIGADE,
Near Saltville, December 21, 1864—7 a. m.

GENERAL: The enemy occupied and burnt Saltville last night; my scouts have so been informed by the reserves scattered over the country. I have just made a demonstration against them, to discover if they were moving toward Glade Springs, or other points; they are not moving. I am satisfied their whole force is here. I had one man killed.

Very respectfully,

B. W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Seven-Mile Ford.

No. 13.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John Echols, C. S. Army.

DUBLIN, *December 13, 1864.*

It will take three or four days to assemble all of the reserves; it shall be done as speedily as possible. I will write, or come up by the train this evening. Would it not be well for me also to order out the detailed men?

JOHN ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE.

WYTHEVILLE, *December 20, 1864—6 p. m.*

CAPTAIN: General Vaughn dispatches that he is moving to this place; that his command is much fatigued and cut up and cannot make much time. He will probably encamp some seven or eight miles from here to-night, and be here to-morrow morning. I have started this evening, under Col. J. F. Kent, a battalion of reserves and detailed men, with five days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition; number, 270. Another battalion of 400 men will be here to-night or early to-morrow morning, and I will hasten them on. I have ordered supplies to be forwarded to you as rapidly as possible and wagons to be impressed for [that] purpose. There is no post quartermaster here. Major Johnston and other staff officers still at Dublin. I have telegraphed him that it might be well to return to this place, or suggesting it, and he telegraphs me that he will start up to-night. Thirty thousand rounds of small-arm ammunition have been sent up to you, and more will go up in the morning. No news here from anywhere; no mail comes here. The road from here to Max Meadows can be repaired in three or four days. The damage to lead mines very slight. Superintendent, I learn, reports that the making of lead can be resumed in five or six days. The panic down the railroad seems to have been great. All the stores were removed from Dublin. Say to the general that I understand Mrs. B[reckinridge] is staying at Mrs. Cloyd's. I propose to endeavor to rejoin you to-morrow. It is said that Sherman has reached Savannah and is investing it. He is in communication with his shipping, Fort Pulaski having fallen.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. L. SANDFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MR. SHEFFEY'S HOUSE,
Marion, December 22, 1864—5.30 p. m.

CAPTAIN: I have just reached here, but am not able to go on in consequence of the exceedingly cold evening. I will be on to-morrow morning. I have about Mount Airy, under command of Col. J. F. Kent, about 420 reserves and detailed men, who will, unless otherwise ordered, march on to this place to-morrow. They were only able to move a very few miles to-day, on account of the extreme severity of the weather. General Vaughn's command commenced their march this morning from Wytheville, but were obliged to halt at Reedy Creek, three miles this side, on account of the suffering of the men from cold. General Vaughn rode with me some miles, but stopped on account of the weather and may not reach here to-night, although he proposed to do so. He told me that he had about 700 men. The other reserves and detailed troops, except those under the command of Colonel Kent, were convalescent men from the hospitals at Lynchburg, and were not fit for marching or for any other active service, and were left at Wytheville and will be returned to Lynchburg. I do not know where Colonel Preston is. The last I heard of him was on yesterday about ten miles from Saltville, on the Rich Valley road.

Majors Johnston, McMahon, and Captain Shelby returned to Wytheville yesterday evening. The railroad is very little damaged between Wytheville and Max Meadows, and it is promised that it shall be repaired by to-morrow evening. The telegraph is completed to Mount Airy and will be in a day or two to this point, and Major Johnston will

make arrangements to send an operator up. Nine boxes of ammunition (.57 and .58) left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the command. The brigade which was to have come up will not come, as it is understood that Sheridan is about making an extensive movement. I send down the two latest newspapers for the general.

Major-General Cleburne, Brig. Gens. John Adams, Govan, Gist, Granbury, Strahl, and another were killed at Franklin, and seven general officers wounded. The damage done at Wytheville was very inconsiderable.

If Colonel Kent's troops are not to be moved on any farther I would be glad to be notified to-night, so that they may be saved the march, which is now very severe. Arrangements are being made to send on supplies as rapidly as possible. Lieutenant Clay is with me, also Mackay, and the general's servant and horse. If the general moves from his present position during the night I hope that you will send me information and any orders which he may have for the troops coming up.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Henry L. Giltner, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Near Glade Springs, Va., December 26, 1864.

GENERAL: I have been waiting here for the purpose of gathering my men together and collecting necessary supplies of ordnance and commissary stores. Most of my men have returned except those with General Duke, which detachments I will have to remain in Russell or Scott until the brigade moves down, thereby saving them a long, unnecessary ride over bad roads. I have obtained about 100 rounds of ammunition, which will be sufficient for any emergency and as much as I have transportation for. I only lack horseshoes, which I hope to obtain, in part at least, from Captain Semple. My wagons left Saltville in time to avoid capture by the enemy, and went to Tazewell County, where I sent for them some three days ago and look for them in camp this evening. This will complete my arrangements to move, in obedience to your verbal instructions, to Scott and Lee Counties, via Little Moccasin Gap, &c. This rest has been most beneficial to both my men and horses, which were almost completely exhausted. We have nearly fed out all the surplus forage in this section of country, and shall move my camp to the vicinity of Emory and Henry College, where I shall await your written instructions, as directed. Of the sixty men with disabled horses left from my brigade at Saltville and ordered to report to Colonel Preston, only some twenty have returned to camp, and most of these returned without horses and equipments. They were all placed on picket, and being attacked or pursued by the enemy, had to abandon their lame horses, saddles, &c., and escape through the mountains. I hope they will all return as the various detachments come in. I have had a number of the horses abandoned by the enemy gathered up and turned over to the dismounted men, and to the regiments for those dismounted men absent at Wytheville and elsewhere. Some of them, by attention and care, will make serviceable animals. I have some saddles, guns, &c.,

collected through the country and distributed to those in need of them. I have heard nothing yet from the various detachments sent with General Duke and Captain Jenkins.

That column of the enemy which went through Hyter's Gap no doubt encamped at Mr. Carter's, where my family is now boarding. I am very fearful as to their depredations, and by your permission would like to go ahead of the command and see to the comfort of my family. I am very uneasy until I know their situation. Colonel Pridemore will be left temporarily in command, and assisted by Captain Guerrant I hope will be able to manage everything satisfactorily. If the command moves to Lee via Rich Valley and Little Moccasin Gap (the most practicable route), as I anticipate, I shall be directly on the road and not absent from it longer than a few days. I hope it will meet your approbation. Captain Scott just returned from Saltville. Says not two-thirds of sheds and not one-third of the kettles were destroyed. Some of the sheds and furnaces left untouched. Loss not near so serious as at first apprehended.

Hoping to receive written instructions very soon, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. GILTNER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Wytheville.*

No. 15.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George B. Cosby, C. S. Army.

MARION, *December 14, 1864.*

I am now passing Marion. Shall encamp at the Seven-Mile Ford to-night, unless otherwise ordered, making a march of twenty-eight miles.

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SEVEN-MILE FORD, *December 14, 1864—3.30 p. m.*
(Via Glade Springs.)

Unable to learn anything of the enemy later than your dispatch. I will move directly from here to salt-works to-night, where I will await your orders or developments of enemy. This road is but a few miles farther to Abingdon than by Glade Springs. My couriers are at Glade Springs.

G. B. COSBY,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Wytheville or Marion.*

No 16.

Report of Col. John B. Palmer, Fifty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Mountain District.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA,
Asheville, January 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for the information of Major-General Breckinridge that, in accordance with instructions received from General Lee, I moved to East Tennessee on the 20th ultimo, for

the purpose of operating, in conjunction with General Vaughn, upon the rear of General Stoneman's command. A formidable force of the enemy—the Fourth Tennessee and the Third North Carolina (Kirk's)—occupied Paint Rock, and it became necessary to dispose of that force before leaving my district. The enemy retreated as I advanced upon them. An unexpected and severe storm so raised the streams that the troops sent to the rear of the enemy did not reach there, and they escaped. Ascertaining from Colonel Toole, whom I found in Greeneville, that the enemy had passed toward Kentucky, pursued by Major-General Breckinridge, and that there was no force between Wytheville and Strawberry Plains, and that, therefore, my instructions to fall upon the rear of the enemy could not be complied with, I turned my attention to Kirk's regiment, which had gone toward Greasy Cove, in Washington County, and which I supposed intended moving against the Watauga and Holston bridges or into my district. But for positive disobedience of orders by one of my subordinate officers, I would have surrounded and captured, or at least have effectually routed, Kirk's command. As it was, I drove him in hasty retreat to Knoxville. A portion of my command, temporarily detached in carrying out my plans, returned without authority to North Carolina. The balance of my men, badly shod when I entered East Tennessee, had become nearly, and some of them quite, barefooted. No opportunity of aiding your force presented itself. I therefore returned to my district, after an absence of sixteen days. Want of promptness on the part of Thomas' Legion (only 200 of whom joined me, and most of them not until the 26th) prevented an earlier movement on my part. I am very anxious to do what I can to aid General Breckinridge, but much cannot be expected of me unless I am given the control of Thomas' Legion.

General Lee has instructed me to move to the assistance of General Breckinridge whenever required, provided my district is not threatened by the enemy, and he also requests me to send such a force as I may see fit to the vicinity of Big Creek, provided I can do so without risk or detriment to my command.

When I returned from Strawberry Plains I left the Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth North Carolina at Big Creek. The retreat of General Vaughn, from below Bull's Gap, to Greeneville, without notice to my troops, endangered their safety, and they only escaped being cut off by falling promptly back to the Warm Springs.

With the present disposition of forces in East Tennessee, the force I can spare could not remain in safety on Big Creek. I shall, however, station the Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth, as soon as practicable, at flats of Spring Creek, with instructions to keep scouting parties on Big Creek, twelve or fifteen miles distant; and have ordered four companies of Thomas' Legion to take position on Jonathan's Creek prepared to support Colonel Clayton, on Spring Creek, or move into Tennessee as occasion may require. I presume this arrangement will be satisfactory to General Breckinridge. It is the best I can do at present. The enemy are in some force, I learn, on French Broad and Pigeon in Cocke County. Their object, I suppose, is to collect and take off the grain from that region.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding District.

Lieut. Col. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of W. Va. and East Tenn.

DECEMBER 14, 1864.—Skirmish on the Germantown road, near Memphis, Tenn.

Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
December 14, 1864.

Captain Huff, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and fifty men were suddenly charged, on the Germantown road, this day about 12 m., by a party, and dispersed, five miles out. Loss yet unknown, though I judge several were killed, wounded, and perhaps quite a number captured.

Yours, truly,

WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain WOODWARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

DECEMBER 21–22, 1864.—Skirmish at Franklin Creek, Miss.

Report of Col. Henry Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding District of South Alabama.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA,
Franklin Creek, Miss., December 22, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that last night I sent Colonel Bassford, with a detachment of cavalry, around the head of Franklin Creek, with orders to strike the Mobile road in rear of the enemy's camp. He was met by a superior force and compelled to fall back. I moved out this morning to co operate with him, attacked the enemy and drove him in confusion, killing and wounding about 20, and capturing 2 lieutenants and 7 men, representing five different regiments. My loss is 8 wounded and 5 missing. I estimate the force in my front at about 3,000 cavalry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BERTRAM,
Colonel Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—I can hold this place against a vastly superior force. The lumbering business is going on finely. Send me rations and forage, and I defy any force they can bring against me.

H. BERTRAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
East Pascagoula, December 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, for information of the commanding general.

If I send a regiment of infantry to West Pascagoula it will leave my force weaker than the enemy's in my front. There is no good position in my rear without abandoning Goode's Mill. I have just ordered over five companies of the Sixth Michigan, leaving four at Fort Morgan, and one at Gaines. With these and the gun-boats I will try to cover the embarkation of the cavalry.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 21, 1864-JANUARY 5, 1865.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Dec. 25, 1864.—Engagement at Verona, Miss.
27, 1864.—Skirmish at Okolona, Miss.
28, 1864.—Engagement at Egypt, Miss.
Jan. 2, 1865.—Engagement at Franklin, Miss.
Skirmish at Lexington, Miss.
3, 1865.—Skirmish near Mechanicsburg, Miss.
4, 1865.—Skirmish at The Ponds, Miss.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.
No. 3.—Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.
No. 4.—Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.
No. 5.—Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.
No. 6.—Capt. Anthony T. Search, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 7.—Maj. John S. Hope, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.
No. 8.—Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner, C. S. Army, commanding District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.
No. 9.—Maj. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding District of Northwest Mississippi.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. William W. Wier, First Confederate Veterans.
No. 11.—Col. J. C. Cole, commanding Infantry Reserves.
No. 12.—Surg. F. H. Evans, C. S. Army.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, C. S. Army, commanding Central District of Mississippi.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding, I ordered Col. Joseph Kargé, commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division, to proceed on the 19th of December northeast from this point, cross Wolf River at Raleigh, demonstrate strongly toward the crossings of the Hatchie at Bolivar and Estenaula, thence swinging south, destroy the telegraph between Grand Junction and Corinth, and join the main column, which was to move the following day, at or near Ripley. Owing to heavy rains for several days the roads were almost impassable, and as a crossing of Wolf River could not be effected, Colonel Kargé returned to Memphis. On the morning of December 21 I

*For Grierson's report of January 9, 1865, and reports of Canby, Dana, and Washburn, see Vol. XLI, Part I, p. 998.

moved with the effective force of my command—consisting of detachments of the Second New Jersey, Seventh Indiana, First Mississippi Rifles, Fourth and Tenth Missouri, Third and Fourth Iowa, Second Wisconsin, Fourth and Eleventh Illinois, and Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, in all about 3,500 men, organized into three brigades, and commanded respectively by Colonels Kargé, Winslow, and Osband; also, Company E, Second Iowa Cavalry, numbering forty men, Lieut. A. Scherer commanding, as provost guard and escort, and a pioneer corps of fifty negroes, commanded by Lieutenant Lewis, of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry—without artillery or wagons, and with twenty days' light rations, carried on pack-mules. The whole command moved east along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, threatening Corinth, to a point three miles west of Moscow, from thence southeast through Early Grove, Lamar, and Salem to Ripley. From Early Grove the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. F. R. Neet, was sent to La Grange and Grand Junction, and destroyed the telegraph and stations at those points, rejoining the column near Salem. From Ripley a detachment of 150 men of the Second New Jersey, under Major Van Rensselaer, was sent to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the telegraph at or near Booneville. At the same time the Fourth Illinois, under Capt. A. T. Search, was sent to destroy the same road near Guntown. These detachments rejoined the main column, one at Ellistown, and the other at Shannon's Station, having destroyed 4 bridges, 8 or 10 culverts, several miles of the track and telegraph, and a large quantity of army supplies. With the main column I moved on Tupelo. Upon arriving at Old Town Creek, five miles north of Tupelo, learning of the existence of a rebel camp and large quantity of army stores at Verona, I ordered Colonel Kargé to leave his pack train and proceed rapidly toward that point, and if his information would justify it to make a night attack upon the place. Our movements thus far had been rapid, and the indications were that the enemy had no knowledge of our presence, as our appearance was a complete surprise to the citizens on our line of march. When within two miles of Verona Colonel Kargé struck the enemy's pickets. Notwithstanding the darkness of the night his advance regiment, the Seventh Indiana, charged into the camp, dispersing the garrison and destroying 2 trains, 32 cars, and 8 warehouses filled with ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster's stores; also 200 army wagons, most of which were marked "U. S.," having been captured from General Sturgis in June last, and which were about being sent, loaded with supplies, to the army of General Hood. The bursting of shells which were contained in this immense depot continued until the afternoon of the next day. Colonel Kargé fell back five miles to Harrisburg and encamped. With the balance of my command, on the same night, I encamped between Old Town Creek and Tupelo. From this point I sent the Eleventh Illinois, Lieut. Col. Otto Funke commanding, with the pioneer corps, to destroy the extensive railroad bridge over Old Town Creek and the track between that point and Tupelo. The night was very dark and rainy, notwithstanding which Lieutenant-Colonel Funke and his command responded to my orders with alacrity, and before morning had rendered the railroad from Old Town Creek to Tupelo a complete wreck. From this point I moved my entire command south along the railroad, destroying it thoroughly to a point between Egypt and Prairie Station, fifty-six miles from Booneville, where it was first struck. The enemy had concentrated a considerable force at Okolona, which, upon our approach, fell back to Egypt. Having tapped the wire at Okolona and intercepted dispatches from

Lieutenant-General Taylor and others, indicating that re-enforcements would be sent from Mobile and other points, and learning from deserters who came in on the night of the 27th that the re-enforcements would not be likely to arrive before 11 a. m. the next day, I accordingly, on the morning of the 28th, attacked the enemy—variously estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000 strong, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and one battery of four guns on platform cars—at Egypt. While the fight was in progress two trains with re-enforcements, said to be under command of General Gardner, came in sight, but I threw a force between them and Egypt, which succeeded in capturing a train of cars, tearing up the track two miles and a half south of that point, and engaged the trains with re-enforcements, preventing them from joining the garrison at Egypt. After an engagement of two hours we killed, captured, and dispersed the enemy. Among the rebel killed were Brigadier-General Gholson and several other officers. Having secured about 500 prisoners, cared for the dead and wounded, and destroyed all Government property, I moved due west to Houston, crossing the Sookatanuchie and Houlka Rivers, to both of which streams I sent detachments in advance to secure the bridges. Here the Second Wisconsin, Major Woods commanding, was detailed to take charge of the prisoners, and the officers and men of this regiment deserve much praise for the cheerfulness with which they performed this arduous duty during the balance of march. From Houston demonstrations were made to the north toward Pontotoc, and southeast toward West Point, while the column moved southwest, via Bellefontaine, to the Mississippi Central Railroad, striking it at Winona. From Bellefontaine a demonstration was made southeast toward Starkville, threatening again the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. At the same time a detachment of 120 men of the Fourth Iowa, under Captain Beckwith, was sent south, via Greensborough, to Bankston, to destroy large cloth and shoe factories at that point, which employed 500 hands for the manufacture of those articles of prime necessity to the army.

From Winona, Colonel Noble, with a detachment of 300 men of Colonel Winslow's brigade, was sent north to destroy the railroad and all Government property between that point and Grenada. Colonel Osband's brigade was sent south along the line of the railroad to destroy it as far as practicable. With the main column I moved southwest, via Lexington and Benton, to Vicksburg. At Benton, Colonels Osband and Noble rejoined us, having been highly successful. Colonel Osband met and engaged a detachment of Wirt Adams' command, about 500 strong, under Colonel Wood, in which the enemy were defeated, with a reported loss of 50 killed and wounded.

I reached Vicksburg with my entire command in good condition with about 600 prisoners, 800 head of captured stock, and 1,000 negroes, who joined the column during the march. For particulars I refer you to the reports of the brigade commanders herewith inclosed.

The average distance marched was 450 miles. The entire loss in the command during the expedition was 4 officers and 23 enlisted men killed, 4 officers and 89 enlisted men wounded, and 7 enlisted men missing. The destruction of property may be summed up as follows: 20,000 feet of bridges and trestle-work (cut down and burned); 10 miles of track (rails bent and ties burned); 20 miles of telegraph (poles cut down and wire destroyed); 4 serviceable locomotives and tenders and 10 in process of repair; 95 railroad cars; over 300 army wagons and 2 caissons; 30 warehouses filled with quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores; large cloth and shoe factories (employing 500 hands);

several tanneries and machine shops; a steam pile-driver; 12 new forges; 7 depot buildings; 5,000 stand of new arms; 700 head of fat hogs; 500 bales of cotton (marked "C. S. A."); immense amount of grain, leather, wool, and other Government property, the value and quantity of which cannot be estimated.

Over 100 of the prisoners captured at Egypt formerly belonged to our army and were recruited from Southern prisons into the rebel service, and most of whom I believe were induced to join their ranks from a desire to escape a loathsome confinement. I commend them to the leniency of the Government.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the officers and men of my command, and desire to express my thanks to Colonels Kargé, Winslow, and Osband for their cheerful support. I also take occasion to make honorable mention of Maj. M. H. Williams and Capt. S. L. Woodward, of my staff, for their untiring energy and gallantry in the discharge of their duties.

This, one of the most successful expeditions of the war, undertaken, as it was, at a period when roads and streams were considered almost impassable, could not have met with such extraordinary success without the patient endurance and hearty co-operation which were evinced by my entire command, and all those who participated richly deserve the lasting gratitude of the Government and remembrance of their countrymen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Mississippi.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Joseph Kargé, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Kargé, January 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the official report of the proceedings of my brigade during the expedition into Mississippi under Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson.

I started at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of December, in the following order: Seventh Indiana Cavalry, 7 officers, 160 men; First Mississippi Rifles, 4 officers, 84 men; Fourth Missouri Cavalry, 1 officer, 103 men; pack train, 65 men and 90 animals; Second New Jersey Cavalry, 18 officers, 724 men; effective officers and men, 1,101. I marched on the State Line road to Collierville, where I overtook the other brigades and camped three miles east of Collierville, having marched twenty-seven miles. On the 22d of December I marched at 6.30 a. m., and at 2 o'clock turned off on the Early Grove road. Here I dispatched Captain Hencke with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry to watch the crossing of the Wolf River at Moscow and to remain there until sunset. The First Mississippi Mounted Rifles captured 3 prisoners during this day's march. Camped seven miles southwest of La Grange, Tenn. Distance marched, nineteen miles. Moved at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of December, passed through Lamar and Salem, and camped eight miles southeast of the latter place, having marched thirty miles. Resumed the march on the 24th of December at 6 o'clock, on the Ripley

road. On arriving at Ripley I detached, by order of the general commanding, one battalion of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, under Major Van Rensselaer, to go to Brownsville [Booneville], on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of cutting the railroad at that point. I crossed the Tallahatchie River at Kelley's Mills, and camped on the east side, having marched twenty-seven miles.

On the 25th my brigade marched, in the advance, at 6 o'clock. Upon arriving at Old Town Creek, the general ordered me to cross the creek, to proceed to Harrisburg, and, if I thought it advisable, to proceed to Verona, where a rebel camp was reported, but to act upon my own judgment in so doing. I crossed the creek at dark, and halted a short time at Harrisburg to allow my column to close up. I then moved toward Verona, the Seventh Indiana Cavalry in advance. Upon arriving within two miles of Verona I struck the enemy's pickets. My advance guard drove them and charged into the town, but owing to the darkness of the night the enemy, numbering from 200 to 300 men, made his escape. I halted my main column a short distance from the town and ordered details for the purpose of destroying all the property that was accummulated there, of which the following is an estimate, as near as I can judge: 450 English carbines; 500 Austrian rifles; 200 boxes ammunition for carbines and rifles; a large amount of fixed ammunition for artillery and shells, the explosion of which commenced at 10 p. m. and did not cease until 5 o'clock the next morning; 200 army wagons, marked "U. S;" a train of 20 cars; and a large quantity of saddles, quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were stored in eight large buildings. The telegraph was cut and the railroad torn up. After destroying this property I returned to Harrisburg, which place I reached at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of December. Distance marched, fifty miles. After resting here a few hours I resumed the march at 11 o'clock, reached and crossed the Tombigbee and camped at 9 o'clock on the Okolona road. Here the detachment of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, under Major Van Rensselaer, rejoined the command, having succeeded in destroying the railroad and telegraph at Booneville, tearing up a mile of railroad track, burning two large houses filled with quartermaster's and commissary stores, and a caboose on the railroad containing arms, ammunition, and railroad implements; they destroyed the bridge across Twenty-mile Swamp, which was 150 feet long, also, 8 or 10 culverts.

Moved at 8 o'clock a. m. on the 27th on the Okolona road; halted at Okolona, and resumed the march at 3 o'clock; camped on the West Point road at 5 o'clock, four miles south of Okolona. Distance marched, twenty miles. During the night fifteen men of the enemy came into my pickets and gave themselves up as deserters. On the 28th of December marched at 7 o'clock, in the advance, on the West Point road. When within two miles of Egypt I met the enemy's cavalry; drove them, and soon came upon their skirmish line. Within half a mile of Egypt Station I found the enemy in a strong position. I ordered a charge through their skirmish line, which was executed. The impetuosity of the charge of the Second New Jersey Cavalry was so great that their skirmish line was at once driven in. Captain Gallagher, Company H, Second New Jersey Cavalry, commanding the First Battalion, broke the center, and in endeavoring to pass their stockade was shot down at the head of his column. I formed line of battle in the following order: Second New Jersey Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, on the center and left, and Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Captain Hencke, and Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Captain Elliott, on the right. The enemy made a very strong

resistance, but I drove him back. I ordered Captain Elliott to take the Seventh Indiana Cavalry and Fourth Missouri Cavalry to capture a train, which was about to move off, and which annoyed my line by opening with shell and solid shot from a battery of four guns. When this order was about being executed Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson rode up and placed himself at the head of this detachment. I then left to watch the proceedings of the left and center. I found, after severe fighting, that Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke had carried out my orders and was driving the enemy from his position. The rebels still had possession of a stockade on the east side of the railroad, upon which a charge was ordered. Two squadrons mounted charged the stockade on the left, and three companies dismounted, upon the right of it. Here such a galling fire was poured in upon the enemy that he surrendered. The number of prisoners taken in this stockade was 500, including 1 lieutenant-colonel and 15 line officers. About the time of the surrender of the stockade, Brigadier-General Gholson, commanding the rebel forces at Egypt, was mortally wounded by some of my command on the right flank. The loss in the Second New Jersey Cavalry was very heavy, that regiment having to bear the brunt of the battle. Officers, killed, 3; wounded, 2. Men, killed, 16; wounded, 69. Total, killed and wounded, 90. On the right flank the Seventh Indiana Cavalry lost 2 killed and 11 wounded; the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, 1 officer captured, supposed to be wounded, and 1 man wounded. Total loss in the brigade, 105 killed and wounded. The Seventh Indiana Cavalry captured 47 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant-colonel. Of the wounded, 1 officer and 39 men of the Second New Jersey Cavalry were left at Egypt, under the care of Doctor Krauter, assistant surgeon of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, their wounds being of such a serious nature as to prevent their removal.

The action lasted two hours and a half, commencing about 8.15 a. m. and ended at 11 a. m. The First Mississippi Mounted Rifles was left back to guard the pack train and was not brought into the action. After my wounded had been attended to the general commanding ordered me to march on the Houston road; crossed the Houlka River and camped near Houston. Distance marched this day, fourteen miles.

Resumed the march on the 29th at 7 o'clock. Upon arriving at Houston I sent out, by order of Brigadier-General Grierson, a detachment from the Seventh Indiana Cavalry to destroy a large bridge across the Houlka, on the Pontotoc road. Upon the return of this detachment I resumed the march upon the Bellefontaine road and camped at 5 o'clock, having marched sixteen miles. Marched at 6.30 a. m. on the 30th; passed through Bellefontaine at 12 o'clock and camped on the Grenada road at 6 o'clock; distance marched, twenty-four miles. Took the advance on the 31st of December; struck the Mississipi Central Railroad one mile north of Winona Station at 2 p. m. Ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, with a portion of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, to destroy the depot and all rebel government property accumulated there; burned a large amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores, two locomotives and some cars, besides tearing up the railroad and cutting the telegraph. Resumed the march and camped at Middleton, having marched twenty miles.

Left Middleton at 7 a. m. on the 1st day of January, 1865; marched in the rear, my brigade having charge of the prisoners; camped on the Lexington road at 6 o'clock; distance marched, twenty-six miles. On the 2d of January marched at 7 o'clock; passed through Lexington at 10.30 o'clock. Here the Seventh Indiana Cavalry had a slight skirmish with the enemy. I was ordered to send one officer and forty men to

communicate with Colonel Osband, who was on the left flank. Lieutenant Holman and forty men of the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles were detailed for this purpose. Went into camp at Benton at 5.30 o'clock. Distance marched, thirty-two miles. Resumed the march on the 3d of January at 10 o'clock. Here the detachment from the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles rejoined my command, having succeeded in communicating with Colonel Osband. Camped at Mechanicsburg at 7.30 o'clock, having marched twenty-six miles. I left Mechanicsburg at 7.30 a. m. of the 4th of January; camped at Mill Creek, twelve miles northeast of Vicksburg, at 7 o'clock. Here we found forage and rations from Vicksburg. Distance marched, twenty-five miles. On the 5th of January started at 9 a. m. for Vicksburg; arrived there at 2.30 p. m.; ordered to go out to Four-Mile Bridge to camp; arrived there at 5 o'clock. On the 6th of January I received orders from Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding at Vicksburg, to send 650 men of my command to Memphis. I ordered the Second New Jersey Cavalry to embark and they left the same day. On the 8th instant I embarked on board the Niagara with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and a portion of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. I arrived in Memphis at 9 p. m. the 10th instant. This morning, the 12th instant, the balance of my brigade, consisting of one squadron of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry and the First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, arrived here, having left Vicksburg on the 9th instant. The whole distance marched during this expedition was 392 miles. While marching in an easterly direction the roads were good, but when our course was southward they were in very bad condition, swamps and bottoms being very numerous. My horses had plenty of forage, consisting of fodder and corn, and good care was taken of them.

Annexed is a list of the casualties in my brigade and the amount of property destroyed by my command.

In conclusion I beg leave to add that both officers and men of my command, whether on the march or in the action, were vying with one another in the performance of their duties, especially those of the Second New Jersey Cavalry and Seventh Indiana Cavalry. In the former Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke distinguished himself in leading the first squadrons into action under a galling fire, and when the brave and lamented Captain Gallagher was pierced through the heart by the enemy's bullet, at the head of his noble squadron, and his not less intrepid second lieutenant, John Burns, met the same fate, and the squadron, deprived of its gallant leaders, showed signs of wavering, Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, with the intrepidity of youth and the judgment of a veteran, threw himself, with another squadron, under a withering fire, in the path of the wavering column, and by a timely and well-executed maneuver lodged himself, under the shelter of huts and houses, within thirty yards of the stockade, which he finally took, with 500 prisoners.

Captain Elliott, commanding the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, as well as Captain Skelton, of the same regiment, deserve to be honorably mentioned for their untiring zeal and bravery; also Lieut. George A. Hewlett, my acting assistant adjutant-general, who during the action evinced great coolness and bravery in carrying my orders to the different parts of the field.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,

Colonel Second New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Recapitulation of the casualties in the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Military Division of the Mississippi, and property destroyed during the expedition in Mississippi.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
2d New Jersey Cavalry	3	16	2	69	5	85
7th Indiana Cavalry	.....	2	.....	11	.....	13
4th Missouri Cavalry	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	3	18	3	81	6	99

Over 500 prisoners were taken from the enemy, including 3 field and 12 line officers. Brigadier-General Gholson, commanding the post at Egypt, was seriously wounded, and left at Egypt under the care of the assistant surgeon of the Second New Jersey Cavalry.

List of property destroyed.—At Booneville: 2 large houses filled with quartermaster's and commissary stores; a caboose on the railroad containing arms, ammunition, and railroad implements; 1 mile railroad track; 10 culverts; and 1 bridge 150 feet long.

At Verona: 7 store-houses containing quartermaster's and commissary stores; 4 cars laden with corn; 1 car with quartermaster's stores; 1 car filled with horseshoes; 1 car containing articles for hospital use; 6 cars commissary stores; 12 new forges; 1 store-house filled [with] ammunition for artillery and shells; a large number of new English carbines and Austrian rifles were also destroyed, but owing to the manner in which they were packed I am unable to give the exact amount; a large number of cavalry saddles; 200 army wagons, marked "U. S."; 4 ambulances; 2 caissons; the railroad was torn up and telegraph cut, the depot and trestle-work burned.

At Okolona I destroyed a large amount of finished leather, 1,500 horseshoes, 50,000 Ely's English caps for pistols and muskets, and a large amount of tent cloth.

At Egypt I destroyed about 150 Springfield muskets and 15,000 rounds ammunition; ten cars loaded with clothing were burned, and the railroad torn up.

At Winona I burned 1 box-car, 1 flat-car, 2 locomotives, 10 buildings filled with quartermaster and commissary stores, 3 small bridges, and depot; tore up the track and cut the telegraph.

Animals captured and lost during the expedition.

	Captured.		Lost.	
	Horses.	Mules.	Horses.	Mules.
2d New Jersey Cavalry	59	96	140	15
7th Indiana Cavalry	50	36	29	.....
4th Missouri Cavalry	9	.....	23	.....
1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles	6	14	18	3
Total	124	146	210	18

Total captured, 270 animals; of these, 180 horses and 1 mule were turned over to the provost-marshal for the purpose of mounting the prisoners, and [the balance] to the post quartermaster of Vicksburg.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Edward F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command since leaving Memphis, Tenn.:

I moved on the morning of the 21st of December with 825 officers and men, this being the effective strength of Third and Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri Cavalry Regiments then present in Memphis. Marched with the division, in position assigned by the general commanding, via Salem, Ripley, Tupelo, Okolona, Houston, Middleton, Lexington, and Benton, to this point, arriving this evening; distance marched direct being 384 miles. Met no enemy in force and did no fighting, having the rear of the column at Egypt, the engagement at that place being ended before the brigades in my front were fully deployed. Detachments from the brigade were sent, in obedience to instructions from the general commanding, as follows:

First. The Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Capt. F. R. Neet commanding, to La Grange and Grand Junction, destroying telegraph and station.

Second. One hundred and twenty men Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Capt. Warren Beckwith commanding, went to Greensborough and Bankston, destroying large quantities of quartermaster's and subsistence stores, together with a large cloth mill, tannery, shoemaking establishment, and their contents. Five hundred men were thus thrown out of employment. This detachment was in the saddle two days and one night without rest.

Third. Captain Curkendall, with 150 men of his regiment, Third Iowa, made a demonstration toward Starkville, marching sixty hours, destroying a collection of arms and accouterments.

Fourth. Col. John W. Noble, with 100 men of his regiment and 175 men Fourth Iowa, Maj. William W. Woods commanding, visited Grenada, leaving the column at Winona and rejoining it at Benton, having marched two days and nights continually. This detachment destroyed several complete trains of cars, a large quantity of quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and other property, and a railroad machine-shop. About 100 of the enemy, including 10 commissioned officers, were captured and turned over to the provost-marshal. About 50 animals were transferred to other commands to enable them to mount their men. None of my men have been dismounted, and our animals have been well fed and groomed.

Notwithstanding the severe marching, the inclemency of the weather, and the terrible condition of the roads much of the time, we have abandoned very few of the animals originally taken out, and the entire command has always been in an effective condition.

The labor of destroying railroads is always quite severe. We have done fully our part toward crippling the enemy in this direction, and the manner in which our brave men have endured numberless hardships, continued marching, and great privations can not be too fully appreciated or they too highly rewarded. The cheerfulness with which they have obeyed orders, performed labors, encountered difficulties, and braved dangers deserves from their officers and countrymen the highest commendation. Nearly 200 animals were transferred to the provost-marshal for use of the prisoners.

Casualties: Third Iowa Cavalry—Privates James Barr, Company B, mortally wounded; [Nelson] Pringle, Company K, wounded; 3 men, names unknown, missing. Fourth Iowa Cavalry—Privates Joseph L. Baker, Company H, and John Jennings, Company E, missing. Tenth Missouri Cavalry—Private David Evans, Company H, killed (accidentally); Privates George W. Brown, Company K, and James Preston, Company G, deserted. Total casualties, 10.

Each regiment marched 450 miles.

I respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the uniform good conduct of my troops and to the valuable service of Lieutenant Hodge, my acting assistant adjutant-general.

Herewith please find attached the tabular statement of damages done the enemy by the men of this brigade.

Respectfully submitted.

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, Dept. of the Mississippi.

2,400 yards of railroad track; 1,085 yards of railroad bridging; 37 railroad cars; 4 locomotives and tenders; 10 miles telegraph; 113 prisoners, 267 horses, and 334 mules captured; 309 animals turned over; 13 animals abandoned; 450 stand of arms captured; 15,000 rounds ammunition destroyed; 1 machine-shop; 6,000 bushels wheat and 7,000 bushels corn destroyed; 10,000 pounds flour; 5,000 yards cloth; 10,000 pounds wool; 125 bales cotton; 500 sides leather; 3 steam engines; 2 depot buildings; besides a large amount of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, commissary and quartermaster's stores, the exact quantiti of which could not be estimated.

No. 4.

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD IOWA CAVALRY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
On Board Steam-boat E. H. Fairchild,
En route for Louisville, Ky. [*January —, 1865*].

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of a portion of my regiment on the expedition under General Grierson, now just terminated, and its movements since:

This regiment set out from Memphis, Tenn., on the morning of December 21, 1864, numbering 11 commissioned officers, 309 enlisted men, and having 316 horses and 42 mules. All the men were well mounted, armed, and equipped, and supplied with ten days' rations of pilot bread, three days' meat, and twenty days' coffee, sugar, and salt. The provisions were mostly transported on a mule pack train of ten horses and forty-two mules, which was under charge of a lieutenant and eighteen men. We were engaged in no more than the ordinary duties of the march, until the afternoon of the 26th of December, when we reached the depot Shannon, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I was here ordered to take my force and destroy the bridges above that station for the distance of three miles, and dismounting my men, I proceeded to the work 4 at p. m. My officers and men labored with uncommon zeal, and by fire and force

destroyed five bridges, one of them 100 yards long, another fifty, another forty, another thirty, and a small culvert bridge. This road is remarkably well constructed, and nothing but great power and invincible energy can affect it. We loosened the ties, and after displacing the rails on the bridges, piled over the different spans of the bridges rails (mostly carried from the nearest fence, half a mile distant), with such dry timber as could be gathered near at hand. After the bridges were fired and in full blaze, we proceeded nearer Shannon Station (where we yet had the blazing bridges in full view) and burned two large section houses. By their light, we also turned bottom up about one mile of the railroad track, and then piling fence upon it, liberally set fire to the whole at short intervals. Four hours were spent on this work, and I think the destruction was very thorough. Our way to camp was lighted for several miles by the fires we had made, but soon after they faded, we passed through a long and dismal swamp, from which we emerged and camped at 11 o'clock at night.

On the 27th of December we entered Okolona after some slight skirmishing with a part of General Gholson's brigade. While halting at this station, Captain Stidger with his squadron destroyed the following-described property: 1 water-tank, with steam-engine and fixtures attached; 1 turn-table; 4 switches; 1 depot filled with meat and meal; 1 building filled with 3,000 barrels of corn; 1 large lot of rebel uniform clothing, socks, shirts, drawers, &c.; 4 buildings filled with rations; and a lot of drugs and medicines. On the 28th we came to Egypt Station just after the engagement by the First Brigade with the enemy and received the news of the surrender of the rebels as our column was advancing upon the field. We remained at this station three hours, engaged in destroying arms and the railroad. Three-quarters of a mile of the track was turned over and burned, the depot buildings and five cars destroyed, with about 500 barrels of corn and 200 muskets.

On the 30th of December, when we reached Berryhill, or Bellefontaine, two of my squadrons, under Captain Curkendall and Captain Stidger, were ordered to make a demonstration toward Starkville for the purpose of deceiving the enemy. It was understood that there was nothing for the troops engaged in this exploit but very hard night marching. The duty was, however, performed thoroughly and cheerfully. The squadrons rejoined the main column on the 31st of December, having marched fifty miles extra in twenty-four hours. Much of the night march was through the swamp, and one man was lost, his horse bringing in his arms and equipments without the rider. At the time these squadrons were absent a foraging party of about twenty men, under Sergeant Parr, mistaking their road to camp, fell in with and joined a company of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and assisted them in the destruction of public property at Bankston. These rejoined my command at Winona.

On the morning of the 1st of January, 1865, with a detachment numbering 300 and composed of companies of the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, I left the camp of our main force at Winona at 3 a. m., with instructions from General Grierson to proceed to Grenada, Miss., and after destroying all public property found, to rejoin the column as expeditiously as possible. The weather was cold and the roads rough, but we were able to reach Duck Hill Station by 7 a. m. The railroad was here broken by the command to prevent the escape of any engines from above, and the depot, all rolling-stock, and a very considerable amount of quartermaster's stores burned (all of which is included in the summary hereinafter made).

Advancing toward Grenada I found two serviceable locomotives on the track, with a number of cars, one of which was loaded with a pile-driver, tackle, and engine, also a number of box-cars, flat-cars, and quartermaster's stores at a small intermediate station between Duck Hill and Grenada, all of which were thoroughly destroyed by breaking and burning. About five miles south of Grenada my advance ran upon a picket of the enemy, and while driving them, one of my men, Pringle, Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry, was wounded and had to be left at Mr. Payne's plantation. The enemy showed a small line at Grenada, but fled before my advance guard.

Immediately upon entering the town of Grenada I detailed Captain Clark, of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, with his squadron, to seek out and destroy all public property in the place, while I conducted the main column to the railroad depot and put them at work upon the destruction of the locomotives, cars, and shops. After two hours' hard labor, finding no more public property to destroy, I withdrew by the Carrollton road. The following is a list of the property destroyed by me at Duck Hill, Grenada, and intermediate points: 4 locomotives and tenders; 19 box-cars; 11 flat-cars, 1 pile-driver and tackle, and 1 small steam engine to work same; 1 machine-shop, with iron turning and planing lathe for repairing locomotives; 2 large depots, one containing quartermaster's stores; 1 box-car seasoned lumber; 1 box-car cotton; 6,000 barrels of wheat; 4,000 barrels of corn; 200 muskets; 1 store box cedar canteens; 1 store box hair saddle-blankets; 10 boxes ammunition; 100 bales of cotton. For the thorough destruction of all this it became necessary to fire some public buildings, which were consumed with their contents. I also destroyed the press of a rebel sheet called the Grenada Picket.

The railroad bridge across the Yalabusha River has not been repaired, but two locomotives across the stream ran to Panola and Oxford. Leaving Grenada at 2 p. m., I marched eleven miles to Mr. O'Neal's plantation, where I halted two hours to feed my horses and allow the men to make coffee, after which I marched through Carrollton, and camped, at 12 o'clock at night, five miles south, unsaddling and feeding. Resuming the march at 5 a. m. of the 2d instant, I passed through Black Hawk at 9 o'clock, feeding and taking breakfast near that place. In Black Hawk I burned a store-house of grain in sacks, public property, about 200 bushels. Approaching Lexington three hours after the rear guard of the main column had passed, I drove out a small party of rebels after a slight skirmish, in which one of the enemy fell mortally wounded. At 8 o'clock at night I reached the camp of the Third Brigade near Ebenezer; at 9 o'clock started with them for Benton, where I reported to Colonel Winslow, commanding, at 2.30 o'clock, just forty-eight hours after I left Winona, during which the above-mentioned labors had been performed and the command marched 110 miles.

Major Woods commanded the companies of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry under me, and Captain Crail and Lieutenant Arnim, the squadrons of Third Iowa Cavalry. To these officers and all the others, and to the men, I feel it due to tender my thanks for their prompt and faithful discharge of every duty assigned them.

On the morning of the 3d of January we moved out, in the advance, at 7 a. m., and had some skirmishing to Mechanicsburg. After camping at Mechanicsburg on the morning of the 4th of January, this command had the rear of the main column, and was soon again engaged in skirmishing with the enemy near the Ponds. I lost one man, mortally wounded, James Barr, private, Company B. On the 5th of January we

entered Vicksburg and embarked at once on the steamer E. H. Fairchild, of quartermaster's department, Captain Duncan. Five hundred and more rebel prisoners of war on board were placed in my charge, and twenty-five men of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry and one squadron of the Second New Jersey Cavalry were also embarked. Awaiting the shipment and provisions of these extra troops, our boat did not leave port until 4 p. m. of the 6th instant. On the evening of the 8th instant we reached the mouth of White River, where we renewed our rations and remained until 9 o'clock of the 9th instant. Arriving at Memphis on the 11th instant I received orders to report with my detachment to Brevet Major-General Upton at Louisville, Ky. The remainder of the regiment is already at that post, and the whole command will be united once more upon my arrival there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

General N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General [*State of Iowa*].

No. 5.

Report of Col. Embury D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., January 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the recent raid from Memphis, Tenn., to Vicksburg, Miss.:

The brigade moved from Memphis, as the rear of the Cavalry Division, on the morning of December 21, 1864, with ten days' rations and 120 rounds of ammunition per man, and numbered 47 officers and 1,679 enlisted men. At noon of the 24th of December, being at Ripley, Miss., I sent, by order of the general commanding, 200 men of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Capt. A. T. Search commanding, to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Moving directly east, about midnight they cut the railroad midway between Guntown and Baldwyn Stations. After burning two bridges and tearing up one-quarter of a mile of track, they continued their march and joined the column at Ellistown at noon of the 25th, having captured 7 prisoners and destroyed 24 stand of arms. On the night of the 25th of December the brigade encamped three miles from Tupelo. By order of the general commanding I sent forward the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Otto Funke commanding, who, after a night of most unusual exertion, completely destroyed the railroad bridge over Old Town Creek, 900 feet long, and tore up half a mile of track.

On the 26th I sent the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry down the railroad from Tupelo to Verona, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry from Verona to Shannon, and the Second Wisconsin Cavalry from Shannon as far below as they were able to go that night. From Tupelo to Shannon about 2,500 feet of bridges and trestle-work were destroyed.

The Fourth Illinois Cavalry burned 10 railroad cars loaded with wagons at Verona, captured 20 loaded wagons, teams, &c., just south of that station, and destroyed repair-shops and vast amounts of material used by General Forrest at Verona. The Second Wisconsin Cavalry burned 2 Government warehouses at Shannon filled with quartermaster's stores, 300 stand of arms, 13 cars loaded with timber, and the important railroad bridges over the Sheawassa and Coonewar Creeks, many trestle-works and culverts, beside capturing 1 first lieutenant and 6 enlisted men.

On the 27th the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry totally destroyed the important bridges over the Chowappa and Tallaballah Creeks, each 200 feet in length, cutting down such parts as could not be burned. During the day the rear guard skirmished with about sixty of the enemy.

On the 28th I sent, as ordered, six companies of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Maj. William Woods, to hold Pikeville. Nearing Egypt Station the column was closed up, and the skirmishing of the First Brigade becoming exceedingly warm, the pack train in my front being in confusion, blocking up the road, I took the field with the Fourth and Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, leaving six companies of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Capt. N. DeForest, to guard brigade pack train and prisoners. Moving rapidly toward the scene of the engagement I was ordered by Colonel Kargé to support his right flank, held by the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, who were carrying on a fight with Brigadier-General Gholson's command, who were inflicting great loss to the Fourth Missouri Cavalry from the shelter of a railroad embankment, without danger to themselves. Without firing one shot the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, having formed line on the right of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, charged, utterly routing Gholson and pursuing his flying squadrons to the road beyond. The revolver and saber were freely used by our men, 15 or 20 of the enemy being either killed or wounded, including Brigadier-General Gholson, mortally wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 line officers, and 10 enlisted men were captured. In this brilliant attack we lost 2 men severely wounded; the enemy, their killed, wounded, and prisoners, the total rout and dispersion of their entire cavalry force, had their left turned, and the retreat to the swamp, before this open to the garrison of the stockade, entirely and permanently cut off.

Immediately to the rear, and supporting the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, I moved the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry; but finding the Fourth able to meet all the force of the enemy on that side of the railroad, I changed the direction of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry by a left wheel and moved them to the rear of the houses situated to the right of the stockade, which furnished them admirable cover for their horses, intending to attack the stockade with them dismounted. The regiment was here ordered to move to the rear of the stockade mounted, and in making the movement were exposed to a heavy fire, suffering a loss of 1 man killed, 2 officers and 13 enlisted men wounded. Forming in the new position, Colonel Funke dismounted his men and advanced to assault the stockade, but before his men came within range it had surrendered. I moved the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry to the position recently occupied by the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under cover of the houses, and dismounted them. The dismounted column formed and commenced to move on the stockade, when it surrendered. Two companies Second Wisconsin Cavalry and two companies Third U. S. Colored Cavalry were, by direction of the general commanding, placed on the extreme left of our line; but, although they had a few horses

wounded, they did not to any extent participate in the engagement. Nine enlisted men of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry were too badly wounded to be moved, and after their wounds were dressed by our surgeon they were left at Egypt Station. The Second Wisconsin Cavalry was immediately detached to guard the prisoners, and did not afterward participate in the movement of the brigade.

On the morning of January 1, 1865, I moved, by order of the general commanding, from Winona Station down to the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, flanking the line of march of the main column. I sent strong dismounted details from the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and Third U. S. Colored Cavalry from Winona Station, through Vaiden and West Station, to a point five miles below the latter place, a distance of twenty-nine miles. They totally destroyed 2¼ miles of track, 19 bridges, 12 culverts, together with station-houses, water-tanks, &c. Ten of these bridges were important structures, and must require thirty days to repair. On the morning of the 2d, learning that the Confederates were concentrating a strong force at Goodman Station, I left the line of the railroad and moved on the Franklin pike in the direction of Ebenezer and Benton. When half a mile from Franklin my advance of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry was charged by a strong force of the enemy. The charge was repulsed, and the rebels driven from their advanced position. The forces proved to be those of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, 1,500 strong, who, coming from Goodman, had pushed one regiment to a junction of the roads, covering them in some close timber skirting the road and about a church surrounded by shrubbery. A flank movement of two squadrons of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Henry Fretz, Company L, dislodged them from the church, while seven squadrons of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry dismounted, under Maj. E. M. Main, dislodged them from the close timber by falling upon their flank and rear, thus compelling them to fall back to a bridge over a small stream where General Adams had concentrated the main body of his men. Major Main immediately charged and carried the bridge, but, in turn, was driven over it in some confusion by the enemy, who, being heavily re-enforced, outnumbered him three to one. We should here have lost numbers of our men except for the most determined gallantry of our officers, particularly prominent among whom was Lieut. Frank W. Calais, Company A, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry. In the meantime the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry moved to our extreme right, where they arrived in time to check a flank movement of the enemy. After sharp fighting, the movement was checked, their left turned, and their forces driven to the main body at the bridge. The Fourth Illinois Cavalry, moving promptly to the support of the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, met and repulsed a flank movement of the enemy directed to our left, when quickly dismounting and jumping from tree to tree, soon drove the rebels to the cover of the house across the creek. At this time, the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry again charged and carried the bridge, from which they were not again driven during the fight. The desperate nature of the fighting, the superiority of numbers displayed by General Adams, and a summons from the general commanding to immediately join the column, now fifteen miles to our front and right, induced me to attempt to withdraw my men. Fortunately General Adams concluded to withdraw his men and we mutually separated without further fighting. One enlisted man from the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and one from the Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, too severely wounded to be moved, were left at Franklin.

Our loss was 1 officer killed and 1 wounded, and 3 enlisted men killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing. The enemy left 1 major, 1 lieutenant, and 50 men dead upon the field, aside from which we took 7 prisoners. It was the hardest fought cavalry fight in which the brigade, as such, were ever engaged.

I cannot forbear the mention of the loss sustained by the death of First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. Seward H. Pettingill, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry; he was thoroughly the embodiment of the accomplished gentleman and the dashing soldier.

Moving through Ebenezer, I joined the main column at Benton the same night, having been engaged with the enemy one hour and a half and marched forty-three miles.

My horses are worn out with the labor of fifty days' consecutive riding, and need rest and care. My men are unusually well, not more than twenty being admitted to hospital from both sick and wounded.

I desire to thank Capt. John F. Wallace, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp, for very valuable services rendered throughout the expedition.

Attention is called to inclosed reports of the regimental commanders; also, statement of Lieutenant Nisbet, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Col. Third U. S. Colored Cav., Comdg. Third Brig., Cav. Div.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Anthony T. Search, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *January 10, 1865.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in obedience to your order, the part taken by my command, consisting of five companies and numbering 260 effective men, in the recent cavalry raid through Northern Mississippi.

At Ripley, fourteen miles east of Lamar, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, on the 24th ultimo, by your order, I left the main column with 200 of my best mounted men and marched twenty-five miles east to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, striking it about midnight between Baldwyn and Guntown Stations. After setting fire to two bridges, tearing up as much of the track as was possible with the tools in our possession, and cutting the telegraph wire, I took up my line of march for Ellistown, sixteen miles distant, where I rejoined the brigade at noon of the 25th. During this trip, which was unusually hard on the horses on account of the excessively bad roads and the darkness of the night, we captured 7 prisoners and destroyed 24 stand of arms. At Verona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on the 26th, I destroyed a train of 20 abandoned wagons, loaded with provisions and clothing, and captured about 60 head of mules. We reached Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the forenoon of the 28th, and found the First Brigade, Colonel Kargé, commanding, engaged in a sharp fight with the enemy, who were well protected behind stockades and the railroad embankment, and were severely punishing our forces without loss to themselves. In obedience to your order I moved my regiment and

formed three companies—E, Captain Smith commanding; B, Captain Merriman; and A, Lieutenant Donica commanding—in line on the extreme right of the line formed by the First Brigade, supporting them by the two other companies—D, Lieutenant Taylor commanding, and C, First Sergeant Arnold commanding. Seeing at once that the enemy were securely posted out of sight and danger behind the railroad embankment, I ordered a charge, for the purpose of dislodging them and turning their left. Notwithstanding the soft condition of the ground (a cultivated field), the charge was entirely successful. The enemy were driven a distance of about 100 rods to the timber, where a deep ditch checked our pursuit and enabled a majority of them to escape. We, however, captured fifteen, including a lieutenant-colonel and several line officers. Several were also killed and wounded, among them Brigadier-General Gholson, mortally wounded. My loss was very light—2 men slightly wounded, and 17 horses killed and disabled.

On the morning of the 1st instant I sent Captain Smith with 100 men, dismounted, from camp near Winona Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, to destroy the railroad between that point and Vaiden Station, a distance of twelve miles. This work was performed by Captain Smith with his usual energy. He burned nine bridges and six trestle-works, and tore up much of the track, rejoining the command a little after noon near Vaiden. In the engagement at Franklin, on the 2d instant, my regiment being in the rear did not reach the field until some time after the fight began between the enemy and the Third United States. On reaching the scene of action one company (E, Captain Smith commanding) was ordered to go to the relief of Major Main, of the Third United States, who with a detachment of his regiment was holding the enemy in check at the bridge. Two other companies (A and B), under Captain Merriman, were ordered to move into the field to the right, to intercept flank movements from the enemy's left. Companies C and D remained to guard the pack train. After getting near the timber to the right, Captain Merriman ordered Companies A and B, under the immediate charge of Lieutenants Donica and Norton, to dismount and enter the timber. They did so, moving up the stream and toward the bridge, near which the enemy were concealed in log-houses and behind rail fences. Lieutenant Norton moved his company, B, under a sharp fire from the enemy, to a position opposite the houses and posted his men behind trees and logs. Lieutenant Donica took position a little farther to the right and across the creek. In this position these two companies engaged the enemy for near thirty minutes. The number of the enemy seemed so greatly superior to my own, and the firing became so severe, that I dispatched Lieutenant Hitt to ask for re-enforcements. He soon returned, however, with an order from you to withdraw my men and protect the left flank of Major Main's command, which was ordered back from the bridge. Fortunately, just after the order was received, the enemy retreated from the log-houses and fences in my front, or I could not have extricated my command from the position we occupied without severe loss. In this engagement I regret to record the loss of 2 men killed and 1 wounded, not seriously. Captain Smith reports that from his position at the bridge he saw 9 of the enemy lying dead. My regiment continued in the rear during the day, and apprehending that we might be followed, I ordered Captain Smith to take Companies C and E and form a strong extreme rear guard—a precaution that proved unnecessary, as the enemy did not make his appearance, doubtless having been too severely punished in the fight to be in a condition to follow us.

From this time until our arrival at Vicksburg, on the evening of the 5th instant, my regiment had no special duty to perform.

The total number of animals captured during the raid, besides the 60 mules captured at Verona, was 38 horses and 27 mules; making a total of 125 head.

In consequence of the rapid marching in the early part of the raid some 75 or 80 of my horses became used up and had to be abandoned.

I cannot conclude, colonel, without remarking that the conduct of the officers and men of my regiment, both at Egypt and Franklin, was unexceptionable, and characterized by their usual bravery and willingness to meet the foe.

I remain, colonel, with sentiments of high esteem, very truly and respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. T. SEARCH,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry.

Col. E. D. OSBAND.
Comdg. Third Brig., Cavalry Div., Dept. of the Mississippi.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. John S. Hope, U. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DEPT. OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Meridian, Miss., December 29, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 226, department headquarters, December 25, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The train arrived here from Mobile on the morning of the 26th instant with 700 infantry and one four-gun battery, known as King's battery, (on railroad without horses), the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke; the infantry armed, but without ammunition. I drew from Major McCall, chief ordnance officer, seventeen boxes of ammunition, and moved with all dispatch with the train, as directed by the lieutenant-general commanding, making every effort in my power to take the infantry and battery to Corinth, Miss.

I arrived at West Point at 5 p. m. December 26, and placed myself in telegraphic communication with Major Wheeler, commandant post at Okolona, and was informed by him that the enemy had tapped the road at Verona, twelve miles north of that place, and was reported moving on Okolona. I immediately telegraphed the lieutenant-general all the information that I had received, and awaited his telegraphic orders at West Point, which reached me about 9 p. m., which telegram I inclose, marked A. I was then ready to move with the train, but a delay of about one hour was made by the railroad agent in telegraphing, getting ready, &c. The train got off from this point about 11 p. m. There being no water-tank on the railroad between West Point and Okolona, I was informed by the railroad agent that he would have to bail water in order to get to Okolona. I reported this fact to Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, commanding, and he furnished a detail of soldiers for the purpose of bailing water.

At 3 a. m. 27th instant I was again informed by the railroad agent that he had not water enough to take the train to Okolona, but could

run to that point with the locomotive, where he could get a supply of water, and return in time to take the train to Okolona by 6 a. m. This proposition I submitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, and it met with his sanction. The locomotive was detached, and I went on it to Okolona to get all the information that I could as regarded the whereabouts of the enemy, their strength, &c., as I had been able to hear nothing since leaving West Point, though I had instructed Major Wheeler, commandant of post, to send a courier five miles down the railroad to give me any information that he might have of the enemy. No courier was dispatched along the line of the railroad. I arrived at Okolona at 4.30 a. m., and was there informed that the enemy were encamped within five miles of the place, estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 strong by the most reliable scouts that came in. Okolona being in a broad, open prairie, affording no protection for infantry, and finding that it could be approached by three roads, I thought it best not to attempt any defense of that place. I then for the first time learned that General Gholson was in front of the enemy with a cavalry command, reported to me to be 190 strong, without ammunition. I sent a courier to him immediately, telling him what disposition I thought best to make of the troops under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, and asking a personal interview with him. I waited one hour, receiving no reply from General Gholson. It being then about the dawn of day, and not knowing how soon the enemy would be in the town, and not receiving any reports from the scouts, I caused to be moved about fourteen cars that were at the depot to Egypt, which I was informed by the railroad agent were of more value to the company than the defense of the track from that point to Egypt. Had those trains not been removed at that time they would have certainly fallen into the hands of the enemy. I returned to Egypt on this train, where I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Burke all the information I had been able to get, and what I had written to General Gholson relative to the best disposition I thought to make of the troops, all of which met with the approval of Lieutenant-Colonel Burke. Two hundred and seventy men were moved up on train and placed in position on railroad two miles and a half south of Okolona, where there was a bridge and trestle that could be defended by infantry, that being the only point where there was any timber or cover on the prairie close to the railroad. The train was sent to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, commanding these 270 men, to enable him to fall back on Egypt should the enemy make any demonstration on either flank, at that time having heard nothing from General Gholson. At 9.30 a. m. General Gholson came in person to where the 270 men were in position, and he was informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke and myself of the disposition that had been made of the infantry. General Gholson then informed me that he had 250 cavalry, with which he could and was watching the movements of the enemy, and would keep me posted as to their movements, but could make no resistance, as he had not one round of ammunition for his command. At about 11.30 a. m. the enemy were in Okolona, and General Gholson's command fell back on the position of Lieutenant-Colonel Burke. I was at this time in Egypt making disposition of forces, as directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke. Lieutenant-Colonel Burke fell back on Egypt that evening, and all the troops were placed in position to defend the railroad at that place. At 10.30 o'clock that night the operator informed me that General Gardner wished to communicate with me at the telegraph office—General Gardner being then at West Point, and I at Egypt. He inquired of me the disposition that had been made of the forces and the where-

abouts of the enemy. I telegraphed him fully of the condition of everything at that point. He replied that he would send up immediately 500 infantry, with the supplies needed, on the train. I then telegraphed him, setting forth the importance of the troops being in Egypt at 5.30 o'clock on the morning of the 28th; that General Gholson would be useless with his cavalry, as they had no ammunition; their guns being caliber .54, and the ammunition drawn at this place was caliber .58, the ammunition would not fit his guns, consequently could not be supplied by me. There was, however, found one box of ammunition, caliber .54, which was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke to General Gholson on the evening of the 27th. I then telegraphed to General Gardner that I thought it important to keep the train of cars at Egypt, as the enemy was camped about three miles north of that place, and there was no chance for the escape of these men, should they be overpowered by the enemy, except by this railroad train. Inclosed, marked B, I send his telegraphic reply.

From that moment I gave the train over to the charge of the railroad agent, who was then in the telegraph office, instructing him to leave off several hundred pounds of beef and one sack of salt, as the men were then without rations. I was informed by the railroad agent, whose name I do not remember to have ever heard, that he would move this train to West Point on the arrival of the train from West Point, which he supposed would be there about 5 a. m. 28th.

The last telegram that I received from General Gardner was about 12 o'clock that night. At about 3 a. m. I again telegraphed General Gardner, telling him the importance of the 500 troops and ammunition being there by 5.30 o'clock to enable me to supply General Gholson with ammunition. The operator at West Point replied that the train had left half an hour before, but that General Gardner was not aboard. The distance being eighteen miles, I thought it safe to calculate that it would arrive at Egypt by 5.30 o'clock. What detained it I am unable to state.

The fight commenced in Egypt about 7.30 o'clock. I at that time was at the railroad train, half a mile south of Egypt. The enemy moved between Egypt and train; at the same moment charged it with another column. The attempt was made to move this whole train, but it was found that there was not a sufficiency of steam or power to move the whole train and save it from capture by the enemy, who were then within less than 300 yards of the train. There was a number of cars cut off from the train, which enabled the locomotive to move forward and make good its escape with the remainder of the train—several box-cars and flat-cars, which were loaded with King's battery. How many cars were cut off I am unable to state positively, but my impression is that there were seven or eight. I found that it was impossible to impress horses for King's battery. King's battery was on these platform-cars and fired repeatedly into the charging columns of the enemy. About 8.30 o'clock, the train still not having arrived from West Point, I concluded that the locomotive must have been off the track, and moved this train up for the purpose of loading the soldiers from one train on to the other, to enable me, if possible, to re-enforce Lieutenant-Colonel Burke at Egypt. We met the other train a distance of four and a half or five miles from Egypt. The enemy were then within one mile and a half of the train. The infantry, commanded by Colonel Wier, was immediately formed and moved up the line of the railroad, where they encountered the enemy about one mile from where they got off the cars, in which they repulsed the enemy; this being

about 10.30 a. m. The enemy fell back and reformed south of Egypt about two miles, leaving Colonel Wier entirely cut off from all communication with Egypt—Colonel Wier occupying position about four miles from town with his command, the enemy forming one line of battle north of the town, one east of town, and one south, fronting Colonel Wier, between his position and town. There being no longer any firing in Egypt, and it was evident to Colonel Wier and myself that the enemy had undisputed possession of Egypt (as they were then firing the railroad buildings), Colonel Wier requested me to take the train and go back to where I could get in telegraphic communication with General Gardner and inform him of the condition of things. I found that the telegraph operator had come on to West Point, and there I met General Gardner in person and gave him a detailed account of all that had transpired.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. HOPE,
Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Meridian, Miss.*

[Inclosure A.]

MERIDIAN, *December 26, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN S. HOPE, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

Move your men as near Okolona as practicable. Send scouts to front to keep you advised of enemy's movements. Six hundred men will be up to-morrow. If enemy not at Okolona to-night you may use the train to bring stores, &c., from Okolona. Take battery with you to Okolona. Impress horses, if possible, to enable you to use battery. Will send more ammunition to-morrow. The object is to check enemy, without risking disaster, until General Gardner and troops can arrive to-morrow, as it is twenty-eight miles from West Point to Okolona. You must be governed by news from front as to your movements.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

WEST POINT, *December 27, 1864.*

Major HOPE:

Send King's battery and all stores, except what you need, down on the train you have. Will send infantry up to-night.

F. GARDNER,
Major-General.

WEST POINT, [*December 27,*] *1864.*

Maj. J. S. HOPE:

I do not wish to hold a train to move troops, as they must stand as long as possible and fight the enemy to the last moment, and when necessary to fall back do so in good order.

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

[DECEMBER 28, 1864.]

[Major HOPE:]

Train left about half hour ago; don't think General G[ardner] is on it.

OPERATOR,
West Point.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner, C. S. Army, commanding District of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, Miss., January 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following narrative of orders issued in reference to the late raid of the enemy to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, under command of Brigadier-General Grierson, U. S. Army, which started from Memphis on the 21st of December, 1864:

On the 22d of December Colonel Griffith with his consolidated Eleventh and Seventeenth Arkansas Regiments [mounted] started to march to the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, under orders previously given.

On the same date orders were received by telegraph from the lieutenant-general commanding to—

Move all forces in Southern and Central Mississippi to some point on railroad between Meridian and Mobile with dispatch.

Orders were immediately given to prepare for this march, and telegram sent to—

Ask whether the troops should proceed dismounted by railroad or march as cavalry.

The answer by telegraph, received the same day, directed that—

The men move with their horses, making as little delay as possible.

Orders were immediately given for the march of troops of the Central District eastward, crossing Pearl River at this place, and those in the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana to cross the river at Monticello as soon as they could be concentrated. Colonel Griffith was ordered to return to this point with his command, as he could not cross Pearl River below this, and to march, following the first column. These troops reached Morton (distance reported by dirt road forty-four miles) on the 24th.

General Martin, commanding Northwest District, with Colonel Denis' reserves and a few State troops, numbering by his report about 300 men, were about thirty miles from Memphis. Scott and Wilbourn, both with detachments of their own and other regiments, numbering, it is supposed, over 800, were in the District of the Gulf. Gholson had a camp at Cotton-Gin, collecting dispersed cavalry; numbers or condition not reported. Captain Pope, of Wade's regiment, at Columbus, with about thirty men. Lipscomb, of Mabry's brigade, with about 250 men, at Macon, and Captain Doss' company State troops at the same place, with thirty men. Forrest's and Jackson's recruiting camps at Verona; nothing known of numbers. King's battery and 500 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wier, from Corinth, had been sent to Mobile; also, 386 men from camp of direction at Meridian. No other troops on railroad below Corinth except invalids. I make this statement to show the position of troops.

On the evening of the 22d of December reports were received from scouts, not very precise, but indicating that the enemy had moved out from Memphis with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and were running the cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as far as they marched. All dispatches were repeated to department headquarters.

On the 23d the same information was received from Colonel Mabry, commanding officer of the Northeast District, at Corinth. I then telegraphed (on the 23d) to Colonel Miles, at Corinth:

Call to Corinth Wade's cavalry, at Columbus, and as many of Jackson's cavalry, at Verona, as can be made available; also call upon Roddey for assistance from his cavalry. Pick up every man on the railroad you can. Keep your scouts well out toward Memphis, and keep me informed.

And telegraphed to Major-General Martin, commanding Northwest District:

Scouts have reported enemy in large force from Memphis. Keep him in observation and keep me informed.

And to Lieutenant-Colonel Levy, assistant adjutant and inspector general, department headquarters:

Please inform me as to movements of the enemy east of this place. The march from Memphis seems to me to demand attention.

And to Colonel Mabry:

Open dispatches for Colonel Miles. Mabry's brigade too far off to be ordered up in time.

These orders were given on the supposition that this move with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, indicated an attack on Corinth, the base of supplies for General Hood's army.

On the 23d further information was received of the march of the enemy, showing a force of about 3,500 cavalry, about 5,000 infantry, with nine pieces of artillery, 300 pack-mules, and no wagon train, but running the railroad as far as Germantown.

On 24th Colonel Mabry reported gun-boats up the Tennessee River and troops landing at Chickasaw, which seemed to indicate still more an attack on Corinth. On the 24th reports were received that enemy's infantry had proceeded as far as Moscow, and cavalry, under Grierson, had encamped, on 23d, at Salem. This clearly indicated a move of the cavalry against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad below Corinth. I then telegraphed to Colonel Lipscomb, commanding Mabry's brigade, at Macon, to—

Move all available cavalry to Tupelo and hold dismounted men ready to move in cars to Corinth.

And to Colonel Mabry:

Avail yourself of Jackson's cavalry, at Verona, and Wade's, at Columbus.

And to Gholson:

Send all available cavalry to Tupelo.

To Miles, in answer to dispatch received:

Troops at Mobile out of my reach. Collect all men on railroad.

I also ordered General Wirt Adams to halt at Morton to await further orders, and by direction from the lieutenant-general commanding, I ordered him to march to North Mississippi to report to General Martin; but he informed me that he could not cross Pearl River except by a long march, and I then ordered him to march to this place; to place his troops in position to meet the enemy on his return westward. (See letter of instructions* inclosed.)

* Not found.

I telegraphed to Lieutenant-Colonel Levy that—

I cannot dispose of Scott's force for Corinth except by sending most of his dismounted men by railroad. His force is not under my control.

Dispatch from Gholson that he had no ammunition. I ordered him by telegraph to—

Telegraph immediately to Meridian for the ammunition you need.

I started on special train, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, about 1 o'clock at night of 26th. Arrived at Meridian about daylight, and after reporting to the lieutenant-general commanding I started on the up train, having on the cars Wier's battalion, which had been previously sent by my orders from Corinth to meet Davidson's raid against southern part of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. By some unaccountable delay we did not reach West Point until between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. On arriving there the cars stopped for the usual time, as I supposed. Mr. Fresinius, the superintendent of that portion of the road, informed me that the enemy had burnt Okolona, and that the trains could not go any farther. I immediately got out of the cars, remarking that I must get some official information from the troops above. Several citizens stated to me that the enemy were advancing rapidly down the railroad. I proceeded to the telegraph office, and was followed there by some who were anxious for information and some who had private requests to present. As this interrupted my business, I was compelled to get rid of them by abrupt answers. I at once ordered Colonel Wier's troops out of the cars, to be held in hand for any orders that might be given, and that the men be permitted to cook their rations. I informed the superintendent of the road that the train would be held ready to move at a moment's notice, subject to my orders. I then placed myself in communication with Major Hope, who had been sent by the lieutenant-general commanding to direct affairs, to find out the position of the enemy and our own troops. Several verbal messages were sent and replied to. Accompanying are copies of some of the more important dispatches* received and sent.

I gave orders to various officers at the time. Colonel Lipscomb having reported in advance of the arrival of his troops (Mabry's brigade), I directed him to push his cavalry rapidly to the front as soon as they arrived. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Wier to place his men on the cars as soon as they had finished cooking, and start so as to arrive at Egypt before daylight. The order was given to him about 11.30 o'clock and the cars started about 2 o'clock, giving ample time to arrive before daylight, but he was delayed by being obliged to supply water for the engine at Prairie Station by means of buckets. This delay, although accidental, was fortunate, as he was enabled to take position on the railroad south of Egypt, and repulsed the enemy on his advance down the road. (See report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wier, accompanying.)

The affair at Egypt I have no official report of, but Major Hope being present at the time can furnish some of the particulars. All accounts agree that the troops under General Gholson made a gallant defense.

Early on the morning of the 28th I placed Colonel McDonell in command of West Point and vicinity to organize all men that could be obtained. (See his report* annexed.) The convalescents at Columbus were organized and armed for the defense of that place, and troops under Colonel Colvin were halted at Macon, and those under Major Eve were halted at Artesia, to be in position to defend that portion of the road in case the enemy turned south.

* Not found.

The enemy moved west from Egypt on the afternoon of the 28th. Colonel Lipscomb arrived with his cavalry at Prairie Station the same evening, and early on the morning of the 29th pushed on after the enemy, but did not come up with him on account of the rapidity of his march. The damage done to the railroad is reported by Colonel Cole. (See report.)

Colonel Lipscomb reported by courier that the enemy were marching in the direction of Houston. I received this report by rumor on the 29th, and immediately telegraphed to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams. I have no report from Colonel Lipscomb, which is wanting to give information of the damage done on the line of march. Also General Adams' report of meeting the enemy near Mississippi Central Railroad and his subsequent march to Vicksburg is necessary to complete the narrative. These reports will be forwarded as soon as received.

I inclose with this the following papers: Letters of instructions to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams;* copies of telegrams received and sent;* reports from Colonels McDonell,* Cole, Mabry,* and Wier; also report from Surgeon Evans.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Martin, C. S. Army, commanding District of Northwest Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI,
Panola, January 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I would submit the following report in relation to the late raid:

On the 23d ultimo I received the first notice of the movement of the enemy from Memphis, and immediately telegraphed you, and ordered all Colonel Denis' command to Holly Springs.

In the afternoon of the 24th I received dispatches which satisfied me the raid was intended for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and I started next day for Holly Springs. The enemy had passed and camped at Salem the night of the 23d. I found it utterly impracticable to raise volunteers there, and returned to this place, to be in reach if the enemy turned west, reaching this place on the 29th. I left the best officer I had at Holly Springs, with a few men, and gave him authority to increase his command by every means in his power to meet the enemy on his return. Colonel Denis was sent to pursue. On the 30th, late in the day, I received General Gardner's dispatch informing me the enemy was moving west and had divided, and one column was moving toward Grenada. The same day Captain Angevine, commanding post at Grenada, who had sent out scouts under my orders, reported by telegram that the enemy was moving toward Pontotoc, and that he had not marched far on the Grenada road. On the 31st, at 11 a. m., Captain Angevine sent me a dispatch, stating that he had moved all Government stores, under my orders, and that the enemy was twenty miles south of Grenada, and had crossed the road at Winona at 3 p. m., and that a small party the night before had been at Duck

* Not found.

Hill, but had gone south. Early next morning he dispatched that the enemy was in Grenada. About sunrise on the 30th a gentleman sent word into this place that he had seen an agent of Major Mellon, and had been requested by him to give information that the enemy was marching from Pontotoc on Oxford, and that he had been pursued by them on the road beyond Oxford. Another person came in and reported that the enemy was in Oxford. The wires were not working, and as the Government stores were reported moved from Grenada, I gave up my design of going down that day, having previously given full orders as to the defense of that place and obstinate resistance if the enemy should appear. I sent out scouts and a squadron of stragglers I had collected and organized (my only force left) toward the Central railroad, and undertook to enlist citizens in the matter; but with one accord, I learned, they desired no opposition made, and were offended when I stated that I would man the boats here and fight the enemy with some men ordered from Senatobia.

From the reports from Oxford and Captain Angevine's of the 30th I was pursuaded one of the enemy's columns was marching on Oxford and not Grenada, and did not get reports from my scouts till late at night, nor certain intelligence till 10 o'clock of the 31st. Captain Angevine's dispatch, received on the afternoon of the 31st, satisfied me the enemy was moving south from Grenada, and I was surprised the next day to receive his dispatch stating that the enemy was in Grenada.

I think I might have arrested the enemy in front of Grenada but for the false reports of scouts, or the failure to reconnoiter and report. They belonged to the undisciplined men of the reserves; no reliance can be placed on their reports. I know not how I can discharge my duty or be of service unless I can get other troops. The country is full of stragglers, spies, and blockade-runners, yet I cannot have my orders obeyed.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN
Major-General.

Capt. P. ELLIS, Jr., *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI,
Panola, January 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In looking over my communication to you of the 6th instant, in relation to the late raid, I discover some errors which escaped me. In speaking of Captain Angevine's dispatch of the 31st I stated "that the enemy was twenty miles south of Grenada, and had crossed the railroad [at Winona] at 3 p. m., and [that] a small party," &c. I should have stated "that the enemy had turned in the direction of Winona, and crossed the railroad at that point about 3 o'clock, and that on the 1st instant he dispatched that a small party the night before had been at Duck Hill, and had gone south. The same morning he dispatched that the enemy was in Grenada." Again, further on, I state "the wires were not working," &c. The statement intended was, "The wires were not working on the 31st till 11 a. m., and as the Government stores were reported moved during the day I gave up my design of going down that day," &c.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Major-General.

Capt. P. ELLIS, Jr., *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. William W. Wier, First Confederate Veterans.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
December 30, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to report my movements since leaving Mobile, under the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., December 25, 1864.

Col. W. W. WIER:

The major-general directs you assume command of all the troops now under orders for Corinth, Miss. O'Neal's regiment and either your battalion or Metts' will move this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. GARNER,
Chief of Staff.

King's battery being on board the train when I received the order, I placed O'Neal's regiment and Metts' battalion on board, leaving my regiment at the station, to move next day (Sunday) at 4 p. m., at which time, I was informed, transportation would be provided for them. Owing to the character of the troops I thought it advisable to go part of the way with the first train. I reached Enterprise about 4 a. m. Monday. The troops all being quiet and orderly, I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, commanding O'Neal's regiment, in command of the whole, and remained over to bring up my own command, as I was fearful that many of them would stop off the train. The greater portion of them having homes or friends near the line of railroad, and being mixed troops from almost every regiment in the Tennessee army, they required close watching. The train having my regiment aboard reached Enterprise at 4 a. m. Tuesday morning, two hours behind schedule time. We reached Meridian about 6.30 a. m. Major-General Gardner came aboard, and I immediately reported to him. The train being heavily loaded caused many delays, and when we reached Macon the conductor had lost his schedule time and had to wait until freight schedule (4.30 p. m.). We left Macon about 5 p. m. and arrived at West Point about 10 o'clock. We were ordered to stop, as I suppose, until the major-general could get some information of the enemy.

About 11.30 o'clock I received an order to get my command aboard as soon as they had something to eat and move up the road and report to the senior officer at Egypt. As soon as possible I had my ammunition and command on the cars, waited some few minutes for steam, and moved up the road about 2 a. m. At Prairie Station the conductor called on me for a detail to bail water for the locomotive. I immediately furnished the detail, and went in person and superintended the work, which was a very slow process, having only three small buckets and the water to draw from a deep cistern. I ordered up fresh details to keep the buckets constantly moving, but with all the dispatch used it was 7 o'clock before the engineer thought we had sufficient water to last him, and not endanger the train. We then moved up as rapidly as possible. About two miles below Egypt we met the train from above, having on board King's battery. They reported the enemy in full pursuit, and that they had to leave part of their train behind; also, that General Gholson with his entire command were captured. I immediately moved up the railroad at a double-quick to an eminence about half a mile in front. When I gained this position the enemy were formed and moving down upon me, my skirmishers already firing on

them. They then moved around my right flank, causing me to change my front. From this position they bore down upon me at full gallop. My men were steady and cool, and with a well-directed fire scattered them in every direction. They then fell back to their former position near Egypt, but in full view. They immediately formed their line of battle across the railroad, two other columns moving out of the woods to join them. I took immediate steps to fortify my position, requesting Major Hope to take his train down to Prairie Station, get some water for the locomotive, and return with the battery immediately. The enemy remained in this position about two hours, then withdrew out of sight. Having no horse I could get but little information.

About 4 p. m. Captain Shoup reported to me with a few horsemen, and I soon ascertained that the enemy had moved west, leaving their wounded at the station. I remained in position, sending out scouts in every direction, until 9 p. m.; then moved about two miles down the railroad to get some provisions for my command.

I remained in this position until Wednesday, 12 m.; finding the enemy moving west and probably south, I thought best to move down to West Point.

The enemy left 7 dead on the field and 1 stand of colors. My loss 3 wounded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. WIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Major WOODLIEF, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 11.

Report of Col. J. C. Cole, commanding Infantry Reserves.

HEADQUARTERS,
Okolona, Miss., December 30, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 27th instant I left Corinth, Miss., with a force of about 350 men, by Col. W. R. Miles' order. I proceeded that day by train to within one mile of Tupelo, where I found a railroad bridge burned by the enemy. Not being able to go farther by railroad, and the night being very dark, I waited until next morning, when I commenced a march for this place, keeping down the railroad track, and getting to this place on yesterday at 12 m. I found the railroad at Tupelo very badly torn up, the track for near half a mile turned over. From that point to Verona very little damage was done, a few culverts partially burned. From Verona to Shannon very little damage was done. At Verona a train of cars, the depot, and several Government shops were burned. A force of near 500 cavalry from Forrest's and Jackson's commands were there recruiting, but they had very few arms and but little ammunition, and, of course, did the enemy no damage. They are now, together with their horses, scattered throughout that country. Colonel Henderson, who was in command, is now endeavoring to collect them at Shannon. The road for several hundred yards was turned over, and as much burned. From Shannon to this place the railroad is very badly damaged, thirteen bridges and culverts burned; some of the bridges (and very important ones) are very severly injured. At this point (Okolona) the tank was burned, but otherwise no serious injury to the railroad was done. All the business portion of the town was burned, and one private dwelling. I cannot form any estimate of the length of time it will take to repair

the railroad, but I consider the damage done to it very serious; and in consideration of the importance of communication with General Hood's army, which is now at Iuka, being kept open, every effort should be made to push it through as rapidly as possible, and to that end I have ordered an impressment of negroes to go to work on it at once. From this end of the road the telegraph is very badly damaged, but I have furnished the operator (Mr. Morris) with all the assistance he wished, and he assures me that the line will be opened to this place by to-morrow morning. I have furnished Colonel Miles regularly with reports of my operations and observations. From the most reliable information I can get I am satisfied that the enemy, with all his forces, after leaving Egypt, moved to Houston, and from thence in the direction of Grenada. Any important information I can get of their movements I will furnish you at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. COLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[General GARDNER.]

No. 12.

Report of Surg. F. H. Evans, C. S. Army.

OFFICE SURGEON IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS,
West Point, Miss., January 1, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to an order from the general commanding this district, I have the honor to make the following report:

In compliance with an order from the general commanding, given at West Point, Miss., on December 30, 1864, to proceed to Egypt Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of removing the wounded, I went up to Egypt on Saturday morning, carrying with me one acting assistant surgeon, three hospital stewards, and sixty litter-bearers. This detail was furnished me by Colonel McDonell, commanding the post. On reaching a break in the road I made a detail of fifteen of my litter-bearers to repair this break. I left the train with the remainder of my detail and marched to Egypt. I found thirty-five Federal wounded in charge of Brigade Surgeon Krauter (Federal) and a Federal hospital steward, seven Confederate wounded, who had been cared for by Surg. W. A. Evans, whom I sent up for this purpose during the action and who reached Egypt a short time after the enemy retreated. Surg. W. A. Evans reports to me that he found Surgeon Krauter giving the Confederates the same attention which he did his own men. The wounded were quartered in the neighboring houses, and were as comfortable as circumstances would permit. I had all of the very badly wounded borne on litters to the point which the train would reach, which was distant from none of the buildings in which the wounded were quartered more than a mile and a half. I met Surgeons West and Wilkison, of the Reserve Corps, returning from Corinth. I ordered them to remain at the train to superintend the removal of the wounded from the litters to the train. I ordered Surgeon Krauter, U. S. Army, to superintend the removal of his own wounded on the litters which I furnished him. We transported all of the wounded, and had them comfortably prepared for transportation in a few hours. I carried up an ample supply of bedding, stimulants, and anodynes. The engine having exhausted its supply of water, and their being no tanks between Egypt and this point, we had to bail water, and were six hours *in transitu*. I left Surg.

L. W. Tuttle in charge of the post in my absence, with instructions to prepare for the reception of the wounded. Surgeon Tuttle, having ascertained that there were quite a number of wounded at Corinth, whom we would probably have to care for in a few days, procured an order from you to send the train through to Columbus, Miss. Surgeon Tuttle, accompanied by the medical officers on duty at this post, was at the train on our arrival, to render such service as might be required. As we arrived at a late hour at night, a consultation was held (into which Surgeon Krauter was admitted to represent his own interest) as to the propriety of leaving the wounded on the cars the remainder of the night. It was the opinion of all of the surgeons present that it would cause more suffering to remove the wounded to the hospital, and then to the cars next day, than to keep them on the train. They were left on the train, where they were fed and had their wounds dressed. A list of these prisoners was taken and registered at the Cannon Hospital. They were regularly transferred to Columbus, Miss., under charge of one of our medical officers, assisted by Surgeon Krauter and the Federal hospital steward, who were also sent to Columbus.

By order of the commandant of the post all of the U. S. property under charge of Surgeon Krauter was taken from him. This consisted of medicines and surgical instruments, which are taken up on property account of Cannon Hospital, and will be accounted for. These wounded prisoners were kindly treated while in our hands. I was informed that twelve or fifteen of the Federal wounded died before I reached Egypt; one died *in transitu* to this place. One Confederate wounded was left at Egypt in a dying condition, and one died *in transitu* here. The remainder of the Confederates may recover. Nearly all of the Federal prisoners are seriously wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. EVANS,
Surgeon in Charge of Hospitals.

Capt. ED. D. WOODLIEF,
Assistant Adjutant-General, West Point, Miss.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, C. S. Army, commanding Central District of Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Canton, Miss., January 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of the major-general commanding, requiring a report of the engagement with the enemy at Franklin, Holmes County, on the 2d instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

Colonel Griffith's command, returning from Morton, reached Canton on the 30th ultimo, and was ordered to take position near Goodman, thirty-two miles north of this, for the purpose of intercepting, in obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding, the raid under Grierson, then reported to be moving west from Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in case it turned in a southern or southwesterly direction. Moorman's battalion, which had just reached Livingston from North Mississippi, was also ordered to Canton and directed to encamp in the vicinity of Colonel Griffith and await further orders. I had the bridge at Goodman carefully examined and repaired, with the view of the prompt crossing of the command at that point, and sent scouts, under Capt. Sam Henderson, up by railroad as far as Vaiden,

to give me early information of the enemy's movements. The telegraphic operators along the railroad were also requested to furnish me the earliest information regarding the enemy's movements. On the 30th the operator at Vaiden reported the enemy at Winona and the main column as having gone to Grenada. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st the operator at Vaiden left his office, without explanation, further than to say he had gone to look for the enemy, and the result was that no reliable information was received of the enemy's advance in this direction until 7.30 p. m. on the 1st instant, when dispatches from Durant reported the arrival of the enemy at West Station, ten miles above, and the burning of the station house at 7 p. m. I at once dispatched couriers to Colonel Griffith, with orders to cross Big Black at Goodman, and to regulate his movement [so as] to occupy the bridge before daylight with his advance, and to have his whole command west of the river by sunrise on the morning of the 2d. Lieutenant-Colonel Moorman was ordered to move at such an hour during the night as to reach the bridge by 8 o'clock the same morning and report to Colonel Griffith.

On my joining Colonel Griffith, by railroad, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, I found that Moorman's battalion had not come up, and that all but fifteen or twenty of Colonel Gober's (Louisiana) command had deserted during the previous night, thus leaving an effective total of only 330 men. At 11 o'clock Captain Henderson reported by telegraph from Durant that the main column of the enemy was moving toward Lexington, and that a detachment of from 600 to 800 was moving toward Franklin and would join the main column at Ebenezer. I immediately moved the command forward at a rapid trot toward Franklin, sending a squadron of Colonel Wood's regiment in advance to Franklin, to occupy the forks of the road at that place and check the enemy in case he was likely to reach there before we did. Colonel Wood took command of this squadron himself and went forward at a gallop. When the head of our column was within two miles of Franklin a force of the enemy, estimated at from 400 to 600 strong, suddenly appeared upon our right flank, coming up a side road, commenced forming rapidly in an open field, and opened fire upon our column. I subsequently learned that this detachment was sent to capture 800 Government hogs which were at Goodman, burn the bridge at that point, and the railroad bridge across Big Black. I at once turned the head of the column and charged the enemy across the open field, but he broke and fled in disorder before we reached his line. The difficulty and delay in crossing several deep gulleys in the field so checked our pursuit as to enable the enemy to escape; and as rapid firing was now heard in the direction of Franklin, I sent Colonel Wood's regiment forward at a gallop to his support, and hurried forward the remainder of the command. On coming up I found that Colonel Wood had been driven back a short distance by overwhelming numbers. When his regiment came up repeated charges and counter charges were made, his men contesting the ground with great gallantry and resolution. Meantime the enemy, whose main force to the number of 3,000 were present, formed three lines of battle on a commanding hill at Franklin, and re-enforced heavily in front whenever driven back. With the view of striking him an effective blow in flank, Colonel Griffith took a squadron of Wood's regiment and moved around on the enemy's right, and about the same time I dismounted the Arkansas regiment and sent it forward at a double-quick to attack in flank the force engaged with Colonel Wood. The flank attack was momentarily successful, and the enemy gave way, but was re-enforced and pressed forward a second time. The

fight now became general along the whole front and was obstinately contested, but such were the preponderating numbers of the enemy and so strong his position that he could not be driven.

Finding the Arkansas regiment was much exposed on the left, I retired my whole line slowly and in order and formed in a more advantageous position, a short distance in the rear of the first, thinking the enemy would attack; but after skirmishing for a short time he retired with his whole command, moving off across open fields on the Ebenezer road, leaving his dead and part of his wounded in our hands.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moorman did not reach the field until two hours after the fight closed, and I was thus deprived of the aid of more than one-third of my force.

My command having been without rations or forage for twenty-four hours, and jaded by want of rest, and the enemy moving off in such order as to preclude successful attack in flank or rear, I did not pursue that evening, but sent Moorman's battalion next morning in pursuit, and moved the remainder of the command to a position to cover the Central railroad and Big Black bridge and protect the county of Madison. The enemy made a forced march of twenty-seven miles from 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d, making fifty miles that day, and starting before daylight the next morning, hastened on to Vicksburg, outstripping all pursuit.

I inclose chief surgeon's report of the casualties of my command.* The loss of the enemy was not accurately ascertained, but was doubtless larger than our own.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Miss. and East La., Jackson, Miss.

DECEMBER 25, 1864.—Skirmish near White's Station, Tenn

Report of Col. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry.

COLONEL NOBLE'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 25, 1864.

My patrol of thirty men went out about White's Station this morning. There, to the number of about 100, the advance guard drove in the picket, and were captured. A party of our flankers were also taken in. After skirmishing some time with the rebel force, the officer and the balance of the patrol came to camp. Loss, 17 men, 1 wounded, and horses, &c. Rebel loss unknown, if any. Have 150 men out to redeem the officer, if possible. I don't think [he is] to blame. The result is that of being outnumbered and outwitted, without being surprised. The rebels were seen, but not supposed to number as many as they proved.

NOBLE,
Colonel.

Major MORGAN.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 3 officers and 12 men wounded, 2 officers and 5 men killed; total, 22.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.—Skirmish at Sharpsburg, Ky.

Report of Maj. William R. Gerhart, One hundred and twenty-first U. S. Colored Infantry.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT U. S. COLORED INFANTRY,
Sharpsburg, December 31, 1864.

SIR: I was attacked this morning by force of forty. They came from the direction [of] Owingsville, and upon being repulsed moved off in the same direction. Judging from all appearances they were regular rebel soldiers, and from a prisoner I learn that they came through West Liberty, where it is stated that there are from 300 to 400 men. The rebels moved away from here very slowly, but I had neither the men nor the horses with which to follow them. From their movements I expect another attack to-night. One man was killed and another wounded. What shall I do in regard to it? Please answer immediately.

WM. R. GERHART,
Major, Commanding Detachment 121st U. S. Colored Infantry.

P. S.—The division has just arrived.

WEST,
Major, Commanding Post.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA, FROM NOVEMBER 14 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 14, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

The following dispatch received from General Ammen, Knoxville, via Chattanooga:

General Gillem was attacked above Morristown at 12 o'clock last night, routed, and lost his artillery, and is reported captured. Nearly 1,000 of his troops have arrived at Strawberry Plains. I sent some infantry to Morristown yesterday to support General Gillem; they were in the fight, and reported captured; this not certain. Breckinridge is reported in command, with his force variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000 men.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

I have ordered General Steedman to re-enforce General Ammen, if General Ammen calls for help. General A. J. Smith telegraphs me from Saint Louis to-day that two divisions of his troops had not yet reached Saint Louis. They have been delayed by heavy rains and snows, rendering the roads almost impassable, and several streams too high to cross. A citizen, just in from Tuscumbia to Decatur, reports to General Granger that two corps of Hood's army [are] about Tuscumbia, and that one corps is on this side of the river; and so far as he could learn, Hood knew nothing of General Sherman's movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

* For Correspondence, etc., from December 1, 1864, to January 23, 1865, see Part II.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: General Cruft has organized and now in camp fourteen commissioned officers, thirty-one enlisted men, fit for field duty, 1,635 enlisted men fit for light duty, besides there are 354 convalescents unfit for duty and 301 recruits. A complete and detailed report will be ready to-day.

A. VON SCHRADER,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: In obedience to verbal orders of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to inclose with this reports of the effective strength of the troops at the posts and garrisons of Chattanooga and Whiteside's, Tenn., and Bridgeport, Ala., also a detailed report of Brigadier-General Cruft referring to the organization of convalescents at this post.

General Cruft has begun to arm the troops under his command to-day, and informs me that he will probably have all of them armed within two or three days. There are still a number of small detachments of enlisted men and some commissioned officers in this city, who were sent here for the purpose of guarding baggage, stores, &c. They have neither reported to the post commandant nor to Brigadier-General Cruft, and are found in small camps inside of the fortifications, at the railroad depot, or in houses in or about the city. Some of these officers and enlisted men were found and sent to the convalescent camps on Friday last, between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m., when armed patrols were sent out with instructions to arrest every commissioned officer and enlisted man found on the streets of Chattanooga and have them report at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Cruft, in order to ascertain their authority for being absent from their command. I doubt not that there are still more such detachments in and about this city which could better be controlled if sent to the convalescent camps of their respective commands. I therefore would most respectfully suggest the issue of an order that all such stores or baggage be stored by the quartermaster's department, and the commissioned officers, as well as the enlisted men, in charge of such stores or baggage, be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Cruft for duty (commissioned officers and enlisted men belonging to the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps might be returned to their respective commands as soon as fit for duty), and that all detachments of convalescents, recruits, &c., be ordered to at once report to the post commandant on their arrival in this city, and by him directed where to encamp or further report for duty. The issue of such an order appears very necessary, as in spite of the vigilance exercised by the post commandant, Colonel Carlton, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a number of commissioned officers and enlisted men are found loitering about the city without having reported for duty. An order to the officers of the subsistence department not to issue rations to any one but troops regularly garrisoned, unless the provision return be approved of by the post commandant, would also greatly diminish their number.

The garrison at Whiteside's, Tenn., consists of the Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson com-

manding. The regiment is divided and stationed as follows: Two companies on the mountain opposite to the railroad bridge; one company on Lookout Creek; seven companies occupy the four block-houses at the bridge. The block-houses are not completed, requiring yet to be double-cased and furnished with tanks for water.

The garrison and troops at Bridgeport, Ala., consist of the Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Battery B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Ninth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery, and three siege pieces, Colonel Taylor, Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, commanding. The inclosed report shows their further disposition. There is also a detachment of the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Streight, awaiting transportation to join their command—Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. The forts and block-houses are in good order, but one fort, No. 1, is still unfinished. The detail for picket and other duties has been comparatively very heavy, so much so that it was impossible to furnish the necessary detail for working parties at the fort. For the same reason the policing of the grounds at post at Bridgeport has been rather neglected. There are two hospitals located at Bridgeport, one general field hospital and one for the post, the former of which I think might be dispensed with, if it be advisable to transport the sick treated there.

As the report shows, the term of service of the Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry expires on the 4th of next month. On that account it would be desirable to have another command designated to take its place; if possible, a larger command, in order to have force enough to properly police the grounds and do the necessary work to complete the fort. The reports regarding the troops at the post and garrison of Chattanooga have been taken from the last reports received at these headquarters.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry is reported as part of the garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., but at present absent on detached duty at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VON SCHRADER,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Department of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Troops stationed at Chattanooga, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport.

Command.	Present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.	When mustered.	Station.	Remarks.
29th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	321	517	Aug. 17, 1861, and Jan., 1864.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Veteran organization; fully organized.
44th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	297	503	Jan., 1864	....do	Do.
68th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	255	448	By companies, Dec. 22, 1861, to Aug. 10, 1862.	....do	Fully organized.
11th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.	88	149		....do	Detachment.

Troops stationed at Chattanooga, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.	When mustered.	Station.	Remarks.
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers.	829	1,306	By companies.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Being organized.
14th U. S. Colored Troops	693	904	.....	....do	Fully organized.
16th U. S. Colored Troops	609	881	.....	....do	Do.
Battery A, 1st Michigan	108	149	May 31, 1861	Garrison artillery of Chattanooga, Tenn.	
Battery K, 1st Michigan	93	128	Feb. 10, 1863		
Battery G, 1st Missouri	49	96	Apr. 22, 1861 (veteran).		
Battery M, 1st Ohio	132	152	Oct. 7, 1861		
Battery I, 1st Ohio	129	174	Dec. 12, 1861		
Battery C, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.	1,281	1,957	Oct. 1, 1863		
Battery A, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery.	112	144	Oct. 3, 1864		
Battery B, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery.	130	146	Oct. 13, 1864		
Battery C, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery.	141	146	Oct. 19, 1864		
2d Minnesota Battery	163	187	Mar. 1, 1862		
3d Wisconsin Battery	54	85	Oct. 1, 1861		
8th Indiana Battery	40	101	Dec. 13, 1861		
11th Indiana Battery	131	152	.....		
20th Ohio Battery	69	167	Oct. 29, 1862		
Battery M, 1st Illinois	94	114	Aug. 12, 1862		
Battery I, 1st Michigan	116	159	Aug. 29, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Belonging to Twentieth Army Corps.
7th Indiana Battery	166	215	Sept. 19, 1862	....do	Belonging to Fourteenth Army Corps.
20th Indiana Battery	135	158	Sept. 19, 1862	....do	Do.
Battery K, 5th U. S. Artillery	102	110	.....	....do	
Regular Brigade	1,625	.....	.....	Lookout Mountain, Tenn.	
	7,797	.....			
	255	.....			
Total	7,542	.....	.....	.....	Commissioned officers included in total.
18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	No reports yet received.		.....	.....	Consolidated from detachments of the 1st, 2d, 18th, 24th, and 35th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
42d and 44th U. S. Colored Troops.	No reports yet received.		.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Not fully organized.
9th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.	620	939	Oct. 15, 1861, and Jan., 1864 (veteran).	... do	Belonging to department headquarters.
22d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.	434	846	Aug. 22, 1862	....do	
1st Ohio Sharpshooters	165	245	By companies.	....do	
Total	1,219	.....			
15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.	No reports received.		Aug. 28, 1862	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	
15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.	189	426	Feb. 3, 1862	Whiteside's, Tenn.	
15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.	234	.....	Dec. 14, 1861	Bridgeport, Ala.	
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	35	.....	Aug. 20, 1861 (veteran).	....do	
Recruits with 68th New York.	80	.....	.....	....do	
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	62	.....	.....	Long Island	Block-house No. 37.
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	39	.....	.....	East Bridge	Block-house No. 38.
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	24	.....	.....	Dry trestle	Block-house No. 39.
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	61	.....	.....	Shellmound	Block-house No. 40.

Troops stationed at Chattanooga, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.	Aggregate present and absent.	When mustered.	Station.	Remarks.
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	37	.....	.....	Dry trestle narrows.	Block-house No. 42.
68th New York Volunteer Infantry.	45	.....	.....	Fort near east bridge.	
Total	617	.....			
9th Ohio Battery	137	150	Oct. 11, 1861	Bridgeport, Ala	Six field pieces.
Battery B, 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery.	135	152	Sept. 5, 1861	....do	Do.
	272	.....			
Total	889	.....			

POST ARTILLERY.

Station.	Guns.		Remarks.
	No.	Kind.	
Fort No. 1	1	30-pounder Parrott	At Bridgeport, Ala.
Fort No. 2	2	24-pounder siege	At Bridgeport, Ala.
Long Island	4	Light guns	Block-house No. 37.
East bridge	4	.....do	Block-house No. 38.
Fort near east bridge	2	.....do	

Respectfully submitted.

A. VON SCHRADER,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Department of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF ORGANIZATION,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel VON SCHRADER,
Inspector-General Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: I have the pleasure of handing you, in compliance with your request, the following approximate statement of the organizations, shipments, &c., made by me since the 1st instant, under Special Orders, No. 300, headquarters Army of the Cumberland:

There have been six camps organized—one for each of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps; one for convalescents of all other corps (principally Fourth and Twenty-third Corps); and one for the recruits, conscripts, substitutes, &c., going forward to the corps at front who are unable to join their corps. These camps are well located—I think healthful—and are being got into good shape. They are near the site of the old Fort Palmer, convenient as possible to water, but not sufficiently so to wood. The men are all under tentage, and are becoming comfortable.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of officers and men in each of the camps, with an aggregate of the whole, to wit:

Corps, &c.	Officers.		Men.	Total.
	Captains.	Lieutenants.		
Fourteenth Corps	1	2	307	310
Fifteenth Corps	.....	2	533	535
Seventeenth Corps	1	1	661	663
Twentieth Corps	1	2	517	520
Miscellaneous convalescents	1	1	385	387
Recruits from rear	1	1	301	303
Aggregate	5	9	2,704	2,718

The convalescents have arrived from the front very slowly, and generally in small squads and without officers. The greater portion of them have come to the post, and without reporting to the post commander or myself have gone into bivouac or houses, and have compelled resort to patrol parties to find them. Only three small detachments have reported in charge of officers as yet. The cleaning out of the Soldiers' Home on yesterday by an armed patrol and an examination by Surgeon Jones, medical director, procured 420 convalescents fit for light duty or camp duty. These are included in the above statement. About eighty more convalescents fit for camp duty were found by patrols on yesterday in houses and other camps, and were placed in their proper organizations. The papers of all officers not on duty at this post were examined on yesterday, and four or five ordered to convalescent camp on surgeon's examination, &c.

The men, generally, come from the front without arms, shelter-tents, or descriptive rolls. They are fairly clad. I have used forty old Sibley tents and some old bell and wall tents to assist in making them comfortable, and for the residue have procured the issue of shelter-tents. I suggest the use of all the old or repaired Sibley and bell tentage that may be on hand for these camps. The difficulty of procuring boards or slabs to make the shelter-tent warm and raise it from the ground makes the former tents better for this use. No arms have as yet been issued to the convalescent camps from this point. The proper lists are now being made, and the issue will commence on Monday. There are 388 armed men in the four camps. It will require, say, 1,632 stand of arms to supply the deficiency of the four convalescent camps.

The following is an approximate estimate of the number of convalescent troops in the four camps that are fit for field, light, and camp duty, respectively, when properly armed:

Field duty, say	31
Light duty, say	1,299
Camp duty, say	334
No duty, say	354
Total	2,018

(The recruits are all fit for service in field.) This statement is not made on surgeon's examination, but is the judgment of the immediate commanders, and is probably nearly correct. The continuance of rainy weather for more than a week (since 1st instant), and the scarcity of

officers, have rendered the organization and equipment of the convalescents especially tedious and protracted. It is now hoped that it will be perfected in a very few days. My plan of organization is, briefly, this: The formation of a demi-brigade from each corps, to be styled the Convalescent Brigade, Fourteenth Corps, &c. (following the number of the corps). Each brigade will consist of three battalions, representing the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the corps, and numbered correspondingly, the brigades to be commanded by field officers, if possible, and the battalions by captains, if practicable. Each of these brigades will need an adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary, to be detailed from lieutenants, and each battalion a small staff, similar to a regimental staff. I am proceeding upon this plan as the one best calculated to make an effective organization. In addition to attempting the organization of the corps' convalescents (under orders from Major-General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah). I have received and forwarded to their commands a large portion of the recruits arriving from the rear. These recruits have come to this post usually in small squads. The number shipped to front from my camps since 1st instant is 2,151. About one-half these men were armed here, or the arms sent with the men in cases by rail. This duty has required a great deal of labor and much night work. By the last trains that went to the front about 1,000 of these troops were shipped. The town and post is quite clear of all able-bodied soldiers belonging to Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, except a few small detachments that have arrived since the communication to the front ceased, or were on some guard duty at places unknown at the time. There may be, say, of the latter some 300 in all. From the troops going to front, and to some extent from convalescents, details for fatigue duty at the post have been daily furnished to aid in loading supplies for front, &c. The post authorities and the officers at headquarters District of the Etowah have rendered me all the assistance in their power, as well as the officers on the staff of the department commander.

Regular camp duties, guard mounting, &c., are practiced in the camps, and so soon as arms are had, regular drills will be commenced. If there can be a few days allowed to fully organize and equip these troops, they will, in my judgment, be fit for garrison duty effectively. The object was to send every man to the front that could possibly perform ordinary field service, and this has been done.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: In accordance with the orders of the commanding general, I would respectfully recommend the following consolidations of the artillery of the department, viz: That the Eleventh Indiana Battery be consolidated with the Eighteenth Indiana on the expiration of the former's term of service. The men of the Eleventh Indiana Battery whose term exceeds that of the company have been attached to the Eighteenth Battery. That the organization of the Third Wisconsin Battery be broken up and the enlisted men assigned to the Eighth

Wisconsin Battery, now at Murfreesborough. The few men remaining on the expiration of the term of service of the Eighth Indiana Battery can be assigned, when the time comes, to one of the Indiana batteries remaining in service. The batteries from the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Minnesota are, in my opinion, sufficiently strong to maintain their organization and perform any duty assigned them. The only battery from the State of Missouri—Company G, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Artillery—is but ninety-two enlisted men strong; but there being no other battery from that State in the department, I know of no means by which its strength can be increased, unless by successful recruiting in the State.

I would respectfully request information as to whether the surplus batteries are to be organized at this post or forwarded to Nashville. It is my intention, with the commanding general's approval, to organize the following batteries as reserve light artillery, they being sufficiently strong to warrant their being so equipped: Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery; Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Artillery—Twentieth Army Corps; the Seventh and Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Batteries—Fourteenth Army Corps; Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery; and the Eighteenth Ohio Battery. I would desire information on this point as early as practicable, to enable the batteries to build huts and establish themselves for the winter. This point I consider more desirable than Nashville, from the fact that several batteries of the Army of the Tennessee are now en route to Nashville to winter at that post.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—9 a. m.

Col. W. W. WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

As soon as you can get back to Chattanooga the débris of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, I wish you to put on the Tennessee and Alabama road as large a force as you can work.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have one division loaded on the cars here, and can start them at once to the Tennessee and Alabama road. Shall I do so?

W. W. WRIGHT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—12 m.

Col. W. W. WRIGHT,
Chattanooga:

You had better start the division at once, either to Athens or Pulaski, whichever you think most convenient.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 14, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I will send this division to Pulaski; and if you want more men sent I can send another division to Athens as soon as they come in from the Atlanta road.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 14, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Nothing of importance from Hood or our force in his front. From operator at Strawberry Plains I have reports that enemy under Breckinridge attacked General Gillem's command at Bull's Gap, and forced him to fall back toward Knoxville; that at Morristown he attempted to check Breckinridge, and formed his line, but his cavalry gave way entirely, and he lost his artillery and transportation, with large number of men, barely escaping himself. Enemy at New Market now. This may be somewhat overdrawn, but we have no doubt caught a drubbing, and lost for the present East Tennessee.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I desire to submit for your consideration and action the following facts relative to the forces now operating in East Tennessee: During the last summer's campaign, and up to the present time, I have been able to leave in East Tennessee only the artillery and infantry necessary to garrison important points and one regiment of mounted troops (the Tenth Michigan Cavalry) to keep open the important lines of communication. This left a considerable portion of East Tennessee subject to the incursions of rebel cavalry. Early in the summer His Excellency Governor Johnson sent to East Tennessee a brigade of the Governor's Guard, under command of Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillem, which force has, up to the present time, been operating against the enemy's cavalry in the extreme northeastern part of the State, and has, from all accounts, done efficient service. But, General Gillem's force being inferior in strength to that of the enemy, co-operation between him and General Ammen, commanding the District of East Tennessee, has been constantly necessary, and has led to such imperfect results only as may be expected from co-operation of independent commanders. To guard against the evil that might result from want of united action in East Tennessee during the recent movement of the enemy upon General Sherman's rear, I directed General Ammen to assume command of General Gillem's troops. This order was given in accordance with the general military principle embodied in the Sixty-second Article of War, and was only intended to meet the then existing emergency. This I explained to Governor Johnson in reply to a communication from him on the subject, and assured him that I had no desire to divert the Gov-

ernor's Guard from the special service for which it was organized, and that his order withdrawing General Gillem's troops from the command of General Ammen would be respected by the latter whenever it might be made. I have heard nothing further from the Governor on the subject, and hence infer that the present arrangement is satisfactory to him. I am not informed how long the Governor proposes to leave General Gillem's command in East Tennessee, and hence am at some loss to know what arrangements I must make for the protection of that portion of my department. If General Gillem's brigade remains there, I can put an equivalent force into the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, provided that brigade be left under my command, so as to secure that united action without which success in military operations cannot be expected.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received.* All right. Have the country toward Waynesborough well scouted until I can get some more of Wilson's cavalry down. I have directed that forage be sent to Pulaski for Hatch's command, and I wish Stanley to have it hauled to him until he gets his wagons from Memphis.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have sent Colonel Capron, with his whole brigade, to Mount Pleasant, with orders to encamp as far in front of that place as he can find forage and scout well toward Waynesborough. Stanley has a good position here, and well fortified. I will put General Cox about four miles north of this place, covering a road from Lawrenceburg. Stanley will have forage hauled to Hatch.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 14, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Your telegram of to-day is received. All right. General Ammen telegraphs General Steedman that Gillem was attacked last night at 12 o'clock, and lost his artillery, at Morristown. A thousand of his troops arrived at Strawberry Plains. Ammen had sent some infantry to Morristown to Gillem's support; they were in the fight, and reported

*See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 766.

captured; this not certain. Breckinridge is reported in command, with a force variously estimated at from 2,000 to 8,000 men. I have ordered Steedman to re-enforce Ammen, if the latter wishes it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 153. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Pulaski, Tenn., November 14, 1864.*

By direction of Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, I hereby assume command of all the troops assembling at Pulaski and operating in front of that place.

Commanding officers will send to these headquarters, without delay, consolidated returns of the effective strength of their commands.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS, *Lynnville, Tenn., November 14, 1864.*

This command will march at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning to Pulaski, in the following order, viz: Second Brigade, Colonel Casement commanding; Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana Batteries; First Brigade, General Reilly commanding; Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Indiana Batteries, Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; Third Brigade, Colonel Henderson commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General STANLEY, *Pulaski:*

Your dispatch of yesterday just received.* I want you to assist General Hatch in hauling forage to his command at Taylor's Springs, Ala., until he can get his wagons from Memphis.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department directs me to tender you his thanks for your officer-like conduct and devotion to the real interests of the service in volunteering to escort to Nashville from Chattanooga more than 3,000 animals unfit for further service in the field, and which it was desirable to send to the rear as quickly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

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*See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 767.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Taylor's Springs, November 14, 1864—2 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Not being satisfied with the appearance of the enemy's forces last evening, I ordered General Croxton to attack the enemy's pickets at crossing of the Huntsville road last night. He did so, driving in the enemy's pickets, capturing a prisoner of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi [Cavalry], a Russian and resident of Saint Louis. As I have much reliance in the man's statement, I forward it. He reports as follows: Lee's corps is on this side of the Tennessee River. Stewart's corps attempting to cross on the 12th, the bridge gave way; was repaired that night, and again broke on the 13th; was repaired again yesterday; the corps was to cross that night. The river has risen eighteen feet at Florence; the pontoon is held with difficulty. Armstrong's brigade, of Jackson's cavalry, is on this side; consists of the First, Second, Third, and Twenty-eighth Mississippi and Ballentine's regiment. Ross' brigade is at Tuscumbia. These two brigades belong to Jackson's division. Roddey's division is near Tuscumbia. Forrest and his command is looked for daily. The men have been told Forrest is to take them on a great raid as far as the Ohio. Hood, he thinks, is to go to Nashville. A scout of thirty men from his regiment have gone to Columbia. Two men of this scout returned yesterday from Columbia and reported to headquarters with dispatches. The entire command has been issued full suits of clothing. Beauregard was at Tuscumbia. He was told when Forrest arrived the cavalry would number 12,000 to 15,000. Beauregard made a speech at Tuscumbia, saying he meant to go to the Ohio River. Most of the rebel army has not been paid for fourteen months. Their cavalry horses are mostly in a low condition; the artillery horses are good, and have been recently drawn. Believing the present indications are that the enemy intend an early advance, I am filling in the crossings of the creek. At 10 o'clock last night the enemy had such an extended line of camp-fires, and so much brighter than usual, I was under the impression it was a ruse to cover a movement to the rear, but since this attack of Croxton's, believe the increase of camp-fires is owing to fresh arrivals of troops from the south side of the river, and the night, which is cooler than usual. Our pickets and the enemy's are in talking distance of each other; and should the enemy move to the rear, they will scarcely escape me without our knowing it—in either case it looks like work to-morrow.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Major-General Stanley, Pulaski.)

NASHVILLE, *November 14, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski.)

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH,
Taylor's Springs:

Your telegram of 2 a. m. to-day is received. Keep a good lookout. Report all you observe to General Schofield, at Pulaski, as well as myself.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—9 a. m.
(Via Pulaski.)

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Taylor's Springs:

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. yesterday just received.* General Sherman has commenced his move on Macon, Milledgeville, and Savannah. Keep well posted as to the enemy's position. I believe he will soon fall back, but he may advance, and I therefore want you and Croxton to be on your guard, and prepared for either. Keep me informed promptly of all movements. I have ordered grain to be shipped by railroad to Pulaski, to help you out. Call on General Stanley to help you haul it to your camp; I have directed him to do so.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS, *November 14, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

No change in the appearance of the enemy's line except a slight demonstration on one occasion, which we readily repulsed. I am unable to decide whether or not the enemy means to advance.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Stanley, Pulaski.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

You must look out and be prepared for Hood should he give you a call as he passes by. Telegraph to Bridgeport, and have the gunboats ready to patrol the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 14, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your telegram of 12 m. is just received. We have already taken every precaution, and are laboring hard to repair the damage done to our fortifications by the late heavy rains. I telegraphed Captain Forrest last night, requesting two more gun-boats to patrol this [part of] the river and assist in case of an attack.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 767.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Mr. D. P. Lewis, from Tuscumbia, just arrived here. He left there Saturday last about 1 p. m. Hood's headquarters were then at South Florence. Two corps he represents as being at and around Tuscumbia—Cheatham's and Stewart's—and one corps lies over the river. He states that the men of his command said Hood told them the day before they were going into Tennessee. There was no appearance or talk of their returning to Georgia or moving in this direction. Colonel Prosser has returned from a scout on the Courtland road. He skirmished with a regiment of Roddey's command. He reports Roddey's whole force between Courtland and this place; have no intimation that Hood is on the road. Roddey's force was coming in all last night. Mr. Lewis states that he was a member of the provisional congress and resigned at the end of the first session, and was afterward appointed circuit judge. Mr. Lewis leaves Tuscumbia with a view of settling in Tennessee or Kentucky.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 14, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A Union lady, who has given us always reliable information, has just returned this eve from Somerville, and reports no enemy there or in that neighborhood. She saw only an occasional straggler, and heard no intimation of the movements of Hood this way, which she thinks she would had there been any movement of that kind on foot. I forgot to mention in my last telegram that Mr. D. P. Lewis reported Forrest was moving up toward Tuscumbia; that the army there was badly supplied, receiving all their supplies by wagon train from Cherokee Station, and the high water had interrupted them for two or three days. Mr. Lewis is known by a daguerreotypist here who has been a refugee for a year, and who says he is a reliable Union man. I shall telegraph to Huntsville to learn more about him to-night. I am inclined to believe his statements. We have made considerable progress in repairing our defenses, and are in other respects in excellent condition. River still high. Mr. Lewis also says that on Friday another corps was ordered over river, but the order was afterward countermanded.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 14, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur:

Your telegram of 3.30 p. m. received. Ask Mr. Lewis where Hood's bridge is with reference to the old railroad bridge, how constructed, and if he thinks it could be easily destroyed. Notwithstanding what he tells you of Hood's movements, I want you always to be prepared.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Officer in charge of picket on Courtland road reports a battalion of the enemy in his front. No knowledge of his force or what follows.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received.* It will be well to re-enforce the garrison of Dalton by one of Cruft's brigades as soon as he can get organized.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 14, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. to-day received.† If General Ammen needs re-enforcements, you had better send him the 700 men of Cruft's command, instead of sending them to Dalton.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

As directed by major-general commanding, I tendered assistance to General Ammen, and received the following reply:

KNOXVILLE, *November 14, 1864.*

The troops are coming to Strawberry Plains; a large part of the cavalry is in, and my infantry is back, having lost only three. One hundred rebels reported west of Morristown, some at Morristown, and some infantry and one battery fortifying at Bull's Gap. It is not supposed they will advance. I have not been able to get any reliable information of numbers; in my opinion, it is not 3,000. General Gillem is in town; I have not seen him. At present, I feel equal to the emergency. Thanks for the offer, and will call on you if pressed. The battery was lost.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

All quiet in vicinity and on the road to Resaca. Nothing of the enemy in the direction of Trenton or Valley Head.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 765.

† See Ammen's dispatch, transmitted by Steedman to Thomas, and embodied in Thomas to Halleck, 7 p. m., p. 876.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 14, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

General AMMEN:

Do you need any assistance from me? Answer.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

RESACA, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I will leave the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois at this place, nearly 400 strong, the Sixty-eighth Indiana at Tilton, with detachment Sixth Indiana Cavalry, making 400 at that place, which will enable them to patrol road thoroughly. The artillery will come on last train with the troops, as the track is unmoved. Have you any orders?

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. POTEET,
Commanding 115th Illinois Volunteers, Resaca:

Cars sufficient to remove all Government property will be furnished. Your command will need no cars. They will march back with the working party, protecting them while taking up the track, until further orders. You will retain six days' rations for your men.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky:

GOVERNOR: I have just received your letter of October 12, relative to the organization of troops for the protection of Kentucky and asking that the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry be sent to the State. I am glad to inform you that the regiment has been ordered back, with three others, and I have no doubt will be able to do good service in the way you suggest. I have referred your letter to Major-General Stoneman, who now acts in my stead as commander of the department. Please confer with him on the subject.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter* of the 10th inclosing a list of the regiments and batteries serving in Kentucky. The muster out of

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 737.

troops whose terms are expiring will reduce the force in Kentucky perhaps somewhat below the necessities of the district. But I have ordered home four old infantry regiments (the Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-seventh), which still have a short time to serve; and, by the time they have to be mustered out, the regiments now going out will probably be reorganized. General Wilson is very anxious to get the Eleventh Michigan and Twelfth Ohio, but I have declined to give them to him for the present. After you have become well acquainted with the condition of affairs in the State, please inform me whether you think those regiments can be spared. I think it probable more troops may be needed in East Tennessee. According to last accounts General Gillem was getting pretty roughly handled.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 62. } *Lexington, Ky., November 14, 1864.*

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VII. The Twentieth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers is assigned to the Second Division, Military District of Kentucky. The commanding officer of the regiment will report in person to Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, commanding Second Division, for orders.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Louisville:

General Gillem was routed last night near Morristown, his cavalry running over the infantry I sent to support him, which, I fear, is captured. Breckinridge is said to be in command of 2,000 to 8,000; numbers not reliable.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *November 14, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From all we could learn to-day in moving down through woods, &c., the rebel cavalry was mostly at Morristown; 100 would cover all this side. At 3 p. m. they sent a scout to Bend of Chucky. This a. m. at daybreak there were fifteen at New Market, who said that their forces would come no farther than Morristown or General Ammen would be after them. A woman states that their infantry and one battery was at Bull's Gap fortifying. She said she came from Saint Clair to-day. We did not lose but three of Tenth Michigan and Second Ohio, as we can learn, and think that Kirk will come on all right.

N. A. REED,
Aide-de-Camp.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *November 14, 1864.*

General AMMEN:

Two of Colonel Miller's men just in; they report him killed.* General Gillem not heard from. No rebels this side of New Market.

R. A. CRAWFORD.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 14, 1864.

Col. R. W. RATLIFF,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

The general commanding directs that you send a detachment Eleventh Michigan Cavalry from Mount Sterling to Sharpsburg and Bethel; also telegraph by the way of Maysville, to be sent by mail to Flemingsburg, to Sherburne. Col. Robert Breckinridge, C. S. Army, and fifty men passed near Georgetown last night, attempting to get out of the State, and these moves are made to intercept him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 14, 1864.

Col. R. W. RATLIFF,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

The general directs that you order the 105 men of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry to cross from Hazel Green to West Liberty and scout the country back to Mount Sterling, Ky., as soon as rations reach them from Mount Sterling.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 14, 1864.

Captain GOIN,
State Troops, Versailles, Ky.:

You will take such a number of horses from the citizens of Versailles and vicinity as will enable you to scout the country round Versailles and protect the town from rebels. These horses will be well used and returned to the owners when done with by your scouts. Mr. Ward will assist you in procuring horses. Scout the country well and keep it clear of guerrillas.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 14, 1864.—For Rosecrans to Thomas and Thomas' reply, relating to movements of Winslow's division of cavalry, see Vol. XLI, Part IV, p. 560.]

*A mistake.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 14, 1864—11.10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The First and Third Divisions of my command have not yet arrived from the West. Heavy rains and snow, with sudden rising of streams, carrying away of bridges, bad roads, &c., has kept them back. I will advise of their arrival and how soon we may be expected at Paducah.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

CHICAGO, *November 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

Last night arrested Patrick Dooley, secretary of Sons of Liberty; also man named Fulton. Found among Dooley's papers much valuable information. The records were destroyed six weeks ago, when arms were seized at Indianapolis, but papers found show treason in every line. Dooley's examination now in progress. Gives names and dates. More soon.

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, *November 15, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

How much force and artillery had Gillem?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 15, 1864—10 p. m.

President A. LINCOLN,
Washington:

General Gillem's force consisted of three regiments of Tennessee cavalry and one battery of six guns, belonging to the Governor's Guards; about 1,500 men.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CITY POINT, *November 15, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Please order Brig. Gen. E. Upton, as soon as sufficiently recovered from his wounds, to report to Major-General Thomas for duty. General Upton is in Batavia, N. Y.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *November 15, 1864—11 a. m.**

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

If Hood commences falling back, it will not do to wait for the full equipment of your cavalry to follow. He should, in that event, be pressed with such forces as you can bring to bear upon him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 15, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 16th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your telegram of this morning just received. I am watching Hood closely, and, should he move after General Sherman, will follow him with what force I can raise at hand. The reports this morning are that he is moving in the direction of Waynesborough. A cavalry force has been sent to ascertain the true state of facts.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch received this a. m. from General Hatch:

Colonel Coon, commanding brigade on my right, reports the enemy moving cavalry and infantry in force up the Waynesborough and Florence road. I am moving my entire force in that direction. His reports indicate all of Hood's army in motion toward Columbia.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

This movement can scarcely be more than a foraging expedition, as Hood would hardly attempt to advance on that road, and therefore presume it is a feint; but I have given orders to have him watched, and will take advantage of the first opportunity to strike him, if he exposes himself.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.
Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram, received this a. m., forwarded for your information.†

After telegraphing you last night I received two other dispatches from entirely different sources, confirming the report of the present position of the enemy, as reported by General Granger.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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* In reply to Thomas of November 13, 10 p. m., Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 764.

† For Ammen's dispatch (here omitted), see Steedman to Whipple, November 14, p. 890.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Further reports from Knoxville state that the loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 300, but that all our transportation and artillery was captured. Breckinridge's force is estimated at 5,000 to 8,000, and is reported crossing Holston River, twelve miles above Strawberry Plains, threatening Cumberland Gap. Colonel Brownlow is only field officer missing, supposed to be prisoner. Hood making no movement; river too high yet; but small cavalry force attacked wagon train near Columbia to-day and were whipped by guard.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Pulaski:*

To be forwarded to General Hatch for his information.

DECATUR, *November 14, 1864.*

Lieut. B. E. Shaw, Second Michigan Cavalry, is just in. He escaped from the enemy at Cherokee Station on Thursday evening last. He reports one corps (Lee's) across the river; Stewart's and Cheatham's corps were about Tuscumbia. He says the impression among the men was they were going into West Tennessee. He passed, on his way to Cherokee Station from Tuscumbia, a train of, he supposed, 700 wagons, without a guard—the largest, he says, he ever saw. He reports a large regiment at Moulton, and a brigade between this place and Courtland. He heard nothing of the movements of Hood this way.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

This statement of Lieutenant Shaw is confirmed by a citizen who had reached Decatur a few hours previous. I therefore believe that the story of the Russian prisoner to General Hatch is substantially true, and that the general may take such measures accordingly as to enable him to act with the greatest force and with the greatest effect against the enemy's position.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Pulaski:*

The following dispatch received. The major-general commanding directs that you send to New Market and find the rebel force spoken of, and notify General Granger.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Colonels Russell, Mead, and Johnson, with their combined forces, 600 strong, were at New Market on Thursday, November 11. They are conscripting largely. My informant is reliable; he counted the force as they passed his house.

ED. W. BLAKE,
Commanding Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

If the general concludes to send cavalry after this party, as I have strongly recommended, I should like to know about the matter, as they would probably return down Flint River if approached from the north, and might be waylaid by other infantry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

I have just received your dispatch of this morning, directing me to send to New Market to find a rebel force referred to by General Granger. Since sending Colonel Capron to Mount Pleasant I have no cavalry available for that purpose, and in view of the last report from General Hatch it would be probably unwise to send infantry. Please inform me of the general's wishes on the subject.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

The Fifth Tennessee Infantry is here. Where do you wish it sent?

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Nashville:

Please send the Fifth Tennessee Infantry to this place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have nothing from General Hatch since 1 o'clock this morning, but hope he will give me reliable information of the enemy's movements to-morrow morning. I will have everything ready to move promptly if it becomes necessary. I do not believe Hood will come this way with his infantry. He may move north, via Centerville, or possibly Columbia; but, I think, more probably will send his cavalry on a raid, while he occupies our attention and holds the ground necessary to cover their retreat. When will Smith be at Nashville?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 15, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Your two dispatches of this date received. The Fifth Tennessee will be sent to you as soon as it can be placed in condition to move; it is now very badly off for everything. You need not send any cavalry to New Market for the present, until you ascertain positively whether or not Hood is moving. The whole of the cavalry should be kept in front.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
No. 154. } *Pulaski, Tenn., November 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The commanding officer of the section of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery now with the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, will turn over to the other batteries of said division, under the direction of Maj. H. W. Wells, chief of artillery, the horses belonging to the section, and will proceed without delay, with the guns, &c., to Columbia, Tenn., and report to Col. S. A. Strickland, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Colonel STRICKLAND,
Comdg. Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

It is reported that Hood started from Florence yesterday on the Waynesborough road. He will probably strike for Columbia; if so, we will meet him there. I want you to intrench a strong bridge-head to cover the crossing of the river at Columbia. Keep the pontoons in order, and have the railroad bridge floored, so that we can use it for crossing troops and trains if necessary. Send the accompanying dispatch* to Colonel Capron; he left here with his brigade yesterday and should be near Mount Pleasant to-day. Answer.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 15, 1864.*

Colonel CAPRON,
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, Mount Pleasant.

General Hatch reports cavalry and infantry moving from Florence toward Waynesborough. I think Hood's entire army is moving toward Columbia. General Hatch is moving his entire force in that

* See next, *post.*

direction; communicate with him as soon as practicable, and when your forces meet act under his orders. Push out well to the front; keep in presence of the enemy, and inform me of his movements, also inform Colonel Strickland, at Columbia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Taylor's Springs:

GENERAL: I have just received your dispatch to General Stanley, dated 1 a. m. to-day, giving the information from Colonel Coon of the enemy's movement toward Waynesborough. I send you a copy of a dispatch from General Thomas, giving information sent by General Granger.* This appears to be not later than last Thursday, since which time Hood may have crossed his whole army, and be now moving north from Florence. Yesterday I sent Colonel Capron with his brigade to Mount Pleasant, with orders to scout toward Waynesborough, and have now sent him the substance of your dispatch, with orders to communicate with you and act under your orders when your forces meet. Please advise me frequently of the enemy's movements, in order that I may meet him on whatever road he may take.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 15, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

I am extending my right flank. Learn that the movement of cavalry and infantry on the Florence and Waynesborough road yesterday was only a reconnaissance in force. Lee's corps alone was all there was of the enemy's infantry yesterday on this side of the Tennessee River. A prisoner just taken reports the pickets from the military road are from Johnson's division, of Lee's corps.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Schofield, Pulaski.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 15, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, Pulaski, Tenn.:

I have not cavalry enough to close in my right to the Tennessee River. If you could spare me Capron's brigade think we can close them in so effectually not a forage party can get out of Florence without a fight for it.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

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* See p. 896.

DECATUR, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Two negroes came in late last night from Tuscumbia; they left there Sunday night last; everything was quiet; been no movement for several days.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Major-General Rousseau.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

General Thomas has telegraphed General Schofield to look after the force in the vicinity of New Market.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 15, 1864.

Colonel CULVER,
Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will proceed with your command by rail to Dalton. On your arrival at that place you will assume command of the post and garrison, making such disposition of your troops and giving such orders as in your opinion may be necessary to protect the railroad and trains and cover the withdrawal of the troops at Resaca and Tilton. You will report promptly by telegraph any approach or movements of the enemy you may hear of.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

M. DAVIS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POST OF MURFREESBOROUGH,
No. 319. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., November 15, 1864.*

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IV. Pursuant to instructions from Major-General Milroy, Col. Thomas C. Boone, commanding One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, is directed to detail a garrison of about twenty men to be stationed at Christiana, and a like force to be stationed at Fosterville. Both stations will be under command of an intelligent and reliable officer, to be selected by Colonel Boone. The men will be instructed to protect the wood-yards, water-tanks, telegraph office, and all other Government property, and to patrol the railroad twice during the night, connecting with the patrols from Stone's River bridge and the block-house at Bell Buckle Creek. The command will at once construct winter quarters, which will serve at the same time the purpose of defense and comfort. They should be constructed of logs and loop-holed for musketry. This order will be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

By command of Brigadier-General Van Cleve:

E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Col. W. B. SIPES, *Columbia:*

You have been relieved by order of Major-General Thomas. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry is here, and is ordered to Columbia.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 63. } *Lexington, Ky., November 15, 1864.*

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VII. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Col. S. A. Porter, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, is temporarily assigned to duty as commandant of the draft rendezvous, Louisville, Ky., and will take command at once.

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IX. The Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers is assigned to the First Division, Military District of Kentucky. Col. G. W. Gallup, commanding, will report in person to Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean for orders assigning his regiment to Catlettsburg and Louisa and himself to command of the latter post.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Your telegram of yesterday received. Please send me particulars. Have you, including the troops under General Gillem, force enough to cope with the enemy? Is General Gillem acting under your orders?

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 15, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN, *Louisville, Ky.:*

My infantry back, three lost. I have force to hold this place, and probably Strawberry Plains, but not to advance. General Gillem is here; his force badly routed, but coming in; his loss not known yet; his battery and wagon train captured; he is not acting under my orders. The enemy probably 3,000 or 4,000.

J. AMMEN.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: Major-General Schofield directed me to assume command of and use in case of an emergency the forces under General Gillem. When I informed him of this General Gillem sent me a copy of Special

Orders, No. 79, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, pursuant to authority granted by the Secretary of War, dated March 28, 1863, placing the command under the exclusive control and orders of Brigadier-General Johnson, to whom General Gillem reports. Sunday, November 13, I sent a railroad train with provisions and ammunition to General Gillem, at Bull's Gap, guarded by 300 men, under the command of Major Smith, Tenth Michigan, and accompanied by Lieut. N. A. Reed, aide-de-camp. The train proceeded to Morristown and halted to await the return of couriers sent to the Gap. Soon after the return of the couriers General Gillem with a part of his command reached Morristown, pursued by the enemy. The force under Major Smith checked the pursuit, but the cavalry could not be rallied to make a stand; retreated, throwing away guns, &c. His battery (six pieces) and his wagon train were captured. He is here and his men are coming in. The loss, except in guns, horses, &c., will probably be less than was expected. The railroad train with provisions and ammunition backed out and returned without loss or injury. The train left Major Smith and his command, but he withdrew in good order, and arrived at Strawberry Plains the afternoon of the 14th. Major Smith and Lieutenant Reed deserve great credit for their courage, skill, and success. Report a loss of only three. The enemy was commanded by General Breckinridge, probably 3,000 or 4,000, half being engaged. I have force to hold this place, and probably Strawberry Plains, but cannot advance to drive the enemy from the country without an additional force of 1,000 or 2,000. There is a large amount of corn along the French Broad, which I expected to collect at this place, but with my present force and the force of the rebels in my front this will not probably be practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Fourth Division.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 15, 1864.*

Colonel TROWBRIDGE,
Commanding Strawberry Plains:

Smith and Reed have arrived. Keep your scouts well out, and have everything ready to fall back on this place if you find certainly that the enemy are coming on this side of the river in very large force, so that the Plains cannot be held. Do you want more men, ammunition or rations? Keep me advised.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 15, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have you anything additional from Morristown? Three hundred rebels up the valley trying to capture forage train; they will not succeed. Three hundred more reported in Harlan County; don't credit the report.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, &c.

LEXINGTON, *November 15, 1864.*

Col. T. H. BRINGHURST,
Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

Have Colonel Jacob sent through the lines by way of Charleston or Kanawha River, not to return during war under penalty of death.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

I telegraphed you ten days since concerning the consolidation and reorganization of the artillery of the department, but, as yet, have received no letter or report from you. Your proposition of placing a heavier armament on the Stone River, Captain Naylor's boat, is approved, provided the guns can be obtained without any disadvantage to the armament of Chattanooga.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I would respectfully request an order making the following changes and assignments in the artillery of the department, viz: Maj. F. Schultz, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, to command Fortress Rosecrans, Murfreesborough, Tenn., relieving Col. W. E. Lawrence, who takes command of the First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, establishing his regimental headquarters at Murfreesborough; organizing the reserve light artillery of the department, consisting of the following batteries, to be relieved from duty at this post and organized under the above name, reporting direct to the chief of artillery Department of the Cumberland, viz: Company K, Fifth Artillery, U. S. Army, Capt. E. C. Bainbridge commanding; Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, Second Lieut. J. Ziegler commanding; Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, Capt. L. R. Smith commanding; Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Light Battery, Capt. C. C. Aleshire commanding; Seventh Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, First Lieut. J. C. Fislar commanding; Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, Capt. M. A. Osborne commanding; assigning Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, to temporary command of the reserve light artillery.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
} DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 74. } *Chattanooga, November 16, 1864.*

1. The following changes of the armament of the permanent garrison of Chattanooga are made to conform to orders issued May 1,

1864: The commanding officer Fort Creighton will turn in to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments, and three 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, also all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery not pertaining to its actual armament; receiving from the ordnance department four 3-inch Rodman guns and one light 12-pounder gun, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, from commanding officer Battery McAloon two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, from Lunette O'Meara one light 12-pounder gun, and from Fort Lytle one light 12-pounder gun, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Fort Phelps will turn over to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, four 10-pounder Parrott guns, with ammunition and such carriages and equipments as are unserviceable, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to the actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department four 3-inch guns, with ammunition and such carriages and equipments as are required to replace those turned in. The commanding officer Battery McAloon will turn over to the commanding officer of Battery Bushnell two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, to the commanding officer Fort Creighton two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; receiving from the commanding officer Redoubt Putnam one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete, from commanding officer Battery Bushnell three 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; the commanding officer Battery McAloon will also turn into the ordnance depot, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery as do not pertain to its actual armament. The commanding officer Battery Bushnell will turn over to the commanding officer Battery McAloon three 12-pounder howitzers, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, receiving in return two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, two James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, also all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Lunette O'Meara will turn over to the commanding officer Fort Creighton one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete; to commanding officer Battery Jones one 12-pounder light gun, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete; to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Fort Putnam will turn over to the commanding officer of Battery McAloon one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete, to commanding officer of Battery Jones one 12-pounder howitzer, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete, receiving from the commanding officer Fort Lytle two 4½-inch guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, two James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer

Battery Jones will turn over to Capt. W. A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery, commanding gun-boat Stone River, two 24-pounder howitzers, with gun equipments and ammunition only; receiving from ordnance department one 12-pounder howitzer, from Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, one 20-pounder Parrott gun, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete; to ordnance depot, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of that battery not pertaining to its actual armament. The commanding officer Fort Lytle will turn over to commanding officer Redoubt Putnam two 4½-inch guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, to commanding officer Fort Creighton one light 12-pounder gun, with carriage, caisson, ammunition, and equipments complete, to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery, three 20-pounder Parrott guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Fort Mihalotzy will turn over to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, four James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department four 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Redoubt Coolidge will turn in to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., on inventory and inspection reports, two light 12-pounder guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments, also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete. The commanding officer Redoubt Carpenter will turn over to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, on inventory and inspection reports, two James rifles, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments, as also all ordnance and ordnance stores of the battery not pertaining to its actual armament, receiving from the ordnance department two 3-inch Rodman guns, with carriages, caissons, ammunition, and equipments complete.

II. Capt. W. A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery, commanding U. S. gun-boat Stone River, will turn in to the ordnance depot, Chattanooga, Tenn., six 10-pounder Parrott guns, with ammunition and equipments, receiving from the ordnance department two 20-pounder Parrott guns, with ammunition and equipments, and from commanding officer Battery Jones two 24-pounder howitzers, with ammunition and equipments.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

Shall I direct all officers and detachments of this army arriving here to report to Major-General Thomas.

W. T. CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, November 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Thomas, with request that he will intimate the nature of the reply he desires made.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Webster, chief of staff, with remark that he will telegraph Colonel Clark to order all detachments and men belonging to the Army of the Tennessee who report to him at Louisville to report to Major-General Steedman, at Chattanooga, for duty.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 12.15 a. m. 17th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Nothing to report to-night, except that small bodies of enemy's infantry have been thrown forward, a brigade being at Waynesborough. Rivers falling as fast as they rose. Railroad and telegraph all right to Knoxville and Dalton.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE, *November 16, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. Send me the first reliable news you have from Hatch. Smith telegraphed me two days ago that his troops had been delayed by bad roads and impassable streams, but that he would make all possible speed. I cannot say when he will be here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. just received. My latest news from Hatch was that of 2 p. m. of yesterday, which was sent you this morning, viz: that the enemy's movements of the day before was only a reconnais-

sance, and that only Lee's corps is on this side of the river, at Florence. The report, I presume, is correct. I have heard nothing of Capron yet, but expect a report soon. I have ordered him to communicate with Hatch, and, if they unite, to act under his orders. If Forrest is not this side of the river Hatch may be able to accomplish his purpose of enveloping Florence.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

Col. S. A. STRICKLAND,
Columbia:

Your dispatch of to-day received. The general desires the bridge made secure for artillery.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Pulaski, Tenn., November 16, 1864.*

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VI. In collecting forage from the country in this vicinity citizens must not be deprived of the necessary forage for their animals and food for their families. Foraging parties will take only the surplus over that required by the citizens for private use. Foraging parties must invariably be in charge of commissioned officers, who will be held responsible that no unauthorized acts are committed by the men under their charge. Receipts will in all cases be given for the forage taken from citizens. No private property, except forage for animals, will be taken for the use of the troops, unless, in special cases of necessity, it be ordered by the highest commander present. Irregular foraging and marauding are strictly prohibited and will be severely punished.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHITAKER:

GENERAL: The order relating to passing citizens into and soldiers out of our lines seems to be almost entirely disregarded. You will again instruct your pickets to pass no citizen inside the lines without they present permission to come from General Schofield, General Stanley, General Johnson, the post commander, or some other higher authority. When citizens come to the picket-line they will be required to state to the picket officer their names and reasons for desiring to enter our lines; the officer will forward this to the post commander, and if he deems their business of sufficient importance he will give an order to admit them; if not, they will not be admitted; neither will they be

permitted to pass outside without passes from the authorities admitting them. Soldiers will not be permitted to pass outside the lines without passes from the authorities above mentioned or the division commanders.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Wagner and Wood.)

OFFICE SPECIAL INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I sent a communication yesterday to headquarters Department of the Cumberland, which I should be glad for you to see, as in it I presented some facts in relation to the remounting and equipping your command, which you should consider, and which must enter into any calculation you may make with regard to the time necessary to accomplish the object you have in view. You will see that articles of equipment ordered as far back as September have not been received. Blankets were ordered here from New York on the 27th of October by express (twenty days ago), and which should have reached here in five days, have not yet arrived. I could have started Watkins several days ago but for the want of blankets. This one thing will show you the nature of the difficulties which stand in the way of speedy action. The Cavalry Bureau and Ordnance Department have done all in their power to facilitate matters, but the transportation department would seem to be badly conducted. Lieutenant Babbitt some time since made an application for a special agent to be sent with all articles hereafter sent, with directions to look after the missing horses. I should have gone to Nashville on Monday or Tuesday, but for the fact that Major Price telegraphed me he would be here on the 14th, and I waited intending to go down with him to see you. I am daily expecting him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Major and Special Inspector Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

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III. Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to Brevet Major-General Wilson for duty, in accordance with Special Orders, No. [313], from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby assigned to the command of the Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

IV. Brigadier-General Knipe, commanding Seventh Cavalry Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, will proceed to

Memphis, Tenn., on business intrusted him by the major general commanding. Having accomplished this duty he will return to these headquarters.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Mount Pleasant, November 16, 1864. (Via Columbia.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I arrived here last evening. Major Tompkins reported late from Lawrenceburg; he will report to you in person.* Train came in by way of Columbia; cross-roads impassable. Since Tompkins left scouts have reported from various points. The most reliable information is that the rebel force at Waynesborough was three regiments, under Colonel Rucker, sent across the Tennessee River, at Perryville, by Forrest, as he fell back up the river from Johnsonville. This force passed through Ashland on Friday; thence to Waynesborough, crossing the river somewhere above. Forrest was at Cherokee road; had crossed a part of his forces to the north side of Tennessee River, near Tuscumbia, on Friday at 12 o'clock, when, his bridges getting out of order, he was detained for repairs. Have out heavy scouts at Lawrenceburg and toward Waynesborough; have sent teams back to Columbia for bread and other rations. We could get no bread either at Pulaski or Columbia on our way through. I shall move forward with the balance of command as soon as the train comes up. Guerrillas reported in numbers in the hills between here and Lawrenceburg, which makes it necessary to move with caution to save the railroad and my trains.

H. CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

(Same to General Schofield.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 16, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy moving his picket-line to the rear on the Waynesborough road last night at dark induced me to attack; did so about midnight, captured five prisoners, and found enemy in force. I am satisfied there is but one corps on this side of the river—Lee's, and that a weak one, with about 4,000 cavalry. Johnson's division, directly in my front, is not a large one, although it seems to be made up of old regiments. We shall make an attempt to carry out the pontoon bridge at Florence with heavy rafts to-night. Two attempts have already been made, both of which were nearly successful.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Schofield.)

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* This last clause to Schofield only.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 16, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

We drove in the pickets of the enemy on the Florence and Waynesborough road this afternoon. Captured two prisoners, of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, who say the brigade they belong to is Rucker's; that this brigade is at Florence and is part of Forrest's command. I know the brigade is composed of the Seventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and Forrest's old regiment; it crossed at Perryville. Forrest is marching up the river; his main column was thirty miles yesterday from Tuscumbia, on the way to Florence. Cheatham's corps was crossing the river to-day. There are two corps over to-night; the third is under marching orders to come over. Forrest was at Florence yesterday in person. They say Hood is to advance to-morrow. A large wagon train crossed the bridge yesterday, mostly loaded with rations. A free negro also, found inside the enemy's line of pickets, corroborates this information. They say Forrest's cavalry is very large; 10,000 men the lowest estimate.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Schofield.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, near Bough's Mills:

GENERAL: As I wrote you yesterday, I have ordered Colonel Capron to open communication with you and act under your orders. It would be very well indeed if you could accomplish the purpose stated in your letter of 2 p. m. yesterday, viz: to extend your right to the Tennessee, so as to envelop the enemy at Florence. But, as I understand your position and that of the enemy, this can hardly be practicable. It is reported that a considerable portion, at least, of Forrest's force has crossed the river above Clifton and is now on Indian Creek. My main object in sending Colonel Capron below Mount Pleasant was to watch that force. I have received no report from him yet. You probably may have more accurate information on that subject than I have. You may use Colonel Capron's troops as you think best, only do not leave open the roads toward Columbia and Nashville from any position the rebel cavalry may occupy.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 16, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

I am directed by Major-General Thomas to apply to you for transportation to haul grain from Pulaski to this command. I think you will decide the distance and heavy roads will render this ineffectual. If, however, a small train could be furnished us we could undoubtedly

forage ourselves on the country; probably at a distance of ten miles should find it. My division has no wagons and its pack train is loaded with ammunition. The country is poor and we have to depend on Pulaski for rations. From that point we have had but half light rations since leaving it. We are out of rations now and hope the rations ordered some days ago are on the way. My division has now been out forty-eight days, and started in light marching order. I shall wake up their pickets this afternoon; cannot see, however, there is any change from yesterday. My pickets and the enemy's stand in talking distance of each other on the entire line.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, on Military Road to Florence,
November 16, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of the 15th received. I will send an officer to your headquarters, as directed. Orders were forwarded on the 29th of October to Memphis directing one camp to be sent to Nashville. Major McDonald, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, left in command of camp at White's Station, was designated to carry out the order. He has many officers to assist him at camp. The command here has not an officer to a company, so many have been put upon duty at Memphis. At Paducah 4 officers and 175 men, taken from every company in the Third Illinois Cavalry. These detachments should be returned to the regiment, and, if necessary, companies detached. This division has a good train at Memphis. It has no Government wagons with it, except one to haul ammunition of the two Rodman guns with me; the hind part of both caissons were blown up by the enemy's shells at Eastport. My pack train is loaded with ammunition for small-arms. Company K, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, has but two guns—Rodman's; requisitions have been made for two more Rodmans and two smooth 24-pounder howitzers. It is a veteran battery, and should have its complement of guns. Have the kindness to use your influence to effect this. The roads are very heavy, and I doubt much, with the limited transportation at Pulaski, whether grain can be shipped to us, considering the distance. We have had half light rations since leaving Pulaski. The horses of my division are looking well. Such constant marching, nearly all the time in mud, has produced many serious cases of scratches, or grease heel, which is the most obstinate thing we have to contend with. We have now been out forty-eight days, no tents or wagons, and have not received any orders or mails, and are not aware of the new organization of cavalry. You will, I hope, take into consideration how impossible it is for us to make out the proper reports with all our books and papers in camp. We shall try to cut their pontoons again to-night. The last attempt nearly succeeded; many of the anchor ropes were cut, when our boats capsized against the bridge. It was so weakened, however, it broke as a part of Stewart's corps attempted crossing. The enemy have 4,000 cavalry, with their infantry, on this side of the Tennessee. We usually drive them to the rear of their infantry daily. Yesterday,

captured 8 horses, 6 Spencer carbines, and 6 prisoners from the infantry. Shall attack to-day well round the enemy's left. If I had another brigade of cavalry the enemy should not have an ear of corn outside of their infantry lines.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 26. } *Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 3, headquarters Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this division.

II. The Seventy-second Indiana, Seventeenth Indiana, and One hundred and twenty-third and Ninety-eighth Illinois, mounted, with some cavalry regiments hereafter to be assigned by the corps commander, will constitute the First Brigade. Col. A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteers, is assigned to the command of this brigade.

III. The Fourth Michigan, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, First, Third, and Fourth Ohio Cavalry will constitute the Second Brigade. Col. R. H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, is assigned to the command of this brigade.

IV. Brigade commanders will have, as soon as practicable, requisitions for ordnance, ordnance stores, and horses, and for six teams to a regiment for temporary use until orders for the organization of the trains are issued, sent in. Horses for the officers necessary for the performance of their duties can be drawn as soon as the requisitions are in the hands of the issuing quartermaster.

V. Brigade commanders will appoint an ordnance officer.

VI. In making out requisitions, brigade commanders will be particularly careful to make them out only for the officers and men actually present to be mounted and armed, and requisition for those arriving hereafter can be made as they arrive here.

VII. The division staff will report without delay at these headquarters for duty.

VIII. Capt. W. E. Crane, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Lieuts. J. B. Hayden and E. S. Wood, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, are hereby detailed for duty at these headquarters, and will report without delay. Existing orders, not in conflict with the above will remain in force until ortherwise ordered.

ELI LONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV.,
CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
No. 1. } *Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1864.*

I. In obedience to paragraph III, General Orders, No. [26], dated headquarters Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1864, I hereby assume command of this brigade, consisting of the Seventh Pennsylvania, First,

Third, and Fourth Ohio, and Fourth Michigan Cavalry Regiments, and trust that I will invariably meet with the prompt and cordial support and co-operation of every officer and man in the command. The old First and Second Brigades have made a grand and noble record, one that we all feel justly proud of; but I trust that the new Second Brigade, formed by their union, will have a still brighter page in the history of our country and do honor to its parentage.

II. Capt. Robert Burns, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

R. H. G. MINTY,
Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 16, 1864—12 m.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Brig. Gen. T. F. Meagher has been ordered to report to you for duty with convalescents and furloughed men; assign him to the command of the convalescents of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. Colonels Mitchell, Dilworth, and Boughton are on their way to Chattanooga; order them to report to Brigadier-General Cruft on their arrival. After the arrival of General Meagher, Cruft will command the convalescents of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Of the detachments now organized, 3,000 are armed, of which 1,000 are at Dalton; the balance I am holding to assist General Ammen, should he need help, he having just asked if I could do so.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch just received, and your intention to assist General Ammen, if necessary, is approved.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have organized in one command the convalescents, recruits, drafted men, and men returned from furlough of each respective corps now at the front, making four brigades, nearly 4,000 strong in all. Is that as you intended?

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 16, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your organization of convalescents, &c., is correct, and as I intended; but General Meagher having reported to me for duty, I must find a command for him, and therefore I wish you to give him the two brigades belonging to the Army of the Tennessee, viz, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, leaving the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps for General Cruft. You will soon have a large command of convalescents, &c., as they are constantly passing through this place to the front. Use this force to strengthen the garrisons of Whiteside's and Bridgeport, keeping the organization by corps together as much as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just received a telegram from General Ammen that he is menaced by the enemy and expects to be attacked. I have ordered trains and will move re-enforcements to Loudon to-night, and await further information.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 16, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Squads of the enemy's cavalry are passing round this place, possibly with the intention of cutting our communication. It is reported that the enemy is 5,000 strong. Should they cut our communications would be glad of your assistance.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

The enemy is reported crossing the Holston, seven miles above Strawberry Plains, with large force; number not known. Will you send me assistance if I need it?

J. AMMEN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville:

I will move re-enforcements to Loudon to-night, and await further information, or for the telegraph communication to be destroyed.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Thank you for your promptness. Scouts just in from toward Clinton and Sevierville; saw no force and heard of only small parties. Nothing from the Plains to make matters look worse; expect to be able to hold that place.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Telegram received. My report relative to consolidation of the artillery was forwarded by messenger on the 14th. Guns can be obtained for the Stone River without injury to the armament of Chattanooga.

JOHN M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, *November 16, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Lookout Mountain sends greeting to Major-General Thomas and thanks him for his prompt response to the application to be electrically connected with the rest of the world.

Respectfully,

LEWIS W. LEEDS.

NASHVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

LEWIS W. LEEDS,
Lookout Mountain:

Major-General Thomas and the rest of the world returns the greeting of Lookout Mountain. Long may it look out for and defend the interests of the United States of America and of all mankind.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

RESACA, *November 16, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

They have just commenced taking up track. I will not leave here until to-morrow, unless there are more cars furnished. All cars here will be loaded inside of one hour. Unless otherwise ordered, I will burn the bridge when I leave. Shall I keep the operator and instrument with me as I move back? I may need one.

GEO. A. POTEET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 16, 1864.

Colonel POTEET,
Resaca:

You will fall back as the road is taken up. When you abandon Resaca, you will burn the bridge. There is one operator at Tilton; you can keep the one you have until you arrive there.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following is a telegram just received from General Ammen:

Major-General STONEMAN:

About 1,000 of the enemy are on the hills opposite Strawberry Plains. A strong force is crossing the river seven miles above the Plains; numbers unknown. Shall defend the bridge if possible; if not, shall withdraw my forces to this place.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

I shall go to Lexington to-morrow and see that mounted force, if any, can be sent to East Tennessee. General Ammen also telegraphs me that the force under Gillem was routed at Morristown, with the loss of his battery and train. I have directed Ammen to assume command of Gillem's force and make the best use of it.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Commanding, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Your two telegrams received. All the disposable mounted force of General Burbridge will be put in motion for Cumberland Gap as soon as possible. Instruct the force you have there to be on the alert. Assume command of all the troops in your district, State and Federal.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel TROWBRIDGE,
Commanding, Strawberry Plains:

It is important to ascertain the present position of the enemy and his movements since the fight. Please send out a party of such strength as you deem sufficient, under a very careful officer. Let them cross the river at the Plains and take such direction as you think, with the information you possess, best for your purpose. Have the party send back a courier to inform you of anything important.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel TROWBRIDGE,
Commanding, Strawberry Plains:

I will send you re enforcements. You are all right, if the enemy does not come on this side of the river. Keep a good lookout well up the river; send reliable men; and if you find a force coming on this side of the river large enough to overcome you, be all ready to fall back on this place. Have the bridge ready to take up; and if you find you must fall back before a force large enough to threaten the safety of this place, destroy the bridge.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel TROWBRIDGE,
Commanding at Strawberry Plains:

I will send you Major Smith with strong re-enforcements on train. I will telegraph you when he starts. If before he gets to the Plains there should be an appearance of danger on this side, send ten or fifteen Tenth Michigan to meet Smith and give him warning and information; also aid him in reaching you. I have sent word to General Gillem and asked him to assist us. I think he will do it.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel TROWBRIDGE,
Commanding at Strawberry Plains:

Major Smith has started with train, men, and ammunition. Be sure to get information in time to fall back in case a very heavy force threatens you from this side of the river.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 16, 1864.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington:

What mounted force can you put into the field at once, and how much more can you have ready to move within ten days? Have your immediate available force ready to move on short notice.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:*

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant General.

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* For reply, see Burbridge to Bascom in Stoneman to Thomas, November 17, p. 929.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 16, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. GALLUP,
Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers:

The general directs that you proceed to Louisa, Ky., and assume command of all troops at Louisa and Catlettsburg. The Thirty-ninth Kentucky will be ordered to report to you, and you are expected to keep the country in your front and flank clear of guerrillas, besides capturing all rebels in arms around you. The manner of doing this is laid down in General Orders, No. 8, headquarters District of Kentucky, inclosed,* and your own knowledge of what is needed in that region.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 16, 1864.

Col. S. W. PRICE,
Commanding Post:

In obedience to orders from General Burbridge, you will order Hawes' battery to be in readiness for a move at once; also Forty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. The Forty-ninth Indiana has been ordered here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 16, 1864.

Col. JOHN MASON BROWN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

You will direct the Thirtieth Kentucky to be ready to move at a moment's notice. This order is in accordance with instructions from Bvt. Maj.-Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding Military District of Kentucky.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

METROPOLIS, ILL., *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH:

The notorious John Purdy and Shep. Bell, of Gregory's company, I learn are to-day both hanging by the neck in a tree nine miles from this place. They were robbing and shooting citizens all through this State, but are caught at last, and will probably quit their bad habits hereafter. The hanging took place on Monday night. No one implicated.

CHARLES WALLACE,
Operator.

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*See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 457.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by General Knipe, who is sent to Memphis, in pursuance of instructions from General Thomas, for the purpose of hurrying forward the trains, camp and garrison equipage, and detachments belonging to the divisions of Generals Hatch and Grierson. General Thomas directs me to say that he is being continually hurried from Washington to begin his operations against General Hood, and that it is of the greatest possible moment that the cavalry shall be put on an efficient basis, not only in the manner of equipment and organization, but in that of numbers. With all his exertions, and those of the War Department, this force of cavalry is yet behind in its reorganization and equipment. The trains and detachments are particularly necessary, and should be shipped to this point, though I believe they were directed by telegraph to be sent via Louisville, not anticipating so much of a flood in the Cumberland River. Under the recent order transferring the east bank of the Mississippi to General Canby, General Thomas does not consider that it was intended to touch either Hatch or Grierson's divisions, since they were previously ordered to him to assist in the operations against Hood. Be good enough to further the object of General Knipe's visit to Memphis, that he may return as soon as possible to assume command of his division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. WILSON,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 16, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee:

MAJOR: The officer in charge of patrol, which was sent out on the State Line road yesterday morning and returned at 9 p. m., reports that he went within two miles of Collierville, met a picket of about twenty men five miles the other side of Germantown, which he skirmished with and drove into Collierville. The only forces of the enemy he could hear of were Bill Forrest's regiment and Colonel Denis' command, which were reported on the Coldwater. It was reported that Wirt Adams had his headquarters at Holly Springs about a week ago and had moved toward the Coldwater with about two regiments. Could not learn toward what point on the Coldwater Wirt Adams was going.

I am, major, your obedient servant,
M. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. H. HILL,
Commanding District of Michigan:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the department directs me to inform you that he approves of the course you are pursuing in

regard to the propeller Georgiana, and to add, that, after a searching examination of the vessel and her papers a suspicion remains respecting her ownership and destination, you will have her and her crew seized and retained under your orders until her true history is ascertained. At the time she was overhauled by Captain Kelly, off Grand Bay, her alleged owner was on board, but this conflicts with the reports we have through the mayor of Buffalo. The latter informs me that he has reliable information of her sale to the Confederate refugees in Canada, and of her transfer to them. Be this as it may, if you find any doubt respecting her, the peace and quiet of the citizens living along the line, on either side, require that she should be held until they are removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Major Chambliss, at Louisville, reports that ordnance stores started by express from New York twenty days ago have not arrived, and that the equipment of my cavalry is therefore delayed. Can't a special agent be sent to look for these stores, and in similar cases hereafter would it not be well to send them in charge of some reliable person, to hurry them through?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 17, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Hatch reports no material change since yesterday. He has a rumor of Cheatham's corps having crossed the river also, but is not certain. He reports having driven in their pickets on the Waynesborough road on the night of the 16th instant, capturing five prisoners. He is endeavoring to destroy their pontoon bridge by heavy rafts. I heard from Major-General Steedman this morning that he was preparing to re-enforce Knoxville, in accordance with my directions for him to do so. He will be able to send up about 2,000 men. General Stoneman telegraphs me from Louisville that he can concentrate five mounted regiments in three days to go to the relief of General Ammen, if necessary. I have heard nothing of General Smith's arrival at Paducah yet.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 17, 1864.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff,
Department of the Cumberland:

I would respectfully request an order determining the armament of the permanent garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., as follows, and direct-

ing that the disposition of that armament be not changed, except by order of the major-general commanding the department, viz:

Fort Creighton: Eight 3-inch Rodman guns, six light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Phelps: Seven 3-inch Rodman guns, three light 12-pounder guns.

Battery McAloon: Four 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery Bushnell: Two 20-pounder Parrott guns, two 3-inch Rodman guns.

Lunette O'Meara: Two 30-pounder Parrott guns, six light 12-pounder guns.

Redoubt Putnam: Two 4½-inch Rodman guns, four 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery Erwin: Four 3-inch Rodman guns, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery Jones: One 20-pounder Parrott gun, two 12-pounder howitzers, three light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Lytle: Three 20-pounder Parrott guns, two light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Crutchfield: One 4½-inch Rodman gun, two light 12-pounder guns.

Fort Mihalotzy: Four 4½-inch Rodman guns, four 3-inch Rodman guns.

Redoubt Coolidge: Two 3-inch Rodman guns, two 12-pounder howitzers.

Cameron Hill: Four 100-pounder Parrott guns.

Redoubt Carpenter: Two 100-pounder Parrott guns, two 3-inch Rodman guns, two light 12-pounder guns.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 403.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 17, 1864.

As soon as sufficiently recovered from his wounds, Brig. Gen. E. Upton, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,

Nashville:

The roads are so bad between this place and General Hatch's position that it is not practicable to send him forage from here. He says he can get forage in the country, if he has the necessary teams to haul it. I have, therefore, authorized him to retain some teams belonging to this post which have gone to him with rations. I recommend that no more forage be sent here from Nashville for the present.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The platform here is entirely inadequate for the unloading of trains. Cannot the construction corps be sent down at once to extend it?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

There is now a construction party on their way to Pulaski, which you can set to work to extend the platform required for the unloading of trains.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General

PULASKI, TENN., *November 17, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE C. WINSLOW,
Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville, Saint Cloud Hotel:

Take charge of all trains arriving at Nashville belonging to the Army of the Ohio; see that they are fitted up and started for this point as soon as possible. Call on the commandant of the post for a small guard for all trains you may send forward, to accompany the trains as far as Columbia, from which place Colonel Strickland will furnish guards. Report progress by telegraph.

By order of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1864.*

The following special field order is republished for the information of all concerned:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 140. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, Cedar Bluff, Ala., October 25, 1864.*

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieut. Col. H. C. Ransom, chief quartermaster Department of the Ohio, is hereby relieved from duty as such.

II. Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd, chief quartermaster Twenty-third Army Corps and acting chief quartermaster of the Army in the Field, is hereby announced as chief quartermaster of the Department and Army of the Ohio.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Pulaski, Tenn., November 17, 1864.*

The colonel commanding announces to the brigade that hereafter Col. A. D. Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, will command it, his regiment having been added to us, and he being the senior officer. I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the officers and men of the old brigade for the cheerful obedience, promptness, and hearty co-operation they have always given to my orders, and for the kindness they have manifested toward me personally; it will never be forgotten. Under the peculiar circumstances I could not longer remain with the command or in the service. Comrades of the camp, the march, and the battle-field, I bid you farewell.

JNO. A. MARTIN,
Colonel Eighth Kansas Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Pulaski, Tenn., November 17, 1864.*

In pursuance of orders from the general commanding the department, assigning me to this brigade, and in accordance with instructions from the general commanding the division, I hereby assume command of this brigade. For the present all officers serving in the capacity of staff officers at these headquarters will be retained in their several positions, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Orders heretofore issued from these headquarters will remain in force until further orders.

A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A negro came into our picket-line this morning; he left Tuscumbia on Monday; reports no change there as far as he knew. Enemy still fortifying at Florence. Reported two brigades at Courtland; they were sent down to take this place, it being reported that the larger part of the garrison here had been withdrawn. These brigades made a demonstration here on Monday, but finding the garrison strong retired. Negro reports no force by side of Courtland. Gun-boat returned this evening from Brown's Ferry; no enemy seen and no news from scouts below.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 17, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur:

Report what regiments and what parts of regiments of cavalry you have under your command.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

In answer to your dispatch of this afternoon, I have the honor to make the following report: Second Tennessee, 345, of which 152 are mounted; Ninth Indiana Cavalry, small detachment at Pulaski, dismounted; Tenth Indiana Cavalry, detachment at Decatur of 290, and regiment of 222 at Pulaski, mounted heretofore on broken-down horses, now almost worthless; detachment of Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, 237, at Huntsville, dismounted; Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Sipes, stationed on upper end of road and used nowhere else.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *November 17, 1864.*

Major BEAUMONT:

There are four companies of the Tenth Indiana here and eight at Decatur. Will it be possible to get the companies of this regiment together? Will forward to-morrow a statement of the wants of the cavalry here. Capron's was sent to Mount Pleasant by Major-General Schofield.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 17, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your telegram of last night reporting that you were about to send re-enforcements to General Ammen is just received. I want you to send him all you can, under as competent officers as you can get. I have just ordered two or three colonels to report to you who commanded brigades in the Atlanta campaign.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I have sent 1,500 of the best men, under the best officers, from General Cruft's camp to aid General Ammen, all from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps. I have 1,000 of the Seventeenth Corps at Dalton, under command of Colonel Culver. I have 600 of the Twentieth Corps, effective armed, which I intended to send to Bridgeport, under command of Colonel Mitchell, but am holding them to send to General Ammen, should he need them. I have 230 more armed who are only fit for light camp duty. I have about 200 convalescents of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps; what shall I do with them?

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Strawberry Plains attacked this morning.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Yours just received. Thanks for your prompt assistance. What kind of men are the 600? Can they move together, or are they detachments? There are constant rumors that the enemy are in force, but cannot yet obtain anything definite.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 17, 1864.

General CRUFT:

GENERAL: You will please withdraw the 300 men first sent by you to Dalton from that place to Tunnel Hill, and have them occupy all the block-houses this side up to those occupied by the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, with about twenty-five men to each block-house.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 17, 1864.

Colonel CULVER,
Dalton, Ga.:

Do you credit the report that the enemy is in any considerable force near Resaca? Give your own opinion from the information you get that is reliable. Do not permit the troops at the terminus of the road to get nervous over vague rumors.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

DALTON, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

GENERAL: I do not believe that there is any considerable force of the enemy at Resaca. I have sent a staff officer down to ascertain particulars. Lieutenant-Colonel Poteet, One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, near Resaca, says he had reliable information this morning that the enemy were crossing in force at Fite's Ferry, and wants me to send him some cavalry. I have only ten or twelve horses in the command; had to press some for the scouts this morning. I ought to have a mounted force of 50 or 100 men to scout the country.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. POTEET,
115th Illinois, Tilton:

You and your command will remain with the working party until further orders.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP TWO MILES NORTH OF RESACA, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Rebels reported in force nine miles and a half south of Fite's Ferry. Enemy's cavalry are now in Resaca. Are there any cavalry along road that you could send me fifty?

GEO. A. POTEET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 17, 1864.

Colonel POTEET,
Resaca:

Keep a vigilant lookout in front and on your flanks. How near Tilton will you be to-night?

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 115TH ILLINOIS,
Tilton, November 17, 1864.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I arrived here this evening. The rail is taken up within about four miles of this point.

GEO. A. POTEET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., November 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. William B. Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, as soon as relieved from duty at Columbia, Tenn., will, without delay, proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to his division commander with his own regiment and all other men of the division, except the few enlisted men needed to assist the quartermaster and commissary in disposing of their business.

* * * * * * *

IV. The following will be the organization of the Sixth Cavalry Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding: First Brigade, Col. Horace Capron commanding—Eighth Michigan Cavalry, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry; Second Brigade, Col. W. W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding—Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Third Tennessee Cavalry; Third Brigade—Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. The Third Brigade will be commanded by the senior officer present and will be stationed at Chattanooga. The commanding officers of regiments will report by letter without delay to General Johnson, who will take immediate steps to concentrate, organize, mount, and equip his command.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding Second Division, District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The troops of my division consist of the following regiments: Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Mounted Infantry, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, First Ohio Cavalry, Third Ohio Cavalry, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. I will be much obliged to you if you will direct the post commander to stop all men, detachments, new recruits, soldiers with expired furloughs or otherwise, coming under your or his notice, and direct them to report to my headquarters, near the new fort on left of Preston pike.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, near Bough's Mills:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of yesterday relative to forage and subsistence for your command. I think, with you, that it is not practicable to send you forage from this place in the present condition of the roads. So long as forage can be had within ten or fifteen miles of your position, the method you suggest is much better, and I will furnish you the necessary teams. A train started the day before yesterday with commissary stores for your command, and ought, I suppose, to reach you to-day. The teams belong to this post; you may keep them for the purpose of foraging, so long as you can find forage in the country; if they are not sufficient let me know and I will send you more. If we remain at this place I will have my teams here in a few days, and

will then be able to send you rations more regularly; but if the information contained in your dispatch of 8 p. m. proves correct we must be on the move soon. At all events advise me in advance of your wants, and I will try to supply them.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Bough's Mills, November 17, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send my acting quartermaster to Nashville, and if necessary he will go to Memphis to forward the camp and train of my division to Nashville. I have already ordered it forward, and have officers at Memphis to carry out the order. It is probable arrangements have been made to ship it with the camp and garrison of General Grierson. General Grierson may have detained it, as an order reached me, after receiving orders from General O. O. Howard to march to Rome, Ga., to send, by General Grierson's order, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry by boat to Memphis. When this order was received I was nearly at this point and my division assigned to Major-General Thomas, rendering it impossible for me to comply with General Grierson's order. Your order assigning the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry received. From what I know of them they are nearly dismounted. I have complied with the order to send the dismounted men to Nashville, and have ordered them to report to you for horses. The reconnaissance of yesterday on my right resulted in the capture of prisoners from Forrest's command and developed infantry of Cheatham's corps, showing conclusively there are two corps over the river and also the fact of some small redoubts and rifle-pits at Florence. The third corps was to have crossed last night, and did so, if the heavy rafts we have been making above did not carry out the bridge last night. I have not learned yet what the result of this attempt has been. This may delay a forward movement for one day. I will comply with the order to send reports and roster the moment it is possible for me to obtain them. You are aware of the difficulty I shall have of doing so, with most of my command at Memphis, Paducah, Nashville, Pulaski, and other points. In my old division there are some thirty officers being mustered out for expired term of service, vacancies of which have been filled by Governors of States during my absence from Memphis.

The train of this command is of the utmost importance. It is with great difficulty I can get light rations to my command. My old division is now three days without rations, and the country has been so thoroughly devastated [that] parched corn is the only resource. We look for a train with five days' [rations] to-night. Forage also has become a serious question. We must hold on, however, until the enemy decides to advance or retreat; and I know of no way of watching him so effectual as pressing his picket-line constantly.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, [*November 17,*] *1864.*

Major-General MILROY:

The officer at the tunnel reports that the Tracy City train was captured to-day by about fifty or sixty guerrillas; two of our men badly wounded and one captured; and also that they were going to Gizzard Creek to burn the bridge. I have ordered seventy men from Decherd to go to Gizzard Creek.

W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Columbia:

Report upon receipt of this dispatch whether the pontoon bridge has been finished, and if so, when it was completed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 17, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Louisville:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. I wish you to send all the mounted force you can raise to East Tennessee. I have directed General Steedman to send all the infantry he can spare from Chattanooga.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram just received from General Burbridge:

LEXINGTON, *November 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville:

I can concentrate five regiments—Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, and Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry—in three days. They number in all about 1,850 effective mounted men; they are now scattered after guerrillas. If horses and equipments can be had, I can mount 2,000 more men in ten days. If my troops are wanted at the front, I am ready to command them.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

I have directed General Burbridge to concentrate his available mounted force at some point on the road leading from Lexington to Cumberland Gap, so that either it can be pushed into East Tennessee or be used to repel any attempt to penetrate into Kentucky from that direction. There are about 800 men at Cumberland Gap, all dismounted.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch of this date just received. Your intention and order to General Burbridge to concentrate his mounted force is perfectly satisfactory, and I wish you to report to me as soon as he has the concentration of his troops completed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *November 17, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 18th.)

Major-General STONEMAN,
Headquarters Department of the Ohio:

Major-General Burbridge will have 1,000 men on the road to Crab Orchard by to-morrow night. Shall he push them on? To where, and by what route? We shall have 3,000 concentrated on the route you spoke of in four days, and if he has permission from headquarters to press horses from loyal as well as disloyal citizens, he can have altogether from 6,000 to 8,000 men ready in ten days. There are two field batteries mounted and complete. Telegraph orders.

M. W. KEOGH,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

Colonel GIBSON, *Loudon:*

Colonel Dilworth with troops from below will come on train direct to this place. Last from Strawberry Plains they were fighting; our troops in good spirits.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 17, 1864.*

Col. H. G. GIBSON, *Loudon:*

I will try and send train for First Tennessee to-night. Call in troops from Madisonville. Have everything in readiness at Kingston to move at a moment's notice. The enemy between us and Strawberry Plains in considerable force.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 17, 1864.

Col. C. J. DILWORTH:

Will proceed to Loudon with 500 men on train this p. m. to garrison that place. If Colonel Gibson remains at Loudon with these troops, Colonel Dilworth will return to Knoxville and take command of remainder of detachment.

By command of Brigadier-General Ammen:

W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a copy of telegram* from Colonel Trowbridge requesting your co-operation at Strawberry Plains. Please send as large a force as you can, and with as little delay as practicable.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, November 17, 1864.

Col. W. Y. DILLARD,
Commanding, Cumberland Gap:

Have you any information regarding the movements of the enemy between the Holston River and the Cumberland Mountains? Keep scouts out, and report your information direct to these headquarters by telegraph.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 17, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN:

I have heard nothing definite from the enemy since morning. He was then on the east side of the Holston River at Strawberry Plains, in front of General Ammen. A large body of rebels are reported at Jonesville, coming down the valley. My informant says they are commanded by Breckinridge in person. I do not place much credit in the report. I have a scout in that direction.

W. Y. DILLARD.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs as follows, viz: You will order the immediate concentration at Crab Orchard of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Twentieth [Thirtieth?] and Twenty-ninth [Thirty-ninth?] Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Ten days' rations for these troops will be started at once from Camp Nelson for Crab Orchard. The regiments will be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and, in addition, 150 rounds per man will be taken in wagons. Every exertion will be made to have these troops at Crab Orchard without delay. You will send an officer to Camp Nelson to superintend the

*Not found.

equipment of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. Major-General Stoneman has authorized the issue of any horses that may be in the hands of the quartermaster at Camp Nelson to this regiment. Captain Perdue, ordnance officer at Camp Nelson, will issue to the Twelfth Kentucky such horse equipments as he may have on hand, and if cavalry arms cannot be obtained, the regiment will be supplied with Enfield rifles. The Third and Fifth Kentucky Batteries will be kept in readiness for marching at short notice, well-supplied with ammunition. The battalions of the Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry now at or near Ghent will be ordered at once to this point by the nearest practicable route. The general commanding directs me to impress upon you, and the subordinate officers concerned, the necessity for prompt compliance with the above instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 131. } *Lexington, Ky., November 17, 1864.*

I. The Fifty-fifth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders, is hereby ordered to report to Col. P. T. Swaine, commanding Covington and Newport, Ky., for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 17, 1864.

Col. JOHN MASON BROWN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

You will order the Thirtieth Kentucky here and at Owenton and in Owen County to concentrate immediately at Crab Orchard, Ky., with 100 rounds of ammunition to the man and 150 more in wagons. Rations will be there for them. It is of the utmost importance that the above be done immediately.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 17, 1864.

Col. R. W. RATLIFF,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

You will immediately concentrate the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry and Twelfth Ohio Cavalry at Crab Orchard, Ky. Have them supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition per man; in addition, 150 rounds per man will be taken in wagons. It is of the utmost importance that every exertion be made to accomplish the above immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 17, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Burkesville, Ky.:

Move the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, mounted, and concentrate at Crab Orchard immediately. Each man should have 100 rounds of ammunition, 150 more should be carried in wagons. If you have not enough, make requisitions, and send officers round to draw and have ready.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, KY., *November 17, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

Following just received from Knoxville:

General Breckinridge whipped Gillem badly on 13th and 14th, capturing his artillery, many horses and small-arms, and about 200 men. He is now attacking Strawberry Plains. There are some fears that an attack will be made on this place. Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn. Expect our communication to be cut daily. Will keep you posted.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

DANVILLE, KY., *November 17, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

The following just received from Knoxville:

Communication was cut between here and Strawberry Plains to-day. Two brigades reported this side. Citizens enrolled.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 405. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 18, 1864.*

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36. Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and such other places as in his opinion may be considered necessary, to carry out the special instructions of the honorable Secretary of War.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *November 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have received no report from General Hatch this morning. His report yesterday indicated that Hood was about to move; but I think there is no probability of his moving this way while this weather continues.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 18, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

What news from Hatch? I have heard nothing since yesterday morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 18, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. is received. I have heard nothing whatever from Hatch since yesterday morning. I have sent to ascertain what is the reason.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram received:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 17, 1864.*

The garrison at Strawberry Plains has not retreated, but the enemy is between us and them, reported in strong force. Skirmished with them this evening near Flat Creek, four miles this side of the Plains, our force finally retiring. Many rumors of large force coming from Virginia; nothing reliable.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

A thousand mounted men will be concentrated at Crab Orchard by to-morrow or next day, and 2,000 more within three or four days. I have directed General Burbridge not to wait for all his forces to be concentrated, but to push them on by forced marches to Cumberland Gap, where he will find supplies, and to open up communication with Knoxville at the earliest possible moment. In order to mount his men I have authorized him to impress horses. I shall leave for Knoxville to-morrow morning, unless you direct me otherwise.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 18, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch of this date just received. Your orders given to General Burbridge, as well as your intention to go to Knoxville in the morning, are approved.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 18, 1864—9.45 a. m.*

Col. W. W. WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

All the spare force you have I wish you to employ in and about Chattanooga, for the present, in repairing and completing the platforms and other necessary work. I will give you timely notice when you can work on the road north from Athens.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 18, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch is just received:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 18, 1864.*

Our troops are on their way to the Plains. The enemy has gone to the other side of the river.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

Re-enforcements sent by General Steedman from Chattanooga have all reached Knoxville. The following dispatch just received from General Hatch is forwarded for your information:

NEAR BOUGH'S MILLS, *November 17—10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

No advance of the enemy to-day. I am under the impression the rafts we launched last night made a hole in his pontoons. The enemy attempted foraging on Shoal Creek to-day. Sent out quite a strong party, which was driven back, with a loss of some of his horses and arms.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

It has been raining constantly for nearly two days and the roads are nearly impassable.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville:

How do matters stand with you to-day? Give me as full a report as you can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 18, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Yesterday at sunrise the enemy attacked Strawberry Plains with four pieces of artillery placed on the opposite side of the river, supported by infantry force estimated at 1,000. A cavalry force, supposed

to be 1,100, attacked on this side, withdrew in the evening, most of them crossing the river, but made no impression on the garrison; casualties, 2 wounded. It is not thought that the whole force was seen to-day. A large force started for the Plains from this place last night. Re-enforcements reached here from Chattanooga, detachments of different corps. All quiet to-day. Rumors that parties are crossing the French Broad and moving west. Scouts do not confirm the rumors.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to request that the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, belonging to the Second Brigade, First Division, of this corps, be returned to duty with its proper command. The regiment was detached from the corps last May, first for temporary duty at the post of Resaca, and afterward placed on duty at Tunnel Hill as railroad guard. The regiment is still borne upon my returns, as I have had no authority for dropping it, and the strength of the corps is really one regiment less than shown by the returns. If the regiment cannot be ordered to join the corps, I request that I may be assigned a new regiment to replace it, and orders issued transferring the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois from the corps, so that I can drop it from the corps reports.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Nashville [Knoxville], Tenn.:

What is the situation in East Tennessee? I hear indirectly of reverses there, but have received no report from you. Please telegraph me fully. General Thomas has directed General Steedman to give you re-enforcements, if needed.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Waynesborough, Tenn., November 18, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I occupied this place with my command this evening, with a loss of 1 killed, 1 mortally and 1 severely wounded; capturing 2 scouts from Forrest's command. Major Beeres, sent with 100 men from Mount Pleasant through Lawrenceburg, joined me here soon after my arrival. He reports no rebel force except

small parties of guerrillas on the hills near Campbellsville, by whom he lost one man killed. The intelligence I have from scouts and citizen refugees is that Hood's army is at Florence (mostly this side of the river), with his advance fifteen miles out, apparently making no preparations for a forward movement. Forrest is scouting the country up to this point and Lawrenceburg, seeking leather, clothing, &c. I can hear nothing of General Hatch. I shall send out heavy scouting parties to-morrow in the direction of Florence and make every effort in my power to communicate with him. I send you a sketch* of the roads radiating from this place, by which you will see that we are isolated, our right and rear being entirely exposed. The nearest and only communication with Lawrenceburg is eighteen miles to our rear upon the Mount Pleasant road, and it is fourteen miles from that point to said town, making by the nearest route thirty-two miles from Waynesborough to Lawrenceburg, there being no direct road east from this point, as indicated by the maps. I shall place a force of fifty men at Lawrenceburg. Forage is very scarce, there being none on the Waynesborough and Mount Pleasant or the Lawrenceburg and Mount Pleasant roads, and but very little here. I have four days' rations on hand for the command, and my only communication with my base of supplies is either Pulaski, via Lawrenceburg, fifty-two miles, or Columbia, via Mount Pleasant, fifty-six miles. I learn from reliable citizens that there is a rebel force at Clifton, fifteen miles west, under Colonel Biffle; and another at Linden, twenty-eight miles north. The inhabitants in and about the latter place and Ashland are reported as strong rebels. The scouts driven out of Waynesborough upon my taking possession divided, and, pressing guides, took the direction of Clifton and Linden, which would indicate the truth of the reports referred to. The roads are fast becoming impassable.

Very respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Retain the convalescents of the Twenty-third and Fourth Corps at Chattanooga until further orders. They will be more comfortable there than elsewhere at present.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

What news have you to-day from Knoxville?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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*Not found.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

No news from Knoxville since General Ammen's dispatch of this p. m. forwarded to you. Re-enforcements sent from here have all reached Knoxville.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Commanding, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Your telegram received.* Re-enforcements are on the way to you from Chattanooga, and every available mounted man has been ordered to push by forced marches to Cumberland Gap and open up communication with Knoxville. Use every means in your power to check the progress of the enemy until you are strong enough to take the offensive.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

The enemy are reported in force at Blain's Cross-Roads. What news have you?

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Colonel DILLARD,
Cumberland Gap:

There may be some there; but most of them have gone to the other side of the river. Our forces most successfully resisted their attack on Strawberry Plains yesterday.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 18, 1864.

Colonel DILLARD,
Commanding, Cumberland Gap:

All the avilable force in Eastern Kentucky has been ordered to concentrate at Cumberland Gap. Should you be attacked, you must maintain yourself at all hazards until these troops arrive.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Of 17th, p. 934.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 18, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Louisville:*

I have no serious apprehensions in regard to the safety of my command. The Gap will never be surrendered by me. If consistent, please inform me the number of re-enforcements, and when they are likely to arrive.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington:

Your telegram and Major Keogh's received. I wish you would push every available mounted man to Cumberland Gap. Do not wait to concentrate your whole force, but send them by detachments, each large enough to protect itself, and by forced marches. The exigencies of the service I think warrant the impressment of horses wherever they can be obtained. Rations for the men can be obtained at the Gap. The enemy is in force in front of Knoxville, and I think an effective force arriving at the Gap soon, and acting with vigor in the direction of Strawberry Plains, will cause him to withdraw. I shall probably leave for Knoxville this evening or to-morrow and would like you to command your force in person. If you go you will be re-enforced by all the cavalry now in East Tennessee. You had better push on with what force you have ready, leaving the rest to follow on by forced marches, and try to open up communication with Knoxville as soon as possible. Re-enforcements are being sent from Chattanooga to Knoxville. Please acknowledge the receipt of this at once and let me know what you can do.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
FIFTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., November 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Your dispatch received, and your orders will be promptly executed. I will take command in person. The five regiments mentioned in my dispatch of 16th instant, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bascom, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, together with one battery of four guns now here. I will also mount and send forward as many more troops as I can obtain horses for. The Twenty-sixth [Kentucky] is a valuable regiment, and I would like to have it, if you can stop it and mount it in Louisville.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 18, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

You will direct Captain Goodenow, and all other officers in the vicinity of Lexington, to turn over to you or your staff officer any and

all articles you may require and which they may have on hand, including horses, arms, and accouterments and equipments, deemed by you necessary to fit out your command. The enemy is reported in force at Blain's Cross-Roads. General Thomas desires that you use the utmost dispatch in your movements.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 18, 1864.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, I can only reassert the contents of my former letters and telegrams. I beg leave to decline any further controversy with you, as I do not believe that the good of the country or your interest or mine require that I should discuss the issues which you seek to make with me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

BURKESVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your order received last night. It has now been raining constantly for thirty-six hours. It is impossible to move men from here or Glasgow until the water gets down.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

BURKESVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered troops from Glasgow to Lebanon. Have just received dispatch from Glasgow saying waters are up so they cannot reach Lebanon before Sunday. I am surrounded by water; river very high. What about the bridge, grain, and stores I have here? Answer.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, *November 18, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Burkesville, Ky.:

You must move your effective force if you have service[able] horses. Leave a small guard with convalescents, and baggage, and pontoon bridge. Press horses to mount dismounted men, and give receipts to be taken up by quartermaster here at future time.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BURKESVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Men are all on the road. I will leave this evening; will have to go by Lebanon; can't get through any other way, on account of Green River. Will have to send for 50,000 rounds of ammunition. When shall I get it?

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 18, 1864.*
(Via Vevay, Ind.)

COMDG. OFFICER 1ST BATT., 5TH U. S. COLORED CAVALRY,
Ghent, Ky.:

Move at once with your command (First Battalion) to Crab Orchard, Ky. It is absolutely necessary that you move at once.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 18, 1864.*
(Via Vevay, Ind.)

COMDG. OFFICER 1ST BATT., 5TH U. S. COLORED CAVALRY,
Ghent, Ky.:

Move at once with your command. It is absolutely necessary that you move immediately, with 100 rounds of ammunition to each man and 150 in wagons.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry will proceed without delay to Columbia, Tenn., and report thence by telegraph to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding Sixth Cavalry Division, for duty. All unserviceable horses will be turned in at the Cavalry Bureau, and the dismounted men left to secure remounts and join the regiment as soon as ready for the field.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Louisville, Ky., November 18, 1864.

I. The following officers are announced on the staff of the colonel commanding; they will be respected accordingly: Capt. Robert M. McCormick, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, brigade inspector; First

Lieut. George M. Landon, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieut. William H. Smucker, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, ordnance officer.

II. Surg. John L. Sherk, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, being the senior surgeon present, will, until further orders, act as brigade surgeon.

III. The following reports and returns will be required from regiments and detachments of this command: First, weekly reports of effective force, upon the prescribed blanks, to be handed in to the assistant adjutant-general's office every Monday morning before 9 o'clock; second, tri-monthly reports, on the regular consolidated morning report blanks, on the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month, before 10 a. m.; third, monthly returns and descriptive lists of deserters, on the regular blanks provided for that purpose, on the 1st day of each month; fourth, a report of the aggregate strength and vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers, upon the forms prescribed by the mustering officer, every Thursday morning; fifth, a roster of changes among the commissioned officers during the month, for corps headquarters, to be handed in the last day of each month; sixth, a monthly inspection report upon the 15th day of each month, to be forwarded to the brigade inspector; seventh, a list of the names of all officers and men absent from the regular bi-monthly muster-for-pay, to be handed to the brigade inspector.

By order of Col. R. H. G. Minty:

ROBERT BURNS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY DIVISION.
Near Bough's Mills, November 18, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

No advance of the enemy; the appearance of the lines remains the same. A strong party of the enemy's infantry and cavalry came out on my right for forage to-day, were attacked by one regiment, and driven back, abandoning their forage and leaving 2 men killed and 3 mortally wounded. The skirmish was a sharp one. If the enemy advances there are so many roads diverging from Florence he will undoubtedly move out on three or four. It will be some time before we can determine his line of march. Should he move his cavalry in a different direction from his main column, shall I concentrate on his cavalry or remain to watch the infantry, or oppose both?

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Major-General Schofield, Pulaski.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 18, 1864—12 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

A scout came in to-night I consider reliable. He reports as follows: General Forrest's command crossed the river to-day, its rear came over this evening; Lee's and Cheatham's corps are over; Stewart's will

cross to-morrow. Hood's army is under orders to move to-morrow, but may not move until the next day. Forrest's command moved out to-night, and will probably move on the Waynesborough road. Hood's main army moves to Lawrenceburg; from that place he does not know where they will go. Hood has 35,000 infantry. The cavalry, all under command of Forrest, will amount to 10,000. He has considerable artillery. Forrest moves in advance, and may mean a raid on the railroad between Nashville and Pulaski and Nashville and Murfreesborough.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Major-General Schofield, Pulaski.)

BROWN'S FERRY, *November 18, 1864.*

First Lieut. S. M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report everything quiet at this ford; a small squad of the enemy's pickets on the opposite bank as usual. Yesterday General Croxton was at Four-Mile Creek, the enemy's pickets extending to west bank of Shoal Creek. General Hatch's cavalry command was near or with General Croxton's. He felt of the enemy, but effected nothing, except finding out that they are still there.

I am, lieutenant, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. SWALLOW,
Major, Commanding Detachment Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 18, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Enemy attacked Strawberry Plains yesterday with infantry and artillery, but were repulsed, losing one gun, dismounted. They succeeded in destroying the bridge over Flat Creek and turning back the re-enforcements which had started from Knoxville. General Ammen calls on Steedman for help, which cannot be had, as Hood threatens to advance, now that rivers have fallen. Rains again, and rivers may rise soon. Telegraph down to-day between Pulaski and Athens, Tenn; raiding parties of the enemy.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 19, 1864—10 p. m.*

General H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Hatch reports from near Bough's Mills, midnight 18th, that one of his scouts, just in, states that Forrest had just crossed the river that day; that Lee's and Cheatham's corps were over, and Stewart's was to cross to-day. Hood's army is under marching orders, he says, but from the constant rains, and the impossibility of moving in the present condition of the roads, Hood cannot certainly move his infantry, and if any movement is made, it can be no more than a demonstration on the part of Forrest. I have, however, given the necessary orders to General

Schofield, at Pulaski, and also to General Hatch, should the report of a general advance on the part of Hood have any foundation and really prove to be a fact. I do not, however, imagine such a movement will be made in the present condition of the roads; but it may be that Forrest will attempt to operate against the railroads. I have heard nothing of General A. J. Smith's command since my last report, and have sent an officer to meet General Smith at Paducah, with orders to hasten forward his command as rapidly as possible.

The following dispatch, just received from Chattanooga, is submitted for your information:

Brigadier-General Ammen telegraphs that he thinks the enemy are moving back. Citizens from near La Fayette report Wheeler, with his entire cavalry command, near that place. I sent the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to learn the truth of the report.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 19, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

If the enemy advances in force, as General Hatch believes, have everything in readiness either to fight him at Pulaski, if he advances on that place, or cover the railroad and concentrate at Columbia, should he attempt to turn your right flank. In the latter case—that is, the attempt to turn your right flank—General Hatch should cover the fords and ferries across Duck River and hold them when you concentrate at Columbia. Report to me at once, should you be compelled to leave Pulaski, that I may give the necessary orders for the concentration of the troops on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. I can hardly think, however, that the enemy will attempt to advance in such weather as we now have. I shall send an officer to-morrow morning to hurry General Smith along as fast as possible to this place. Give the necessary orders to Hatch and Croxton in case of a decided advance of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 19, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 2.30 p. m. is received. I have already given the necessary preliminary instructions to Hatch, and will have everything ready to carry out your orders in the event of Hood's advance. I do not believe he will attempt to move his infantry in this state of roads, but Forrest may make a raid on our railroads.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 19, 1864—11.30 a. m.
(Via Pulaski.)

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Bough's Mills:

If the enemy should advance his infantry by the Huntsville road, or by the road you are on, it will be best for you to throw some cavalry on his front to oppose him, and give information to General Schofield, whilst you concentrate the main part of your cavalry against his and destroy it, if possible; but I want you to be on your guard, that the enemy does not draw you too far away from our infantry. I hardly think, however, that he can advance during such weather as we now have, and it is hoped that General Smith will be at Pulaski in a few days with his force, when we shall be ready for him. Have you learned anything definite of the result of your attempt to destroy the pontoon bridge?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Lexington Road, near Military Road, at Watkins' House,
November 19, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

My brigade on the right struck Forrest's column about 12 o'clock to-day, moving upon the Butler Creek road toward Lawrenceburg. (The Butler Creek road is parallel with the Waynesborough and Florence road on the west side of Shoal Creek.) The brigade first struck Buford's division, and whipped him. About 3 o'clock Forrest came up with more of his command, and our men were obliged to fall back to the east side of Shoal Creek. Buford had four regiments of mounted infantry in his division. Two prisoners from Buford's escort say the whole of Forrest's command is moving, its divisions on different roads. As they have not come out on my left the command, I believe, is moving by the way of Waynesborough, and is going to strike the railroad about Duck River. The infantry of the enemy did not move to-day, and cannot; the roads are in the very worst condition. Forrest has in his command Jackson's, Buford's, Chalmers', and Roddey's divisions—2,500 to a division is not a large estimate; probably has three batteries with him—perhaps, all four-gun batteries; of this, however, I am not sure.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

Same to Major-General Schofield, Pulaski.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, near Bough's Mills:

GENERAL: I have received your report of 6 p. m. yesterday, in which you ask what course you shall pursue in case of an advance of the enemy, if he move his cavalry in a different direction from his main col-

umn. With your present force it will probably be difficult to accomplish all that is desired, for, I take it, if Hood advances he will have all of Forrest's cavalry to co-operate with him; but I hope General Wilson will have the main body of his cavalry in the field before the state of the roads will admit of any advance of the enemy. If, however, the enemy advance before General Wilson is ready, you will have to do the best you can to accomplish two objects, viz: to observe the movements of his infantry, and oppose his cavalry. If his infantry and cavalry take different directions quite a small force will be sufficient to watch the movements of the infantry, and you will be able to use the main body of your troops to operate against the enemy's cavalry.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 19, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Russell, Confederate, with about 500 men, struck the road last night between Gurley's Tank and Paint Rock Station, and destroyed completely 300 yards of track. The break is being repaired as rapidly as possible. We have not been able to ascertain the direction taken by the enemy. A party 400 strong, under Colonel Hall, all that could be gathered, drove them all day yesterday, killing nine men, but enemy were so well mounted that they got away. As soon as Colonel Hall returned to Brownsborough they struck southeast and broke the road.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND TENNESSEE MOUNTED INFANTRY,
Near Johnsonville, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that a scout which I sent down the river to-day proceeded down the river about eight miles without seeing any signs of rebels or gaining any information with regard to any. A citizen who lives on Bear Creek, and who is supposed to be reliable, reports to me to-day that Captain Phillips, who has command of some thirty-five guerrillas, is now conscripting on White Oak and is to be at Magnolia on Tuesday next. Magnolia is some eighteen miles from this place.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OWEN HANEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 19, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I propose to place a battery of four guns in position with the Regular brigade on Lookout Mountain. Does it meet with your approval?

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, *November 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. BRANNAN,
Chattanooga:

The major-general commanding approves your proposition to place a battery of four guns upon Lookout Mountain.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
No. 77. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

I. Captain Prescott, First Illinois Artillery, is assigned to command of Fort Phelps, Chattanooga, and will report to post commandant, Chattanooga, Tenn. All enlisted men of the battery now in Chattanooga will immediately report to the commanding officer for duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

DALTON, GA., *November 19, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Just heard from my scouts in rebel camp on Holly Creek. Report that two of Wheeler's men returned from this place (Dalton) this evening; they left Wheeler eleven days since at Gaddistown; were ordered to go to Dalton, Tunnel Hill, and Graysville, and report to Wheeler at Villanow. They reported correctly the force at this place. It appears Wheeler is moving northward. I send two scouts forthwith toward Villanow and two toward La Fayette.

JAMES G. BROWN.

DALTON, *November 19, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

The raid of rebels that have been committing outrages in the vicinity of Benton camped last night with those in Murray County, on the fork of Holly Creek, nine miles east of Spring Place. They numbered ninety-five; had considerable amount of plunder from citizens. I have [a] scout in their camp, who has just sent me word also that they and all other detachments are ordered to report at Athens, Ga. Three or four in Spring Place last night at this time. Probably sixty will comprise all north of Coosawattie. Some will disobey their orders and remain. I am anxious to hear from headquarters.

JAMES G. BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General KING,
Lookout:

Your dispatch received. I have ordered some cavalry from Wauhatchie to move in the direction of McLemore's Cove and La Fayette. Please keep me informed of all you learn regarding the enemy.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 19, 1864.

Colonel PALMER,
Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Wauhatchie:

COLONEL: Citizens from near La Fayette and McLemore's Cove report that Wheeler is in there with his entire cavalry command. You will send strong patrols in that direction at once, with instructions to report direct to these headquarters the information they may obtain.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *November 19, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I have just received information that Wheeler intends attacking Tunnel Hill to-night or in the morning. The garrison at that post embraces only 200 men. The commanding officer there requests re-enforcements. There is no telegraph office at Tunnel Hill, but will send an operator from here to open one to-night. I am convinced Wheeler is in the vicinity. Have not enough mounted men to keep myself advised as I wish to.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 19, 1864.

Colonel CULVER,
Dalton:

Send scouting parties in the direction of La Fayette. Wheeler reported to be near La Fayette.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *November 19, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

GENERAL: I have only four scouts here; will send them out at once. I wish you would send me down a section of artillery; have none here.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel Thirteenth Michigan, Commanding.

TILTON, *November 19, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The track is taken up to within a quarter of a mile of this place. There are 370 men here belonging to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry and Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry. Shall I burn the railroad bridge at this place?

GEO. A. POTEET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 19, 1864.

Colonel POTEET,
Tilton, Ga.:

In the morning you can move your command half way from Tilton to Dalton, leaving the men belonging to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry and the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry with the working party. Keep a good lookout in the direction of La Fayette. You will not burn the bridge.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } PULASKI, TENN., *November 19, 1864.*
No. 34. }

I. In compliance with orders, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson having assumed command of the Post of Pulaski and the troops, thereby relieving me, and being ordered to other duty, I have only to bid my comrades in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, trusting that your future may be as bright as the past and that you will work on and add to the laurels and reputation which you have already gained and won.

II. Staff officers, excepting my aides, Lieutenants Hazzard and Chamberlain, will report to the general commanding for duty or to be relieved, as he may determine.

III. To my staff officers and their subordinates I tender my thanks for their untiring industry and attention to duty.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville:

Do not send the re-enforcements from Chattanooga farther than Knoxville, unless it is absolutely necessary, as they are not able to march. Return them to Chattanooga as soon as you can dispense with their services.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 19, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The re-enforcements from Chattanooga will be handled as you direct. General Tillson telegraphs me from Strawberry Plains there are no indications that the enemy are retreating from the other side of the river.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 19, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Re-enforcements, detachments from different corps, have arrived from Chattanooga. These men can do good service in the trenches, but many of them cannot pursue the enemy rapidly. Our casualties at the Plains, 200. Answer.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

FLAT CREEK, *November 19, 1864.*

General AMMEN:

Parties of rebels, one of them 140, reported on south side of river and near stone house on Dandridge road, two miles from Boyd's Ferry.

N. A. REED,
Aide-de-Camp.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *November 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN:

All quiet here except occasional picket-firing across the river. So far as we can learn no enemy on this side of the river. Have made efforts and have failed to learn anything definite as to the strength of the enemy. Am just starting the cavalry to McKinney's Ford. Has train started with forage? Will send Sixteenth Kentucky back on train, if nothing new transpires.

D. TILLSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, having been assigned to duty as second in command of the Department of the Ohio, with authority to exercise the duties of a department commander, and the headquarters of the department having been established at Louisville, the necessity for you to exercise the duties as department commander, as authorized by paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 240, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, has ceased to exist, and you will in future refer all questions requiring the action of a department commander to Major-General Stoneman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

My troops are in motion. I leave to-morrow. Will keep you informed of my movements. Please send dispatches for me to Lexington; Captain Dickson will forward them. My force already started is over 2,000, with one four-gun battery. If I get horse equipments will have 2,000 more.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1864.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

I have directed Captain Babbitt, ordnance officer here, to turn over to you everything you may require and which may not have been disposed of by orders from higher authority. He sends to you by train to-day a lot of ammunition and rifles. I think it very probable that the enemy will endeavor to get possession of the supplies at Cumberland Gap, and from thence make a raid into Southeastern Kentucky. I will try to obtain orders from General Thomas to have everything in depot here in the way of ordnance and ordnance stores turned over to you. Guerrillas are reported on the railroad between here and Nashville. I leave for Nashville this p. m.; will keep you informed. Please do the same by me of everything of interest.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *November 19, 1864.*

Col. W. Y. DILLARD,
Cumberland Gap:

General Stoneman thinks the enemy intend endeavoring to get possession of the supplies at Cumberland Gap. If attacked, hold out. I leave here to-morrow with re-enforcements for you.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 19, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

I shall hold the Gap at all hazards until you arrive. General Stoneman is correct in his opinion. If you were here to-day I have have no doubt but we could bag Breckinridge and his entire command. My scouts have just returned and report heavy cannonading in direction of Strawberry Plains this morning. All quiet here.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 133. } *Lexington, Ky., November 19, 1864.*

I. The Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, having reported for duty in obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, is hereby assigned to duty at Lexington, Ky., and will report to Col. S. W. Price, commanding.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 19, 1864.*

Captain WOODWARD:
(Care General Rosecrans.)

I am informed by Major Brackett, of the Cavalry Bureau, that you contemplate ordering the men of Grierson's division now at Saint Louis to Memphis. If General Grierson has given you any such orders as this it is a violation of instructions from General Thomas, and if you take any steps toward obeying it you will be dismissed from the service in all probability. You will order all detachments of Grierson's division coming to Saint Louis to be remounted; as fast as full regiments are assembled will send them to this place via Cumberland River. Send a copy of the letter given you by General Wilson for General Grierson. Where is General Grierson? Answer.

By order of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 30. } *Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1864.*

Capt. William E. Crane, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, having reported in obedience to orders, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of the division. All communications hereafter will be addressed to him.

ELI LONG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

COLUMBUS, KY., *November 19, 1864.*

Captain GRAHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scout returned; he left Dresden this morning. Reports Forrest crossing the Tennessee River at Perryville, to join Hood's left wing at Bainbridge; the impression is that he will make a raid on Nashville. Hood's headquarters are at Athens, Ala. Lyon remains at Paris, Tenn., with 800 men and three guns, to hold the country and obtain supplies. Parker, who lived at or near Metropolis, Ill., passed Etheridge, in Weakley County, Tenn., with arms, ammunition, and accouterments, also whisky; they were destined for Gay's company.

Respectfully,

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

Lieut. HENRY E. NOYES,
Second Regiment U. S. Cavalry:

You will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo. (or wherever else it may be necessary), without delay, in search of the cavalry division of General Grierson (Winslow's), and all detachments belonging thereto, which you are duly authorized to direct in the name of the major-general commanding to at once proceed to Nashville, Tenn., with all their transportation, equipments, arms, &c. You will also send forward the transportation belonging to General Hatch's division of cavalry which has been left behind.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, or
COMMANDING OFFICER TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT PADUCAH:

GENERAL: I desire you to use every exertion to get your troops forward to this place by steamer as rapidly as possible. Besides the troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps there should be at Paducah eight regiments of the infantry and one battery of artillery awaiting transportation to this place. Bring them with you, and if all your troops have not yet arrived at Paducah, come with what you have and leave orders for the balance to follow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, or
COMMANDING OFFICER TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR NASHVILLE,
Paducah, Ky.:

Start for Nashville, via Cumberland River, as soon as possible after receiving this, with what force you have, and leave orders for the balance to follow by the same route. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Benton Barracks, Mo., November 19, 1864.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 140, headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated November 19, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report of this command: Enlisted

men present, 1,230; officers present, 65; total, 1,295. Mules, 112; horses, 88; army wagons, 15; medical supply wagons, 2; two-horse wagons, 2; ambulances, 9.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MOORE,
Colonel 33d Wisconsin Vol. Infty., Comdg. Div., 17th Army Corps.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 20, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch just received from General Hatch:

FIVE MILES WEST OF LEXINGTON,
November 20, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy's infantry was advanced this morning on the Butler Creek road, fourteen miles from Florence, moving by the right flank toward the military road, which will oblige me to concentrate at Lexington. I have ordered General Croxton to concentrate on Lexington, leaving a small force to watch the crossings of the Huntsville road and Lexington and Florence roads. I am undecided as to the line of march, but believe the enemy's infantry will move to Lawrenceburg, and his cavalry on his left flank, meaning to cut the road between Pulaski and Nashville.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

I have ordered General Schofield to move the main force to Lynnville, so as to be able to support Hatch, or concentrate on Columbia, according to circumstances. I have nearly two brigades at Columbia now, intrenched, and expect to have a third there by to-morrow night. I have just heard from General Smith to-day at Saint Louis. He will not be able to embark his troops before Tuesday, and cannot reach this point before Saturday or Sunday next. I will do my best to keep the enemy from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, but my cavalry force is only 3,000, whereas the enemy's is at least 10,000. Three of Wilson's divisions are still absent for horses, and Grierson is still in Missouri.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[NOVEMBER 20, 1864.—For abstract from return of the U. S. forces under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, see p. 52.]

[NOVEMBER 20, 1864.—For abstract from return of the District of Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, see p. 56.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Fourth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

SIR: This will be handed you by First. Lieut. Henry E. Noyes, of my staff. He is authorized to bring your division to this place. In spite of instructions sent you by Captain Woodward, of your staff, it

seems that you misunderstood the instructions of General Thomas, now vested with ample authority over all the troops left in the Military Division of the Mississippi. When I wrote you from Gaylesville it was expected that the operations alluded to in my communication could be successfully carried out, but since then, owing to the threatening attitude of Hood's army, General Thomas has decided upon a different policy, essential to the execution of which is the concentration of a large force of cavalry in Middle Tennessee. It was to this end instructions were sent to you by Captain Woodward to bring your command to this place by the most direct and practicable route, ample authority having been given for your reorganization at Saint Louis. Major-General Rosecrans informs General Thomas that through the representations of Captain Woodward he had been induced to send your dismounted men to Memphis, Tenn., in compliance with my request. Captain Woodward in using such authority has transcended his instructions. My letter of instructions to you was clear and unmistakable, and neither yourself nor your adjutant-general could reasonably affect to construe them into a warrant for ordering them to Memphis. General Knipe has been sent to that place for the purpose of bringing your detachments and trains, as well as those of General Hatch, to this place at once. It is now understood here that Winslow has been ordered by General Curtis across the country to Memphis. Lieutenant Noyes, you will perceive, has been armed with ample authority to bring him from there, or wherever else he may be, without delay. I am also informed that instead of being at Saint Louis attending to the orders sent you through Captain Woodward, you are now, or have been, at Chicago, Ill. There being no record at army headquarters of a leave of absence to you, you will report without delay by what authority you are absent from Saint Louis or Memphis, your original post.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,

Brt. Maj. Gen., Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I presume, from General Hatch's report of 8 p. m. yesterday, sent you this morning, there is no doubt Forrest is advancing against the railroad between this place and Columbia. As I understand he cannot cross Duck River below Columbia, I have ordered Hatch to leave a small force to picket Shoal Creek and watch Hood, and to move with his main force on Forrest's right flank, keeping between him and the railroad. Strickland's brigade is still at Columbia, and I will send a division to Lynnville to support Hatch. Please inform me if this is right or what other dispositions I shall make. It might be well to send Ruger, with one of his brigades, from Johnsonville to Columbia. I should think one brigade would now be sufficient at Johnsonville.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

It may be that Forrest is only moving out to encamp on the waters of Buffalo River, where, I understand, forage is abundant. It seems

hardly probable that he will attempt aggressive operations while the roads are so bad. To-day will doubtless determine, and I will be ready to move at daylight in the morning if necessary. I think probably I had better go with two divisions to Lynnville, leaving Stanley with the other two.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 20, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Have you seen a copy of General Hatch's dispatch of [8 p. m.] yesterday to me, reporting the movements of Forrest's cavalry? Have you any further news, either concerning that movement or any other on the part of the enemy?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 20, 1864—[2 p. m.]*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

After full consideration I am of the opinion that this is not the best position for the main body of our troops, at least so long as we are inferior in strength to the enemy. If Hood advances, whether his design be to strike this place or Columbia, he must move via Lawrenceburg, on account of the difficulty of crossing Shoal Creek. Under cover of his cavalry he can probably reach Lawrenceburg without our knowledge, and move his forces a day's march from that point toward Columbia before we could learn his designs, and thus reach that point ahead of us; or he might move upon this place and, while demonstrating against it, throw his forces onto the pike north of us, and thus cut us off from Columbia and from our re-enforcements. Lynnville would be free from these objections as a point of concentration for our forces. On the other hand, a force at this point covers the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the best advantage; but a brigade in the inclosed works at this place could hold out against any force until relieved, while the main force at Lynnville would be sure of concentrating with the troops still in rear. I respectfully submit these views for your consideration.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 20, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

If Forrest makes a decided advance, I think it would be best for you to go to Lynnville with two divisions, leaving Stanley at Pulaski with two. In order to have everything out of your way, the construction party which went to Pulaski a few days since had better come back to Columbia, and all surplus stores should be prepared

to be sent back in case Hood's army advances. Give Hatch instructions according to your movements, and urge upon him the necessity of getting the most reliable information he can. I will order Ruger with one brigade to Columbia.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

It seems, from General Hatch's report,* just received and forwarded to you, that Hood is really advancing. This move would indicate that he intends to cross Shoal Creek. I have instructed General Hatch to get accurate information and advise me as early as possible. I have nothing further as to Forrest's movements.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 20, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. this day just received; two other dispatches of to-day were received previous to this one. Do you mean that one brigade in the intrenchments at Pulaski could hold out for a week? The reason I ask is, General Smith cannot get here before next Friday. If one brigade can hold the fortifications of Pulaski for a week or ten days, you are authorized to leave a brigade or a division there and concentrate the rest of your force at Lynnville, preparatory to support Hatch, or fall back on Columbia, whichever may be necessary. Part of Ruger's troops will start for Columbia to-night, the remainder at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and the railroad superintendent says he will have them at Columbia by to-morrow night. The very moment Smith's troops arrive I will start them for Columbia. In any event, all surplus transportation should be sent to Columbia. I have just received General Hatch's of this p. m., and it seems from it that Hood is advancing. His movements will indicate to you what disposition you should make—whether to concentrate at Columbia or remain at Lynnville. If Hood's entire army should advance, you must use your own discretion as to holding the fortifications at Pulaski or withdrawing the troops.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch is received. If Hood advances with his entire force, as now seems probable, I think it would be wisest to withdraw entirely from this place, but I will consider the matter more maturely before

* See p. 961.

deciding. He cannot reach here before Tuesday at best. The rebel dispatch captured yesterday by Hatch indicates that Forrest is to commence his advance to-morrow. I had hoped that Smith would be here before the time you name. The time may be too long to leave a small garrison at this place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville*:

I have just received your dispatch asking if I had seen a copy of one from General Hatch of 8 p. m. yesterday. I did see it this morning, and telegraphed you on the subject then, and twice since. I do not understand why it should take us all day to communicate between this point and Nashville. I have heard nothing further from General Hatch. Captain Strong, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, at Lawrenceburg, had heard nothing of Forrest's advance this morning. Colonel Capron was at Waynesborough on the 18th; drove out a small force of the enemy.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Capt. G. J. Cockerill, Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, is hereby announced as chief of artillery of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 20, 1864—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Johnsonville:

Come to Columbia with one of your brigades as soon as you can get the trains; they will be sent you to-morrow morning. Leave all needful information and instructions for the commanding officer of the brigade you leave at Johnsonville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have been ordered by Major-General Thomas to come with one brigade to Columbia as soon as cars arrive. Which brigade shall I bring? The Second is the strongest by about 300. How about the battery of the division that is here?

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Johnsonville:

Leave General Cooper's brigade and the battery at Johnsonville.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Johnsonville, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Col. O. H. MOORE,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

SIR: You will move your brigade to Columbia, Tenn. As fast as cars are furnished, you will see that they are loaded without delay. A train of cars sufficient to carry 500 men will be ready to start to-morrow morning at quarter after 8 o'clock. I am informed that cars to carry the remainder of your brigade will be here some time to-morrow. You will have the 500 men loaded and ready to start at 8.15 to-morrow morning. Your men will carry at least two days' rations in haversacks, and if the amount of rations on hand is not greater than five days they will be taken with the troops.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. HUBBELL,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you have your command in readiness to march at once with three days' full rations. Information has been received at these headquarters that the rebel Forrest is advancing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have received a copy of your letter* to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, dated War Department, October 4, 1864, giving the opinion and decision of the honorable Secretary of War upon the question of rank between army commanders and their seniors serving with them. I very respectfully desire to state that the case upon which this decision is founded is an imaginary one, so far as I am concerned. No dispute upon the subject of rank has ever occurred between General Schofield and myself. He was not under my orders at the battle of

*See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 64.

Jonesborough, nor was I in any way responsible for the movements of his corps upon that occasion. I deem it necessary to make these statements as there seems to be a misunderstanding in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that a captured rebel dispatch, forwarded by General Hatch, indicates that Forrest is to begin his movement to-morrow, that he has only moved out a short distance from Florence into camp, and it may not be necessary to move any troops to-morrow; yet he desires you will hold General Wagner's division in readiness to move.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy to General Cox.)

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

The troops of this division must be in readiness to march to morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Three days' rations to be carried in haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition in the cartridge-boxes. All the baggage will be taken. One wagon to each regiment will be allowed and two to brigade headquarters. Good mules for the wagons now on hand can be obtained by immediately calling on Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster of the corps. Colonel Hayes will also furnish wagons and teams sufficient to make the above allowance. Forage for the animals should be taken in the wagons. Camps will not be broken up nor the troops moved until further orders from these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

GEORGE LEE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Col. E. F. Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., on duty connected with the transportation of his command to this place.

IV. Lieut. Col. J. H. Peters, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, now at Memphis, will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and superintend the transfer of that portion of General Grierson's (formerly Colonel Winslow's) division now in Missouri to this place.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Lieut. HENRY E. NOYES,
Aide-de-Camp, Second U. S. Cavalry:

SIR: In executing the order intrusted to you by Major-General Thomas you will proceed direct to Major-General Rosecrans' headquarters, at Saint Louis, where you will learn what has become of General Grierson's division. If it has gone to Memphis you will proceed without delay to that place and make the most speedy arrangements to have it forwarded here, and the detachments and trains belonging to it, as well as those of Hatch's division; this regardless of any orders, except such as may be issued by authority higher than that of General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Capt. JAMES A. STRONG,
Eighth Michigan Cavalry, Lawrenceburg:

I have just received your dispatch of this morning. Look out sharply for Forrest, and inform me and Colonel Capron of any movement you may discover. General Hatch reports that Forrest was advancing toward Lawrenceburg yesterday. Send the accompanying dispatch to Colonel Capron at once by the shortest and safest route. For greater security it will be well to send a party of men with it. Colonel Capron is ordered to move back toward Mount Pleasant as far as the intersection of the Lawrenceburg road.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864.*

Colonel CAPRON,
Waynesborough:
(Care of Colonel Strickland, Columbia.)

Move your command back toward Mount Pleasant, to the intersection of the Lawrenceburg [road]. Look out for Forrest on your left.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Lexington Road, November 20, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

The enemy's infantry was advanced this morning on the Butler Creek road, fourteen miles from Florence, moving by the right flank toward the military road, which will oblige me to concentrate at Lexington. I shall camp to-night on Bluewater Creek, on account of for-

age, about three miles from Lexington west. General Croxton I have ordered to concentrate on Lexington, leaving a small force to watch the crossings of the Huntsville road and Lexington and Florence. I am undecided as to the line of march, but believe the enemy's infantry will move to Lawrenceburg, and his cavalry on his left flank, meaning to cut the road between Pulaski and Nashville. In the fight yesterday a battalion got into the enemy's rear, captured twelve wagons; could not get the wagons off, but came away with the mules. They were the headquarters teams of Chalmers and Buford. I send a dispatch, captured, which indicates Jackson's division is either to be sent south or retained with Hood's main column. I also make a rough draft* of vicinity and inclose.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Major-General Schofield, Pulaski.)

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS RUCKER'S BRIGADE,
November 19, 1864—1 p. m.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Brigadier-General Jackson has just arrived at my headquarters on his way to the front with General Armstrong. He states that no order has been received from General Beauregard sending his division south, and that General Hood takes the responsibility to detain his command till further orders, and that therefore the command of Major-General Forrest remains in statu quo; also that General Forrest has issued orders that the command be in readiness to move Monday morning, with four days' cooked rations; he further remarked that General Forrest is coming out on this road to day, and looking for him now.

I am, general [captain], very respectfully,
EDMD. W. RUCKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

I would beg to remain where I now am till morning, being yet unsupplied with ammunition; but will be obliged to move then somewhere on account of forage.

E. W. RUCKER,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your report of 8 p. m. yesterday, informing me of Forrest's advance. Leave a small force to picket Shoal Creek, and watch Hood, and move against Forrest with your main force. Move up on his right flank, keeping between him and the railroad. I will have infantry to support you at Lynnville and Columbia. Forrest cannot, I believe, cross Duck River below Columbia, and we must try to prevent him from striking the railroad between Columbia and this place. Advise me frequently of your movements and those of the enemy. If Hood advances toward Columbia I will, of course, move accordingly;

* Not found.

it will then be necessary for you to hold the crossings of Duck River below Columbia. If he moves toward this place I will meet him here, and shall want you to watch for any movement on his part to turn my right.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Lexington:

GENERAL: I have received your report of Hood's advance from Florence. If he intends to cross Shoal Creek, as his movement would indicate, I presume he has done so to-day, or at least commenced such preparations as to indicate his designs. I shall hope by to-morrow morning to have satisfactory information from you on this subject. Please get as accurate information as possible and advise me without delay. Capron was at Waynesborough on the 18th; found only a small force of the enemy. One of his scouts reported from Lawrenceburg to-day; had heard nothing of Forrest's advance. I ordered Capron to feel for the enemy from Mount Pleasant and to open communication with you, and he has wandered off to Waynesborough. I am trying to get him back.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Bluewater, Four miles and a half Southwest of Lexington,
November 20, 1864—10 p. m.

General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch directing me to move on the enemy's right flank received. I have concentrated General Croxton's command to-day at Lexington, and shall move to-morrow morning through Lexington toward Lawrenceburg. If I am led to believe the enemy are moving toward Pulaski, I shall move onto the Lawrenceburg and Pulaski road. The enemy's cavalry can now swing round my right flank and move his cavalry toward Pulaski without my knowing it, through Lawrenceburg, and may have done so. By moving northward I shall guard against this.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864—7.30 p. m.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SUPPLY TRAIN
FOR HATCH'S COMMAND, ON LAWRENCEBURG ROAD:

SIR: Major-General Schofield directs me to say that as General Hatch encamps to-night at Lexington you will have to move in that

direction. If you can go directly to Lexington from where you are, without going too far west, do so; if not, return to this point and go down from here. It will not do to go far toward Lawrenceburg.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 20, 1864.*

Colonel STRICKLAND, *Columbia, Tenn.:*

Forrest is advancing from Florence toward Columbia with about 10,000 men. He will doubtless try to strike the railroad between this place and Columbia, or to capture Columbia for the purpose of crossing Duck River. Be prepared to meet him, and hold the railroad and pontoon bridges. Inform Colonel Capron, and tell him to watch and delay Forrest's movements and try to unite with General Hatch, who will move between Forrest and the railroad.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Columbia, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

SIR: The inclosed dispatch is from Major-General Schofield, with the following in a dispatch to me; he instructed me to say to you:

Tell Colonel Capron to watch and delay Forrest's movements and try and unite with General Hatch, who will move between Forrest and the railroad.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Waynesborough:

COLONEL: I have just received your report of the 18th. You seem to have entirely misunderstood your instructions, and I expect to hear of the capture of your command. Move back at once toward Mount Pleasant as far as the intersection of the Lawrenceburg road, and from that point scout toward Lawrenceburg and Waynesborough and on the lateral roads. General Hatch reports Forrest advancing toward Lawrenceburg yesterday noon. Possibly you may get this in time.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Waynesborough, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Department of the Ohio:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in consequence of the impossibility of procuring any forage for my stock or rations for the

men either beyond or to the rear of this place, I have kept my main force here, sending out scouts on every road to obtain intelligence of the enemy and gather in such supplies as can be found. Scouts to the vicinity of Clifton report that the enemy has left that place, and reports from all points north and west indicate no rebel force other than small bands of guerrillas and scouting parties. Our scout toward Florence yesterday met a party of the enemy four miles out, and succeeded in driving them twelve miles, when they came in contact with a superior force, probably one battalion of 150 or 200 men. Toward night our men fell back, and were followed by a small vedette, the object of the enemy appearing to be to watch our movements and protect his foraging parties below. As far as our scouts have been, in every direction the country is destitute of everything for man or beast, and as we have no transportation other than is necessary in the present condition of the roads to move our ammunition and camp equipage, it is impossible for me to advance my main force. I can obtain forage a few days longer at this place, but no rations of any consequence. I can hear nothing of General Hatch. My scouts will penetrate still farther to-day, particularly on the West Point road, in hopes of opening communication with him. I send you a corrected map of the country.* I was in error as to the direction of the road from this point to Lawrenceburg. In regard to Hood's army, I think he is withdrawing to the other side of the river; at all events, he is certainly not moving in this direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Waynesborough, Tenn., November 20, 1864.

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

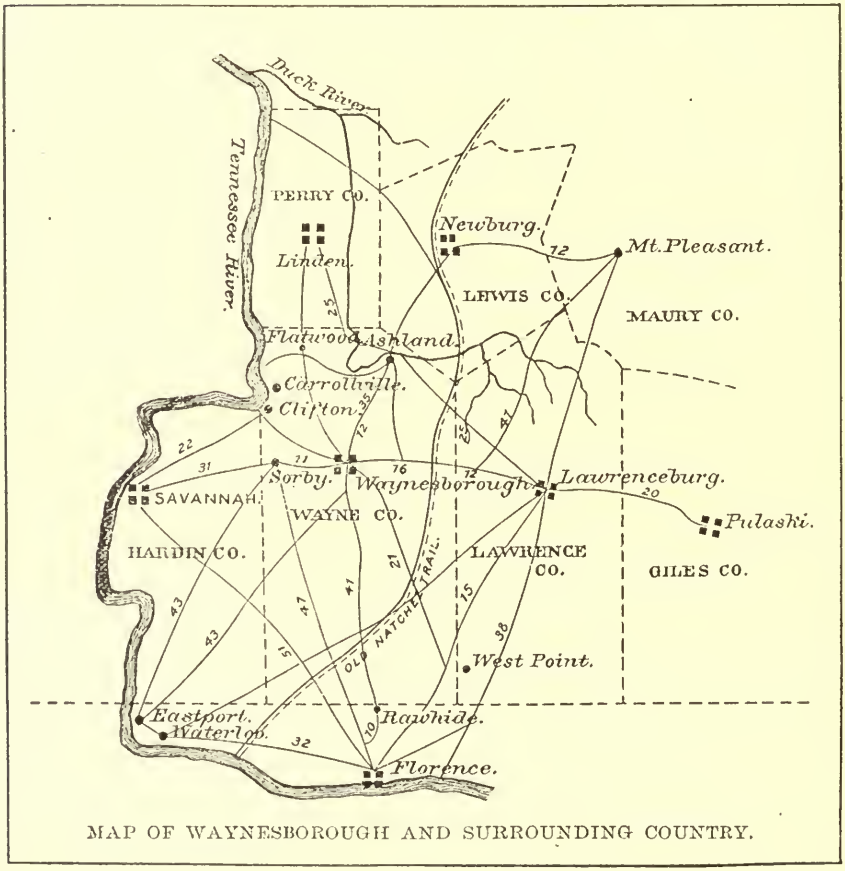
SIR: I have the honor to report as directed by General Orders, —, headquarters Department of the Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864. Inclosed I send you tri-monthly report of this brigade for November 20. This command was sent back from Atlanta, Ga., to Kentucky in September to be remounted and rearmed, but was ordered to the front again before having received their proper armament, and are now temporarily supplied with the Springfield musket. We are in an isolated position, being about fifty-five miles from supplies in any direction. The country around for twenty miles is completely swept of everything by troops who have lately passed through here, and the roads are next to impassable. I was ordered to advance to this position, and, if possible, open communication with General Hatch, who was supposed to be advancing in this direction. I occupied this place on the 18th, driving out a small force of rebels, and have scouted diligently in every direction, but can hear nothing of General Hatch. Yesterday my scouts entered Clifton and penetrated within three miles of West Point and twenty miles out on the Florence road, meeting small parties of rebel scouts on all these roads, their object apparently being to watch our movements. I am at a loss to know what to do in the absence of any further instructions from any source. I have

* Not found, but see p. 966.

reported regularly by courier to Major-General Schofield at Pulaski, but up to this time none of my couriers have returned. I shall be able to eke out our subsistence for a day or two longer by gathering in for twenty miles around everything eatable for man or beast. What with the impassable roads, incessant rain, heavy scouting, and the necessity for their bringing in their forage, our horses are fast being made unserviceable and useless. Inclosed I send a map of this country, which I think is reliable.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.



MAP OF WAYNESBOROUGH AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

NASHVILLE, *November 20, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Be prepared to have the road at the ford of Elk River obstructed and to carry out my instructions given you some days since for your guidance in case of an advance of the enemy. Send out scouts on the Athens and Florence roads, and keep yourself well informed of the enemy's movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DALTON, *November 20, 1864.*

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the troops have been ordered to this place by Colonel Culver. My regiment is here. All apparently quiet. I am ranking officer and wait orders. I think this region is not seriously threatened; shall know soon.

J. H. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding 115th Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 20, 1864.

Colonel MOORE,
Dalton:

You will move with your command to your old position at Tunnel Hill, relieving the detachment Sixth Indiana (dismounted) Cavalry sent there this morning, also the detachment ordered there from Dalton the 17th instant, occupying the block-houses now occupied by them. Those detachments will return to Dalton.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Scouts just in report Wheeler in vicinity of Villanow. His scouts are within eight miles of Dalton. Citizens say he is going north via Nickajack Gap.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 20, 1864.

Colonel CULVER,
Dalton:

You will send the Sixth Indiana Cavalry to Ringgold.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Colonel Moore, One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteers.)

DALTON, *November 20, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By sending the Sixth Indiana Cavalry away I shall not have men enough left here to furnish the number of men ordered for working parties and train guards, and do the necessary picket and guard duty here. Cannot you leave me the detachment of Sixth Indiana Cavalry now here?

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 20, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Colonel CULVER,
Dalton:

Your dispatch just received. If you have not sent the Sixth Indiana Cavalry you may retain it. Answer.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 20, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Colonel CULVER,
Commanding Post, Dalton:

You will immediately on receipt of this withdraw the whole garrison from Tilton, with the laboring party engaged in taking up the track, and send at once the 300 dismounted cavalry now with you to Tunnel Hill. The Tilton garrison must be at Dalton and the cavalry at Tunnel Hill before daylight.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Ammen needs more cavalry in East Tennessee, and there is plenty of forage, which we should have instead of the rebels. I think the Eleventh Michigan or Twelfth Ohio might be spared from Kentucky. Also horses should be sent for the Tenth Michigan as soon as practicable.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 20, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

The rebels are still across the river from Strawberry Plains, their pickets up and down the river for miles; their force more than 3,000, generally well mounted. It is almost certain that Breckinridge with part of the force started back yesterday; it is suggested to me, as they have gratified their revenge, that they will retire. There is no danger here and very little at Strawberry Plains, as the rains last two days have rendered the river impassable and the roads very muddy. The Flat Creek bridge nearly repaired. General Tillson says that the Tennessee cavalry will require ten days to prepare for active service; without them, he has not enough to advance. The troops sent from Chattanooga are not fit for field service. If the forage is to be collected from the French Broad, more troops will be necessary. General Thomas directs me to send back the troops as soon as they can be spared; please give instructions. I have just returned from above. All quiet.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PULASKI, *November 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Reorganize the Tennessee troops as soon as you can; also try to get horses to fully mount the Tenth Michigan. I will telegraph General Stoneman to send you re-enforcements as soon as possible. It is not worth while to take the offensive until you are strong enough to make sure work of it; but if the enemy give you a chance, regain all the ground you can and save forage.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 20, 1864.

Col. W. Y. DILLARD,
Commanding, Cumberland Gap:

Communicate with General Ammen in regard to taking cattle. General Burbridge started for the Gap yesterday with about 2,000 men. Has your communication with Knoxville been interrupted?

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 20, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

All my infantry troops have arrived, and will embark on Tuesday, to comply with your previous order. I have two batteries at Paducah, and will join them to my command; also some 3,000 troops ordered to report to me at that point. Please inform me what disposition I shall make of them. I am informed that Colonel Winslow's cavalry has been ordered by General Curtis to Memphis.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 20, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of this date just received. I wish you to make every exertion to reach this place with all possible dispatch. Bring with you all the troops ordered to report to you at Paducah, as well as all others belonging to your command. You will come to Nashville via the Cumberland River. I have sent an officer with orders to bring Winslow's cavalry to this place without delay.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 20, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.40 a. m. 21st.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

General Ammen reported that Breckinridge has fallen back, leaving a force of not less than 3,000 in front Strawberry Plains, and says he cannot make an offensive movement under ten days. From Dalton we have a report that Wheeler's scouts are near there and his entire command at La Fayette. Hood is reported moving at last on road toward Columbia with Forrest's, Lee's, and Stewart's commands, and was at Lawrenceburg to-day. Schofield and Stanley will withdraw north from Pulaski toward Columbia to-morrow if this proves to be the truth about Hood's movements. Rivers rising slowly.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 21, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch, just received from General Hatch, is forwarded for your information:

LEXINGTON, *November 21, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

This morning I have information from different scouting parties as follows, which I believe to be true: The head of Lee's corps is twenty miles from Florence, on the Butler Creek road, which strikes the military road south of Lawrenceburg thirteen miles. Cheatham's corps was on the Waynesborough and Florence road; the head of this corps fifteen miles from Florence. Headquarters of Stewart's corps at Wilson's Cross-Roads, six miles from Florence; the corps was moving. The enemy's cavalry on the different roads was near the infantry. This was the state of affairs last night, and has the appearance of an advance on Columbia rather than Pulaski. My advance is now about twelve miles from Lawrenceburg. I am moving that way with small parties on the military road, where we had some skirmishing yesterday. The best information of the strength of the enemy is, infantry, from 30,000 to 35,000, 60 pieces of artillery, and 10,000 cavalry. There is no doubt of their advance. The enemy have one division at Florence, and had not taken up their pontoons last night.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

I have directed General Schofield to move back gradually from Pulaski and concentrate in the vicinity of Columbia, so as to reach that place before Hood could, if he should really move against that place. Hood's force is so much larger than my present available force, both in infantry and cavalry, that I shall have to act on the defensive, Stanley's corps being only 12,000 effective and Schofield's 10,000 effective. As yet General Wilson can only raise about 3,000 effective cavalry. Grierson's division is still in Missouri, and the balance of the cavalry belonging to the Army of the Cumberland, not having yet received their horses and equipments, at Louisville. I have a force of about 4,000 men at Decatur and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad which might be made available if Decatur and that road were abandoned; but, as General Sherman is very anxious to have Decatur held, if possible, I have kept this force there up to this time. I will, however, if you approve, withdraw it and add it to my main force at Columbia, and shall then be, upon the arrival of General Smith with

his force, as strong in infantry as the enemy, but his cavalry will greatly outnumber mine until I can get General Wilson's force back from Louisville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864*,
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Heretofore the necessary supplies and funds for all the troops raised by me in this State have been furnished by General Donaldson, chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland; but now that many of the regiments have gone out of this department, he is in doubt whether he is authorized to furnish supplies and funds. I have to request that he be instructed to do so. The people of East Tennessee have been great sufferers from this war, and the horses, forage, and other supplies furnished our troops by loyal persons should be paid for without unnecessary delay.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPT. U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: The repairers have been out and the track is probably clear by this time. Eleven cars were burned but the engine saved from McNairy's raid. This information is sent just as soon as the facts could be arrived at.

Respectfully,

E. L. WENTZ,
General Supt. Military Railroads, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

PULASKI, *November 21, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have a dispatch from General Hatch, dated 8 p. m. yesterday. He moves toward Lawrenceburg to-day to meet Forrest's advance. He says nothing of any further movement of Hood. Reports from Waynesborough and Lawrenceburg indicate that Forrest made no move yesterday.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

If Hood advances with his whole force, I will withdraw all of General Granger's troops and place them at Shelbyville or Murfreesborough.

I therefore want you to telegraph me at once the earliest information you get of his advance. Your telegram of last night received. I hope Croxton has placed reliable men on the two roads leading out from Florence to Huntsville and Pulaski.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 21, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 9 a. m. is received. I will instruct Croxton to be sure to watch carefully the roads from Florence toward Huntsville and Pulaski. If compelled to abandon any portion of this country, shall we destroy the flour mills?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 21, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I propose to move to-morrow morning with two divisions to Lynnville, leaving Stanley here with the other two. This will be the best disposition we can make to meet Forrest if he attempts a raid. Then, if Hood advances with his entire army, Stanley can join me at Lynnville, where we can fight Hood, or retire to Columbia, according to circumstances. I do not believe Hood can get this far, if he attempts it, while the roads are so bad, and Smith may be able to join us before they get better. It will be well to avoid the appearance of retreating when it is not necessary. I will leave Stanley unincumbered, so that he can move freely. Upon reflection, I think it wisest not to leave a small garrison here. We ought to concentrate as much as possible.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 21, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

General Hatch's report of 8 a. m. seems to leave no doubt of Hood's advance, and that he is going to Columbia or west of that place. I will make preparations at once to move accordingly to-morrow. I may, however, get later information by to-morrow morning.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Have you seen General Hatch's dispatch from Lexington of 8 a. m. to-day? It is very detailed, and he thinks it reliable. I have just received your two telegrams of 11 a. m. and 12 m., and approve the

move. I have sent General Wilson out to take general charge of the cavalry, and directed him to report to you. He will reach Lynnville to-morrow evening.*

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 21, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of this p. m. received. I saw Hatch's report of 8 a. m., and expect to hear from him again in the morning. Two divisions move in the morning. I will stay here until I hear from Hatch again. Wilson had better come here.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NEAR LAWRENCEBURG, TENN., *November 21, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Army of the Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to report couriers from Col. H. Capron just arrived from Waynesborough; left that place about 2 p. m. this day; met couriers with your orders, dated yesterday, five miles this side Waynesborough, also a squad of couriers from Columbia, with orders for Colonel Capron, three miles this side Waynesborough (General Hatch's command is at this place) last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock. Sent corporal and five men through to you with dispatches; have not heard from him since. The squad that brought first dispatch yesterday lost two men, rear guard; can give no account of them; the dispatch came through all right.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

JAMES A. STRONG,
Captain Eighth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Couriers.

COLUMBIA, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I sent your dispatch to Colonel Capron as directed, but heard since that there were in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant seventy or eighty mounted rebels, but will send a second courier by another route. I have made ample preparations for Forrest or any other force coming this way. Your baggage train in charge of Lieutenant Washburn has arrived here. Shall I send the train on to Pulaski? Please answer.

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1864. (Received 6.45 p. m.)

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Hatch's report just received leaves no doubt of Hood's advance. He was last night about twenty miles from Florence—

* So in Thomas' telegrams sent book; as received by Schofield it read—morning.

one corps on the Waynesborough road and one on the Lawrenceburg road; the third was only six miles out from Florence. Hood must be going to Columbia or west of that. We will have to move accordingly without much delay. Have your quartermaster send all surplus stores to Columbia at once, and make all preparations to withdraw entirely from this place by Wednesday morning, the 23d. Let Wagner march to Lynnville to-morrow morning; Cox will precede him.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with orders just received from Major-General Schofield you will march your division to Lynnville to-morrow. March at 8 a. m. General Cox will precede you.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

The troops of this division will march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock promptly, in the following order: First, Colonel Opdycke's (First) brigade; second, General Grose's (Second) brigade; third, General Bradley's (Third) brigade. A staff officer will be sent to indicate the road upon which the division will march.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: Reports from General Hatch leave no doubt that Hood is advancing northward, apparently toward Columbia. The advance of two corps were twenty miles from Florence, on the Waynesborough and Lawrenceburg roads, last night. I desire you to move to Lynnville to-morrow morning. General Wagner will follow you. I will probably join you there before night. Reports indicate that Forrest is moving with Hood. He may, however, push out and strike the railroad to-morrow; if so, try to prevent him. In my absence take command of Wagner's division. General Stanley will probably move on Wednesday, and you continue your march toward Columbia on the same day; but I will send you further orders if I do not join you to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 21, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he desires to see you at these headquarters at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to request that a battery of artillery be at the earliest possible day got ready to report to Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, the one now with him being unfit for further field service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Comdg. Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry is hereby assigned to the Fifth Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Hatch commanding. It will report to General Hatch, in the field, for duty, as soon as it can possibly be ready for field service.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn, November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 10 p. m. yesterday informing me of your proposed movement toward Lawrenceburg. I do not understand whether Croxton is to move with you or remain at Lexington, but presume the latter. General Thomas is anxious that the road from Florence toward Athens and this place be carefully watched by perfectly reliable officers. It is of great importance for him to know at the earliest moment if Hood advances with his main force on either of those roads. Instruct General Croxton accordingly. Colonel Capron

has a small detachment at Lawrenceburg, and will have his main force near where the road from Waynesborough to Mount Pleasant intersects the Lawrenceburg road. You will doubtless be able to communicate with him to-day.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Post:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that General Hatch reports the enemy still advancing toward Lawrenceburg, and to say that he desires you to remove all your material from here preparatory to abandoning the post.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Post:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that the artillery and ammunition must be taken to the depot in the morning and loaded on the cars and sent to Columbia. Call on Captain Bridges, chief of artillery, to haul the artillery, and on Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster, for teams to haul the ammunition. General Schofield notified the general commanding that everything that cannot be transported in wagons must be sent to Columbia via railroad to-morrow; therefore, make your arrangements accordingly. We are ordered to be in readiness to march for Columbia Wednesday morning. Cox's and Wagner's divisions march to Lynnville to-morrow.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Waynesborough, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Department of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I find no rebel force of any consequence within twenty miles of this place. Small rebel scouts are encountered on all the roads, whose object appears to be to watch our movements. A small party was met at Clifton, who retreated as my men entered the town. The scout toward West Point went within three miles of the town, but the roads becoming impassable and no rebels being reported there, returned here about midnight. They

crossed over to the Florence road, and upon this cross-road ran into a rebel courier-line, which appears to communicate with the Columbia road. It is said by Union citizens this is the route by which the rebels get their information from Columbia and Nashville. I will capture or break up this communication to-day. I have not been able to obtain any intelligence of General Hatch, nor have I heard from you, and am in doubts as to what is best to be done. It will be impossible for me to remain here longer than a day or two, forage having given out and no rations in the country. The roads are entirely impassable off the pike, and the pike itself sunk several feet in the mud in some places. The heavy scouting, and the mode of foraging necessary, is fast using up the stock; each man is obliged to carry his forage many miles on the horse he is riding, thus breaking him down and ruining his back. There is absolutely nothing within a circuit of fifteen miles for man or beast, the country desolated and laid waste by the forces previously passing through it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brigade, Cav. Division, Army of the Ohio.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 21, 1864—12.10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Telegram 10 [11] p. m. [20th] received. Will be prepared.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have forbidden all parties crossing the river, but the gun-boats take parties from the south side and pass them over to the north, and, too, without a sufficient knowledge of the parties. Four persons arrested at Huntsville yesterday who were crossed over the river by the gun-boats.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 21, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We have no news of any movement of the enemy. I have scouts out in every direction, and if they can possibly communicate with me will have timely notice of the approach of the enemy. Colonel Hall reports having killed five of Russell's command, who tore up the track day before yesterday, and captured a few horses and saddles. He fed his horses and men from what Russell had prepared for his own command. I continue to beg for a few good cavalry. I could make it pay for itself twice over. One thousand good cavalry at this post could give us all the information we want; besides the news it could gather, it would open the way for my scouts.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 21, 1864.

Col. W. P. LYON,
Commanding, Huntsville:

Please thank Colonel Hall for me for his energetic pursuit of the rebels on Saturday night.*

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864—10 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Johnsonville:

Has General Ruger, with his command, left Johnsonville yet? Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Have you any further news from General Ammen, at Knoxville, or of the movements of Wheeler, who was reported in the vicinity of La Fayette in one of your recent dispatches?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

No news of importance from General Ammen, but as he telegraphed me he has sent back a part of my troops I infer the enemy has retired. Have ascertained that the force reported as Wheeler's is only scouting parties from his command. The track is taken up a short distance this side of Tilton. Am sending four pieces of artillery, without horses or caissons, to Dalton. Will send Colonel Mitchell to Bridgeport tomorrow. Scouts report Wheeler's headquarters were at Gadsden several days since, his command being on its way to Atlanta.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville:

Do you need the troops sent you from here; if not, will you please order their return? If you require the troops longer, please order the return of the trains. An answer is requested.

Respectfully,

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

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* See p. 636.

KNOXVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Colonel Dickerson, with the last detachment that came, will be sent to you to-day.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Train with Lieutenant-Colonel Dickerson and detachment commanded by him left here at 2.15 this p. m.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Head of Stevens' Gap, Lookout Mountain,
November 21, 1864—11.10 a. m.

Major MOE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of the Etowah, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report: Early on the morning of the 20th instant I left Wauhatchie, Tenn., with twenty-nine men, by order of Col. William J. Palmer, to ascertain the truth of a report that General Wheeler's entire command was in the neighborhood of La Fayette, Ga. I ascended the Lookout Mountain at Powell's Gap, after swimming my horses across Lookout Creek, passed by the camp of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, where I learned that Mr. James Massey had brought in the above-mentioned report the evening before. After visiting McCullough's Gap and learning that there was nothing in Chattanooga Valley, I passed along the mountain road to James Massey's house, and learned that his report was based on the tales of two women, one of whom I saw, and, after questioning her, arrived at the conclusion that Wheeler was not at La Fayette, but that she had been frightened by the threats and tales of some bushwhackers in McLemore's Cove. I learned also at Mr. Massey's that a Mr. Watt Ellison, who formerly lived near Dougherty's Gap, had reported to the citizens that on Sunday and Monday of last week he saw Wheeler's command, numbering several thousand men, well mounted, pass across the mountain and down into Broomtown Valley by Neal's Gap. I then visited Ellison and questioned him without mentioning his report, and he ignored it altogether; said he had not heard or seen anything of Wheeler since he went westward several weeks ago. I believe that Ellison circulated the above report, although he denied it when I charged him with it. Such men deserve punishment. I then came on to this place, where I camped two hours after dark.

This a. m., at 4 o'clock, I sent a party of ten men and an intelligent sergeant down Stevens' Gap into McLemore's Cove. The sergeant has just returned and makes the following report: At Wylie Bailey's (Bailey's Cross-Roads) he met a Mr. Dorsey, who formerly lived near La Fayette, but is now in the Government employ at Bridgeport, who stated that he left La Fayette on Saturday last, went down Broomtown Valley to Alpine, which latter place he left yesterday with a Mrs. Smith (a Connecticut woman) and arrived at Mrs. Bailey's last night via Neal's and Dougherty's Gaps. Mr. Dorsey re-

ports that he saw no armed rebels in Broomtown Valley, but that Gatewood's and other guerrilla bands are there to the number of about 400 men (a large estimate I think). He learned at Alpine that Wheeler's headquarters were at Gadsden (some said at Blue Mountain), that small parties had been sent over to the line of the railroad from Dalton to Atlanta, and that it was his (Wheeler's) intention, so soon as Rome was evacuated, to march to Atlanta via Kingston. Mrs. Smith says that she saw the wife of an officer belonging to Wheeler's command, and also saw the officer himself, Captain Berry. The wife told Mrs. Smith that a party of twenty of Wheeler's men had gone up through La Fayette toward the railroad, in the direction of Dalton or Resaca, and Mrs. Smith corroborates the statement of Mr. Dorsey. The sergeant also saw Will Bailey and John Long, scouts, who have just returned from Will's Valley by way of Winston's Gap. They state also that they learned that Wheeler's headquarters were at Gadsden and that his intention was to go to Atlanta. The origin of the report that Wheeler was at La Fayette probably arose from the fact that Captain Pope (of Gatewood's party), calling himself a Texan ranger, had been in McLemore's Cove on Friday last with twenty men, had carried off a man by the name of William Brooks, and had told the people that Wheeler was at La Fayette and was going to range Lookout Mountain from end to end. I shall return to Wauhatchie by way of Johnson's Crook and Trenton.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. COLTON,
Capt. Company A, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cav., Comdg. Detach.

CRAB ORCHARD, *November 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN:

The Eleventh Kentucky has arrived, 130 men. Forty, under Captain Green, are at Aurora, Ind.; 10 with Colonel Graham, at Harrodsburg; 20 who went with Vance, on their way to Russellville; and 35 at Louisville, under Lieutenant Laird. Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry is the only one that we have here in any shape. Eleventh Michigan has only 185 men. I wish the troops collected and sent forward. Clear out Lexington, Nicholasville, and Camp Nelson of all officers and men. Hurry up the Thirteenth there, Buckley's, Stanhope's, and Johnson's, the Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth, and detachments of Forty-fifth and Thirty-seventh; there must be no delay. Let all move, night and day, and have them armed and equipped and supplied with ammunition; draw from Camp Nelson.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Crab Orchard, November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN:

I find only 800 men—being parts of the Twelfth Ohio, 150 men; Eleventh Michigan, 130 men; Thirtieth Kentucky, 125 men. Where is the balance of these regiments? Hurry them up; also send forward

the Thirteenth Kentucky, Colonel Buckley's regiment, Colonel Stanhope's regiment, and Johnson's regiment, now at Paris. Press every man forward. The men armed with the Spencer carbine have only 100 rounds to the man. I will expect you to come forward as soon as you have all your forces on the road. Where is Colonel Wade?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 21, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Crab Orchard, Ky.:

Your two dispatches just received. I am using every possible exertion to hurry forward the troops. Buckley's regiment is here; only seventy-five are mounted. Stanhope is coming, but not yet arrived, and telegraphs that he has no horses or equipments. I am pressing horses as rapidly as possible, and will work night and day to push everything forward. Shall I take Johnson from the Covington railroad? It will be destroyed if I move his regiment. I understood he was to remain as a guard. I do not believe I can get saddles enough to mount Buckley, Stanhope, and Forty-fifth, let alone Johnson. I will come in person with the rear as you order, but I think it dangerous for both of us to be absent at this time. The following just received. I have sent. Weatherford stringent orders to push forward by Somerset by forced marches:

COLUMBIA, *November 21, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER.
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Men from Glasgow have not got here. One of the men here says they lost several men drowned in attempting to swim Barren River. Guerrillas ran into a company at Campbellsville yesterday evening; killed and wounded five men. Said to be large force between Lebanon and the Junction.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

I am in a peck of trouble, but will work through and push everything with all my power.

Answer if I shall come in person.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *November 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. C. McLEAN:

The Thirtieth Kentucky will come by Versailles and Nicholasville to Camp Nelson to-night. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth, Buckley and Stanhope, must be sent forward to-morrow night to Camp Nelson, so as to leave Wednesday morning, and push on to Cumberland Gap by forced marches. Seize any and all horses to mount these men. See if there are not horses for them at Camp Nelson. Have orders in reference to the seizure of horses carried out to the letter. Send either Forty-ninth Indiana, Forty-sixth Indiana, or half of the One hundred and fifteenth Colored Infantry to relieve Colonel Johnson, on the Covington railroad. Have saddles brought from Louisville, mount Johnson, and send him forward at once. You will also see that all the horses

from pastures that will do are brought, and all horses in wagons and ambulances and in possession of officers and attachés at Lexington, Paris, Covington, Mount Sterling, and Camp Nelson are taken. Send an officer to see that these orders are carried out, and that all troops march so as to reach Cumberland Gap on Friday. If you need any more men Captain Dickson will order up the regiment recently returned from the front, now in General Ewing's command.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CRAB ORCHARD, *November 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. C. McLEAN:

The general commanding directs me to say you had better remain in Lexington. Leave Johnson to guard the Lexington railroad. Horses are arriving rapidly at Camp Nelson. Ask Captain Restieaux how many he can furnish you for Stanhope's and Buckley's regiments; also what equipments are there. Did you get the saddles from Louisville? Where are the Thirtieth Kentucky, Thirty-ninth Kentucky, and Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry? Answer.

JAMES S. BRISBIN,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, *November 21, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

Col. JAMES S. BRISBIN,
Crab Orchard, Ky.:

Wade's battalion has just left here in good shape. The Thirtieth is at Frankfort; will reach here to-morrow and be pushed forward immediately. The Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry is marching under stringent orders. Buckley's command, 700, is now being mounted here. Stanhope's regiment, 250, has just arrived. The Thirty-ninth is still pressing horses for the dismounted men. All is being done that is possible. We hope to have enough saddles and equipments. Horses come in slowly, but will get enough. General McLean hopes to get everything started and leave himself Thursday morning.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 21, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Col. JAMES S. BRISBIN,
Crab Orchard, Ky.:

Osborne's letter is about Lieutenant-Governor Jacob, who, he understands, has been refused by the rebels and returned to our lines. Osborne says he is getting up a petition to the President in the case, and urges General Burbridge to modify, in some way, his sentence of being sent to the rebels. Let me know the general's views. Have sent orders to General McLean about the Thirtieth and Johnson's and Stanhope's regiments.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 21, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch to me at Columbia received here to-night. My regiment is all here except two companies. I will move on as soon as possible. I have about sixty rounds to the man. General Hobson retained twenty men at Greensburg. I had four men killed in Campbellsville yesterday evening. Guerrillas all over the country.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 135. } *Lexington, Ky., November 21, 1864.*

I. The One hundred and fifteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, having reported for duty, is assigned to the post of Lexington, Ky., and will report to Col. S. W. Price, commanding.

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By command of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLEAN:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 21, 1864—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.:

Please have all the troops at Paducah that have been ordered to report to me ready to embark on steamer on Friday, the 25th instant, with ten days' rations for the men and six days' forage for the animals. The boats will be sent to you in good time.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 22, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch just received from General Hatch is forwarded for your information:

LAWRENCEBURG, *November 22—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My command reached this point last night. The enemy attacked my picket at 8 o'clock this morning; as the force, whatever it was, was repulsed, I do not think it the advance of the enemy's column; shall learn before night; probably a reconnaissance of the enemy. I am almost sure the enemy's infantry will march through Lawrenceburg. The cavalry of the enemy remains near the enemy's infantry, and renders an attack upon it unsafe for me. The entire movement has an appearance of Columbia or some point north of Pulaski. A scouting party of the enemy of twelve men passed Lawrenceburg yesterday, going toward Lynnville or Campbellsville; they mean either to cut or tap the telegraph.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Major-General Schofield, Pulaski.)

Major-General Stoneman telegraphs me from Knoxville that the enemy are all on the east side of the Holston River; railroad bridge over Flat Creek [rebuilt]; railroad trains running to Strawberry Plains; enemy's strength, so far as he could learn, was 3,500 to 4,000. General Stoneman desires to use the troops stationed at Loudon and Athens, and also at Charleston and Cleveland, provided they can be relieved by other troops. I have telegraphed General Steedman, at Chattanooga, to relieve these troops, so as to permit their going to General Stoneman, at Knoxville. My report from General Granger, at Decatur, states that courier just in (2 p. m. this day) from Brown's Ferry reports all quiet there and at mouth of Elk River; Elk River too high to be forded and still rising.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 22, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Position nearly the same as at date of the last report. Weather suddenly cold and clear. Trains captured, and railroad and telegraph destroyed near White Bluffs, on the Northwestern railroad, yesterday. Road and line now repaired and working.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 286. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 22, 1864.*

Officers serving in the field are permitted to dispense with shoulder-straps and the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipments. The marks of rank prescribed to be worn on the shoulder-straps will be worn on the shoulder in place of the strap. Officers are also permitted to wear overcoats of the same color and shape as those of the enlisted men of their command. No ornaments will be required on the overcoats, hats, or forage caps; nor will sashes or epaulettes be required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *November 22, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have reports from Waynesborough as late as 2 p. m. [yesterday] and from Lawrenceburg up to 9 o'clock last night. No indication of any further advance of the enemy. I have not heard directly from General Hatch since his report of 8 a. m. yesterday. A portion of his force is at Lawrenceburg. I reckon Hood was unable to move yesterday.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 22, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

The guerrillas got at the Northwestern railroad yesterday morning and destroyed a train sent for Ruger, which has detained his brigade. He expects to be here by 4 p. m. Did General Wilson reach Pulaski to-day? Upon inquiry I learn that there are three crossings of Duck River below Columbia, viz, at Williamsport, Gordon's Ferry, and at Centerville; at all of them the ground at the north side commands. I will give Ruger instructions to occupy the north bank at all three places.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 22, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have just received General Hatch's report of 10 a. m. to-day, a copy of which has been forwarded to you.* I think Hood has probably developed his plans to-day, and I will know by morning. Train has just arrived. General Wilson has not come, so far as I can learn.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LYNNVILLE, *November 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: My command is encamped on the north and west sides of the place. If you will take the south side as you approach, covering the hill southwest of the village and occupying also the old works on the east, it will make a good arrangement of camps and a good position for mutual support.

Yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 3D DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 66. } *Pulaski, Tenn., November 22, 1864.*

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE NINTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS:

The general commanding the brigade avails himself of this opportunity to thank you for the manner in which you have at all times performed your duties as soldiers. For your good conduct, whether in your bivouac, on the march, or on the battle-field, he expresses his heartfelt thanks. While he is loath to lose you as comrades in the great cause for which we are battling, he feels that you have faithfully filled the contract made with your Government three years ago, and is glad to see you now enjoy that pleasure, so well merited, of returning once more to your friends at home. He congratulates you on estab-

* See p. 983.

lishing a reputation for your regiment that is surpassed by none in service; your record is without a blemish. For evidence of your gallantry you can refer with pride to any of the many battles in which you have been engaged. For no act of yours during the campaign of three years have you cause to regret; on no battle-field have you ever betrayed that great confidence reposed in you as a regiment. You have done honor for yourselves, honor to your State, and nobly have you defended the great cause for which three years ago you pledged your all. Those of you who are left can now go to your homes with the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your whole duty. But while congratulating you who are about to return to your friends at home, we must not forget the gallant dead whom you have left on many a crimsoned field, and who, by their deeds of noble daring, assisted you in making your regiment the pride of your State. Go to their friends, when you arrive at home, and carry to them the sincere sympathy of this brigade, and accept the congratulations and well wishes of all for yourselves.

By order of Brigadier-General Beatty:

W. S. S. ERB,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Ruger left with one regiment at 8.30 this a. m.

GEO. L. BINNEY,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 22, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
White Bluffs:

How soon can you get here? I wish to see you on your arrival, but keep your troops on the cars, so as to start for Columbia as soon as I have seen you. Will order another train in place of the one burned.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WHITE BLUFFS, TENN., *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I expect to be in Nashville about 4 p. m. I will report on arrival.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE BLUFFS, *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The leading section of train to take brigade from Johnsonville was run off and burned and track injured, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, thirty-seven miles from Nashville. I started with 300 on morning train from Johnsonville; reached wreck 12.30; sent back to next station for tools to repair track, also to have arrangements for having

the road repaired. Two of the trains are still at this point waiting to go to Johnsonville. One more train is needed to take place of one burned. Only the 300 men have left Johnsonville.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, November 22, 1864.

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Watkins reported to the headquarters to-day that his brigade is en route, well mounted, and that forage is stationed at intervals along the road, as directed by Captain Carling. The Eleventh Indiana will be ready to march in a day or two with sufficient transportation. The colonel has been slow in handing in his requisitions for arms. I have sent him a positive order to-night to hand them in immediately. The Eleventh Indiana will number about 800 men, armed with saber and Maynard carbine. The Seventh Ohio will probably be ready to march on Saturday 600 strong, armed with saber and Burnside carbine. The Fourth Tennessee and detachment of the Third will probably be ready to march also on Saturday, 600 strong, armed with saber and Maynard carbine. I handed in your application for the battery to-day; I think we will be able to get it. The Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee are getting in their requisitions, and I shall endeavor to get them mounted and equipped as soon as possible. I have ordered Captain Van Antwerp, Fourth, and Capt. L. T. Griffin, Fourth Michigan Cavalry (General Garrard's staff), to report for duty. I telegraphed to-day to General Johnson to send the Ninth Indiana as soon as it could be spared from the front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LYNNVILLE, *November 22, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Telegraph to General Hammond to report as soon as possible; assign him temporarily to the command of the Indiana regiments and Fourth Tennessee. Ask General Thomas to order the detachments with Granger at once to Nashville; fit them up and get the regiments together. Tell Captain Green to fix up the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee; work night and day until it is done; order them to report to Hatch, via Columbia. I want the Fourth [U. S.] Cavalry as soon as possible, with all its men. Don't send the Maynards to Capron until further orders. I wish General Johnson to take command of Capron's brigade and the one to be commanded by Hammond till Knipe arrives. Explain to General Thomas how much my force in the field will be increased by this arrangement, and how necessary it is to have it got out as soon as possible. Answer, to care of General Schofield, here or at Columbia; he will be there at noon to-morrow. If you haven't sent Johnson, he need not come farther than Columbia.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 22, 1864.

Lieut. JOSEPH HEDGES,
Commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry:

LIEUTENANT: You will proceed with your command to White Bluffs on the line of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad; examine the country closely in the vicinity of the summit; break any organized band of guerrillas you may encounter. Seize all the inhabitants suspected as being engaged in the destruction of the railroad train on the 20th November. Take every precaution you may deem necessary for the safety of your command, and arrest and bring to Nashville any parties who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves and their loyalty. Having accomplished this duty, you will return to Nashville and report the result of your expedition to these headquarters. The expedition will be gone five or six days at the utmost.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November 22, 1864.*

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, No. 9, headquarters Cavalry Corps, on yesterday. I would much prefer seeing the general commanding before suggesting the changes he desires instituted in reorganizing the division. The Third Brigade, as you were before advised, has already left for Nashville. The Second Brigade will not be ready for the field for some time. All the necessary requisitions are in, but the material is not here to fill them, except camp and garrison equipage and clothing; this I will have to-day. Nothing can be done toward supplying equipments, &c., here. Major Chambliss has done everything in his power, and we can only wait patiently until supplied from Washington. My reports and returns cannot be supplied until the First Brigade's (General Croxton's) are received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General LONG,
Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Wilson left this place for Pulaski, Tenn., last evening to direct the operations of the cavalry against the enemy. The corps, division, and brigade flags have been decided upon, and the corps quartermaster has already put in requisition for them. You will be supplied as soon as they are received. The division flag is a white swallow tail, with blue cross-sabers and red figures denoting the division number; the figures in the upper and lower angles. I will inclose a copy of the general order prescribing the flags. The old tactics will be used as heretofore. The general prefers the blouse to the jacket, but I believe it is his intention that each division shall either draw all

jackets, or all blouses, that there may be a uniformity, and each division will draw all hats, or all caps, as the division commanders shall determine. The trains are to be organized at Nashville. I will see General Thomas' adjutant-general, and request that Surg. A. I. Comfort be ordered to report to you for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
On Lawrenceburg and Pulaski Road,
Three and a half Miles from Lawrenceburg, November 22, 1864—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

There is no question about the advance of General Hood's army being in Lawrenceburg to-night; infantry with some cavalry. I shall pass within ten miles of Pulaski on my way to Campbellsville, and any orders you may have would reach me there. I shall reach that point about daylight. I still think their cavalry have struck for the railroad.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Lawrenceburg, November 22, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON, or
COMDG. OFFICER BRIGADE CAV. ON MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD:

I learn you have fallen back from Waynesborough on the road to Mount Pleasant; if so, hold on where you are until pressed back. Scout well your right flank; endeavor to learn if the enemy are moving round your right toward Nashville. I will keep your left well scouted. If pressed on the right, fall back on me, moving by your left.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 22, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Courier just in from Brown's Ferry reports all quiet there and at mouth of Elk River. Elk River too high to be forded, and rising.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

No news from any direction to-day. All quiet. The work of taking up track progresses slowly on account of the storm.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 22, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Major-General Stoneman desires to use Colonel Gibson's regiment, stationed at Loudon and Athens, and the troops at Charleston and Cleveland with his command at Knoxville, provided you can replace them by other troops. I wish you to do this as far as possible, and report to me at once just what you can do.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Wauhatchie, November 22, 1861.

Major MOE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters District of the Etowah:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that all my scouting parties have now returned. Captain Colton reached here to-day, having already reported to you direct all the information he obtained. I place very little confidence in the rumor that Wheeler's headquarters are at Gadsden, or that any considerable portion of his force is in that vicinity or in the direction of the Atlanta railroad. My scouting party of twelve men, under Sergeant Selgrade, would have been apt to get some information to that effect while at Valley Head, if it had been true. I inclose the sergeant's report. The sum of the information obtained by the three scouting parties may be summed up thus: that the bands of local cavalry commanded by Gatewood, Weatherspoon, Davenport, Freeman, and Hammock, the first consisting probably of 75 or 100 men, and all the others together not probably exceeding that number, occupy the lower part of Broomtown and Will's Valleys, whence they send up small scouting parties, numbering from five to twenty men, as far as Trenton, McLemore's Cove, Bailey's Cross Roads, and La Fayette. Except for the damage inflicted upon loyal citizens, they do not appear to be worthy of much consideration. I have a report, also, that Russell has a party of fifty or seventy-five men along this side of the Tennessee River opposite Bellefonte. The rebel squads who come down Lookout Valley appear generally to retire on Sand Mountain.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP LOOKOUT, *Wauhatchie, November 21, 1861.*

Col. WILLIAM J. PALMER:

SIR: In obedience to orders, I started last Friday morning for Valley Head, via Dougherty's Gap, with twelve men, taking three days' rations; sent a corporal with four men on a by-road leading along the foot of Lookout Mountain with orders to meet me at Trenton. On arriving there myself I called on a man named Harris; learned from him that there had been six rebels there the night previous; tried to get information concerning a by-road leading to Johnson's Crook, but could find nobody who

knew of any other than the main valley road. I waited until the corporal came up, then went on up the valley; made inquiries along the route, but could hear only of six rebels, who passed up toward Valley Head early that morning. Of course this was the same party I heard of at Trenton. I found a man named Pangle (disloyal) living at the fork of the road near Johnson's Crook; got forage from him, and went into camp. Distance from camp to Trenton, eleven miles; distance from Trenton to Johnson's Crook, twelve miles; distance traveled first day, twenty-three miles; road bad. Next day we ascended the mountain and went toward Dougherty's Gap; met no one until within three miles of the gap; there found a man named Withers (loyal) living there; tried to get all the information I could from him. He believed Gatewood with his gang of guerrillas was at or near Lebanon; did not think there were any troops in McLemore's Cove; said that Hammock and part of Freeman's gang were at Valley Head, probably twenty men in all. I then went on to Dougherty's Gap; found nothing there; came back and took the road toward Valley Head; halted at Ellison's (rebel), about four miles from where the road takes down the mountain; met a woman there who came from Valley Head same day. She said she saw Hammock there with five of his and twelve of Freeman's gang. Went into camp at Ellison's. Distance from Johnson's Crook to Dougherty's Gap, fourteen miles; distance from Dougherty's Gap to Ellison's, eight miles; distance traveled second day, twenty-two miles; road good. Started early the following day for Valley Head; found the road down the mountain pretty steep and rough. One of the horses (belonging to Company C) became so lame he could not keep up and I was obliged to leave him in charge of the guide (Blaylock), with orders to take him back on the mountain road to camp. When we got within a short distance of the foot of the mountain saw a mounted rebel in the road ahead of us, toward Will's Valley; as soon as he saw us he turned and ran; we gave chase, but he turned into the woods and made his escape. Turned back and took the road down the valley; learned from the citizens that there was a party of from eight to twelve rebels gone ahead of us about three hours. The guide thought they were Walker's men, from the fact that most of them appeared to be mounted on mules, the tracks in the road being quite plain. About six miles from Valley Head found a trail leading to the left of the main valley road; could not learn where it led to, but saw the tracks of a small party who had passed up on it a short time previous to our coming there. Came on down the valley to Johnson's Crook, and there heard of the party under Sergeant Spidle; in hopes of being able to join them I came on to within three miles of Trenton, where I learned that they had gone back to camp. Halted with the intention of remaining all night there, and sent two men on to report to you, but seeing the condition that arms and ammunition of some of the men were in, owing to the heavy and incessant rain, and taking into consideration the fact that most of the men had been up two nights already and too much worn out to do guard or picket duty, I deemed it advisable to return to camp. Distance from Ellison's to Johnson's Crook, eighteen miles; distance from Johnson's Crook to camp, twenty-three miles; distance traveled third day, forty-one miles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS SELGRADE,
Sergeant Company D.

TILTON, *November 22, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will withdraw my command from this place to-day. Shall I destroy the bridge and buildings?

H. D. MOORE,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 22, 1864.

Captain MOORE,
Tilton:

You will not burn the bridge or buildings at Tilton. You will fall back with the working party.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I arrived last night at 12. The enemy are all on the east side of the Holston River. Railroad bridge over Flat Creek rebuilt, and trains running to Strawberry Plains. Enemy in strength, as near as I can find out, 3,500 to 4,000. The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Colonel Gibson, has not seen any field service, and I propose to use it all, if its place can be filled at Loudon and Athens; also, the First Ohio, now at Charleston and Cleveland, Col. C. G. Hawley, if General Steedman can replace them by anything. Ground covered with snow and weather cold.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

As I wrote you I should, I have come here. General Burbridge is on the way here, via Cumberland Gap, with all the mounted force he can raise. Breckinridge, with from 3,000 to 4,000 men, has fallen back to the east side of the Holston River. The bridge over Flat Creek is repaired. The horses for the Tenth Michigan Cavalry are now on the way here. General Gillem is now acting under my orders. Kingston, as a depot, has been broken up, it being no longer needed, and the troops will be moved up to Loudon. I propose giving the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery something to do in the field, also the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, if their places at Cleveland and Charleston can be supplied by Steedman's forces. I shall find it necessary to remain here some time; will write you at length in a day or two.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., MIL. DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 136. } *Lexington, Ky., November 22, 1864.*

I. The following regiments will proceed to Louisville, Ky., without delay; quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for regimental baggage and private horses of field and staff: Thirty-fifth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Send orders to Major Martin, at Bardstown, Ky., commanding two companies Thirty-seventh Kentucky, that he must move immediately to Crab Orchard with all his command.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 22, 1864.*

Colonel JOHNSON,
Fifty-third Kentucky, Paris, Ky.:

Order three companies of Fifty-third Kentucky, fully armed and equipped for field service, to report here immediately to Colonel Stanhope. Transportation will be furnished on railroad. The men, with their officers, must be ready so as to start the moment the cars arrive. Be sure to have the bridges guarded by the rest of the regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 22, 1864.*

Col. W. C. JOHNSON,
Fifty-third Kentucky, Paris, Ky.:

You must relieve three companies, and obey the orders promptly. Make the bridge guards smaller, if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 22, 1864.*

Colonel JOHNSON,
Paris, Ky.:

Certainly; the train must go and gather up the scattered men. Be sure and not let the bridges be entirely unguarded. Distribute the remainder of regiment to protect bridges.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 22, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Danville, Ky.:

General McLean says he will hold you responsible for your command being at Crab Orchard, and that you will be held responsible that they are all there.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *November 22, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Lieutenant-Governor Jacob is at Catlettsburg and Colonel Wolford at Covington, both under arrest, and by order of the secret inquisition ordered into the rebel lines. Will you either order their release at once, or a suspension of the order, until you receive my communication of this date.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 22, 1864.*

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Yours of to-day received. It seems that Lieutenant-Governor Jacob and Colonel Wolford are stationary now. General Suddarth and Mr. Hodges are here, and the Secretary of War and myself are trying to devise means of pacification and harmony for Kentucky, which we hope to effect soon, now that the passion-exciting subject of the election is past.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 23, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Grant sees no military necessity in guarding the Decatur road, further than the preservation of so much property for future use. You will use the troops as you may deem best. You are also authorized to draw any troops from Kentucky you may deem best.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I send the following dispatch from General Hatch for your information:

HEADQUARTERS,
Three Miles from Lawrenceburg, November 22, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

After sharp skirmishing all day at Lawrenceburg the enemy moved up in force and shelled me out of town. I believe this is the advance of Hood's army, and that

the cavalry are moving around my right to the railroad. The enemy's cavalry is not with this column of infantry. A lieutenant of the enemy, killed this morning in a skirmish, had the inclosed application on him, showing he is in Hood's advance guard. So satisfied am I that the enemy's cavalry is moving on the railroad I shall move my entire command toward Campbellsville or Lynnville to-morrow morning, which will bring a portion of my column within ten miles of Pulaski, on the Lawrenceburg and Pulaski road.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

I have also received the annexed dispatches from Major-General Schofield:

PULASKI, *November 23, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have Hatch's report of 8.30 [8.15] p. m. I will go to Lynnville this morning, and from there according to information. General Stanley will move his main force this p. m. as far as Lynnville, leaving a rear guard here. The trains are so slow I fear some property cannot be removed, but will try to get it all off.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LYNNVILLE, *November 23, 1864—4 p. m.**

Major-General THOMAS:

I have not heard from Hatch to-day, and have heard nothing of the enemy. General Wilson is here, and will start for Campbellsville, to join Hatch, in a few moments. Stanley will be here to-night, and Cox ten miles above.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. this day is received. I had already taken the responsibility to direct General Granger to withdraw his command from Decatur, Huntsville, and Athens, and my dispatch to him has already been acknowledged. Trains are already at those places, prepared to move the troops, a portion of which will go to Stevenson, the balance to Murfreesborough, to strengthen the garrisons at those points. There are no troops in Kentucky that can be called upon or ordered to this place. I am patiently awaiting the arrival of General Smith's command, which was to have embarked at Saint Louis yesterday, but I have had no intelligence from them since the 20th.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

It has occurred to me since my last dispatch was sent you that [it] might be advisable to call on the Governor of Indiana for some of the militia of that State, and I would like to know whether I am authorized to make the application. There are no available troops in Kentucky.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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* As recorded in Schofield's record-book the time is 2.45 p. m.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: I left Louisville at 12.20 p. m. Monday, arrived here at 7.15 a. m. Wednesday. General Smith will be here on Friday. General Meredith is preparing to send troops away to-day. I will leave on the first boat.

M. J. KELLY,
Lieutenant, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

General Hatch reports that Hood's infantry drove him from his position on the Lawrenceburg road to-day. Schofield's headquarters is at Lynn Station this night, and the railroad from there to Decatur is now abandoned, as Decatur, Huntsville, and all to Stevenson will be to-morrow. Hatch skirmished with Hood's advance all day, and says his main force is there. He saw no cavalry, and thinks that has gone to destroy the railroad between Nashville and the Tennessee River. Nothing from Georgia or East Tennessee. Telegraph and railroad all right to Dalton and Knoxville and to Lynn and Decatur now.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 23, 1864—[8 a. m.]*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have Hatch's report of 8.15 p. m., which has been forwarded to you. I will go to Lynnville this morning, and from there according to information. Stanley will move his main force this p. m. as far as Lynnville, leaving a rear guard here. The trains are so slow I fear some property cannot be removed, but I will try to get it all off.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski and Lynnville:

Your dispatch of 8 a. m. this day just received. Have the necessary orders been given to enable General Croxton to withdraw all his troops from Shoal Creek? Your action in regard to withdrawal to Lynnville preparatory to concentration on Columbia is perfectly correct.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LYNNVILLE, *November 23, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch is received. I presume General Hatch has given the necessary orders to Croxton's troops, but am not certain. I hope to hear from him soon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LYNNVILLE, *November 23, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have heard from General Hatch as late as noon to-day. He is satisfied Hood's infantry marched from Lawrenceburg toward Columbia this morning. Hatch is moving, via Campbellsville, to keep on the enemy's flank. Stanley will march from here at 3 o'clock in the morning. I hope to get later news from Hatch or Wilson to-night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 23, 1864.*

Major WHERRY,
Aide-de-Camp:

The information from Colonel Capron is that he has been fighting all day and falling back eight miles to Mount Pleasant. General Ruger has telegraphed General Schofield all particulars.

S. A. STRICKLAND,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps, Pulaski, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he has information from General Hatch, dated 11 p. m. yesterday, which leaves little doubt that Hood is advancing, his infantry advance being in Lawrenceburg last night. Forrest is striking for the railroad, and may possibly reach it to-day. General Schofield will go to Lynnville this morning, and he desires you to have all the railroad trains loaded and started to the rear at as early an hour this a. m. as possible, and also to have your whole command in readiness to march to Lynnville this p. m. should it become necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Orders for to-day, November 23.

The troops of this command will march on the Columbia pike to the vicinity of Lynnville, starting at 2 p. m. to-day.

Order of march: One brigade of the Third Division will lead; then train, the headquarters corps and Third Division, the ammunition train of the division; then the corps hospital train and ambulance train of the Second Division; then the general supply train of the corps; then regimental trains of the corps; then the remaining brigades of the

Third Division; then ambulance train of the Third Division; then the Artillery Brigade; then two brigades of the First Division. Colonel Waters, commanding Third Brigade of First Division, will remain here as rear guard. Colonel Waters, commanding the brigade, will report to these headquarters for instructions. All barefooted men will be sent to Columbia at once via railroad.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Lynnville, Tenn., November 23, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Orders for to-morrow, November 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General Wagner will march at 4 o'clock in the morning and join General Cox; the remainder of the command will march in the same order as to-day. General Wood will begin his march at 6 a. m., and the troops and trains, moving in same order as to-day, will follow on toward Columbia.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHITAKER:

GENERAL: Have your command in readiness to move at noon to-day. Order in all details you have out except those at work at the depot.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Wood and Johnson and Captain Bridges.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The advance of Hood's army reached Lawrenceburg last evening. General Hatch thinks Forrest is moving to the left to strike the railroad between Lynnville and Columbia. General Hatch has moved his force in front of Lynnville to the vicinity of Campbellsville. I will join you at Lynnville about noon to-day. Have your command ready to move, if it becomes necessary. I think Forrest will strike about Pleasant Grove or Hurricane. If you have information that he is moving in that direction, move at once to check him, leaving Wagner until I arrive. I only want to hold the railroad until I can get all the stores from here, when I will withdraw to Columbia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 24 [23], 1864—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Columbia:

Send the two most reliable regiments you have to Williamsport and Centerville, to guard the fords across Duck River, as soon as you can. Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Just received dispatch. The Ninety-first Indiana, Colonel Mehringer, and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana, Col. J. C. McQuiston, will start for Centerville and Williamsport in an hour.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

COLUMBIA, *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Mehringer, of Ninety-first Indiana, sent this afternoon to Centerville, sent me a report that he had seen a citizen from Perry County, who reported most of Forrest's command north of Duck River in Perry County. I have sent for the man and will report if he has any knowledge of the matter. Colonel Capron reports having been driven eight miles to-day to Mount Pleasant by superior force of enemy. He did not send report as to number of enemy and said he did not know but he would be obliged to fall back here, but would try to hold on. The officer left him about 8 p. m. There are only about 800 to 1,000 muskets here now. I have sent, by telegraph and messenger, information to General Schofield, who, I am informed, is eighteen miles from here. I expect Colonel Moore's brigade some time during the night. Have disposed of the force here for defense.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Pulaski:

Colonel Capron sends word that he was driven back to Mount Pleasant to-day; was there at 8 this evening; did not know but he should be obliged to fall back here; says enemy has superior force. There is at this place only the Seventy-second Illinois, a part of the One hundred and eleventh and Fiftieth Ohio, in all about 800 muskets. Colonel Moore's brigade left Johnsonville this a. m.; I do not know whether it will get here to-night. If practicable, I think it would be advisable to have more force here by morning. I can form no idea by Colonel Capron's report of the numbers of the enemy. I arrived here this afternoon,

and sent two regiments, the Ninety-first Indiana and One hundred and twenty-third Indiana, to Centerville and Williamsport, by order of Major-General Thomas. Please acknowledge receipt.

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LYNNVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Columbia:

Please wait at Columbia. General Wilson wants you to take command of cavalry to arrive there.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 23, 1864.*

General WHIPPLE:

Captain Wainwright, assistant quartermaster at Nashville, has just reported that he has no canvas on hand and cannot purchase without an order from General Donaldson. He therefore declines filling Captain Keller's requisitions without this order. We cannot make up our pontoon train without more canvas; have used up all procurable here. Everything else is all right, but this unexpected hindrance will delay us in completing the train ordered. Will you please give us the necessary order for the canvas.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM E. MERRILL,
Chattanooga:

The major-general commanding directs that you organize a pontonier battalion out of your regiment. Yours about the canvas received; will be attended to.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Including stores and clothing designed for troops at this depot, we have 150 car-loads. Have had no cars we could load with stores since the 20th, as all received have been returned with troops. In the event we are compelled to evacuate, shall I destroy the buildings? Would it not be best to destroy the stores that cannot be removed and save the buildings? Please advise, as no train has left Nashville to-day. Colonel Thompson has not arrived.

HENRY HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Captain HOWLAND,
Assistant Quartermaster, Johnsonville:

Cars will be sent to Johnsonville to-morrow to bring away stores, the first train for a regiment of General Ruger's command and other trains for your supplies. You will be prepared to load the cars without delay, and you can bring everything in a day or two. If the place must be evacuated, there will be no destruction of public property whatever, but the place will be left just as it now is.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Major CHAMBLISS,
Inspector of Cavalry, Louisville:

Have the cavalry commands sent to Louisville remounted as rapidly as you can. Send me a report as to how you are progressing and how many and of what commands you have now mounted and equipped. I wish also for a daily report of the number mounted and equipped that day, and as soon as you have a complete brigade fitted up notify me and direct the commanding officer to move to the front immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LYNNVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major-General Schofield directs that the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry proceed to Columbia and await orders there.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, November 23, 1864.

[General WILSON:]

GENERAL: I have directed the Eleventh Indiana to await orders at Columbia, in obedience to orders from General Schofield. Am I to obey his orders? I shall do so until you say stop.

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Nashville, November 23, 1864.

Brevet Major-General WILSON:

GENERAL: I send this to you by Mr. Tunica, who goes in the morning. The Eleventh Indiana will march to-morrow (24th), 621 strong,

armed with Maynard carbines. I send them because General Thomas seems to think it best they should get off immediately. General Thomas has ordered General Granger to send all detachments of cavalry to this place as rapidly as possible, and from his general conversation I believe he will do his utmost to help us concentrate the command. I had hoped to keep the Eleventh until the arrival of General Hammond, but of course it cannot be, in view of the danger threatening your small command. We have here now the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee, part of the Ninth Indiana, the Third and Fourth Tennessee, and shall get them ready as fast as possible. I have received no reports as to the progress of affairs at Louisville, but shall telegraph to ascertain, if I do not hear to-night. I shall urge General Watkins to hurry his troops as fast as possible. A small detachment of the Seventh Illinois reported here to-day (twenty-three men) from Memphis. The sergeant reported that other troops were on the way, but his story needs corroboration, for no others have reported. No telegrams from Noyes yet. I send five letters that came to-day. The Seventh Ohio is most ready to march. I shall send everything you order via Columbia until I hear otherwise. There are several detachments belonging to Croxton's brigade that are now ready to march, and I think it is best to send direct via Columbia to join their command, as I suppose you will concentrate all the cavalry force you can somewhere along the railroad. These men are anxious to join their brigade, and I believe are excellent troops. Green, McCormick, and Carling are working well. The trains are being hurried up as fast as the quartermaster's department can furnish the material. Fifty carloads of hay are expected to-night, and Carling has secured a supply for the cavalry horses here. The trains of the First and Second Divisions will be ready by Saturday, if wagons and ambulances arrive that are expected. The ambulances that they now have will do short service, if the new ones do not arrive in time. The Seventh Ohio will be ready to march in a day or two, and if it is necessary to have wagons it can be supplied in the First and Second Division trains. I hope you will give Forrest a small whirl on the Winchester style.

Very sincerely, your friend,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Commanding Eleventh Indiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will march with your command to-morrow (24th), at 12 m., for Columbia, Tenn., leaving the 150 recruits that arrived here to-day under proper number of officers. They will be sent to join you as soon as they can be mounted and equipped. Upon your arrival at Columbia you will ascertain the whereabouts of General R. W. Johnson, commanding Sixth Cavalry Division, and report to him without delay, or to Brevet Major-General Wilson.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Commanding Eleventh Indiana Cavalry:

Upon your arrival at Columbia, Tenn., you will await orders from General Wilson or General Schofield.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Capt. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: Upon my return to Saint Louis I found about 400 of Colonel Winslow's command, consisting of small detachments of each company in the command, had arrived at that point, and that the balance of the command had returned through Missouri into Arkansas and will probably return to Memphis by that route. Accordingly, I obtained an order from General Rosecrans for the detachment which had reached Saint Louis to be sent to Memphis, as they had been absent from their camps for over seventy-five days and their records were much behind. Besides, I felt satisfied that the command could sooner be got together at Memphis than at any other point. I have seen General C. C. Washburn, commanding at this point, and he says that no movement can be made until the cavalry returns from Arkansas. Such of my command as is here is in good condition, with the exception of a few arms being needed, for which requisition has been made. It is uncertain when the troops will arrive from Arkansas. When last heard from they were in the vicinity of Fort Scott, and I fear General Steele will detain them. The cavalry from Vicksburg and Natchez have not yet arrived here, nor do I know whether they will, unless they are specially ordered to report to me. If they were here I could in a very short time mount and equip them, as I have already made arrangements for horses for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 23, 1864—12 m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur and Huntsville:*

The enemy has commenced advancing on Pulaski. I want you, therefore, to be ready to abandon Athens, Huntsville, and Decatur on the arrival of trains which have been ordered to you, and fall back with your old command on Stevenson, posting your outposts first on the east bank of Paint Rock Creek, and if the enemy advances on you, to fall back to the east bank of Crow Creek, holding your main force at Stevenson to hold that place; also have the approaches to Stevenson well guarded, so that you can have prompt information of the approach of the enemy on your position. Do not withdraw your outpost from Paint Rock until you ascertain that the enemy is advancing on them. Crow Creek should be picketed as soon as you reach Stevenson. Cover your with-

drawal with your cavalry force, a body of which should be posted on Elk River, to give you notice of any advance of the enemy, and should not fall back until you are ready to leave Athens. Your old infantry regiments must march. The railroad trains must be used to bring away your artillery and ammunition to Stevenson, and the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the Third, Fourth, and Twenty-ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry—these five last regiments must be sent to Murfreesborough at once. The artillery at Decatur and the pontoon bridge can be taken by steamers; the artillery to Caperton's Ferry, and thence to Stevenson by road, and the pontoon bridge to Bridgeport. Have all your troops take at least three days' provisions on their persons, and bring away in your wagons and any extra railroad transportation you may have after sending away the five infantry regiments above mentioned all the balance of the public property, destroying what you cannot bring away. Send as many of the dismounted cavalry to Nashville as you can get transportation for after getting to Stevenson. Communicate at once with Bridgeport per steamer, and get ready to withdraw. You should hold Decatur until the garrison and stores at Athens are taken away. Then the steamers could move up the river with your pontoons and soon be safe. I have informed General Rousseau of this move. I wish you to be prompt, but do not allow your men to get stampeded; everything depends on coolness. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 23, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 12 m. just received, and will be promptly attended to. I have just arrived from Decatur; will return this evening, and press everything forward.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864—2.05 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, *Pulaski, Tenn.:*

You will please conform to the movements and obey such orders as Major-General Schofield may direct or issue.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD DEFENSES,
Huntsville, Ala., November 23, 1864.

Capt. M. D. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, at Whitesburg:

You will immediately march with your command to this place, bringing with you all public property there for which you have transportation. Destroy all boats and all property that you cannot move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Mount Pleasant Road, Crossing of Lawrenceburg Road,
November 23, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Department of the Ohio:

SIR: Your dispatch by courier of the 20th instant is received. I send you a copy of your telegraph as it was delivered to me.* The result of reconnaissance to Waynesborough I have furnished you by previous dispatches. I fell back to this point agreeable to your orders, this being the only point between here and Waynesborough where forage can be obtained. I opened communication with General Hatch yesterday at Lawrenceburg, and shall, under his orders, scout the country on my right thoroughly. It is certain that no force of the enemy had passed on this side of the Tennessee River lately in the direction of Nashville. All the scouts and squads from Forrest's command that we have come in contact with were moving in a southerly direction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Twelve Miles Southwest of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., November 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH:

GENERAL: Your dispatch by courier was received last evening. In accordance with your instructions, I will at once scout all the country on my right to discover any movements of the enemy in the direction of Nashville. I send you a map† of the country over which I have already scouted, which I think will be found correct.

While at Waynesborough, under General Schofield's orders, I scouted daily on all the roads leading from that place, going upon the Florence road twenty-five miles; on the road to Eastport, twenty miles; on the West Point road to within four miles of that place; and then west to the Tennessee River at Clifton. In no case did I find any large force of the enemy or any indications of his having been on these roads, though in every direction I came in contact with Forrest's scouts, generally moving south, who are represented as having been home to obtain clothing and horses, but who are no doubt watching our movements. I am now at the farthest point on the Waynesborough road southwest of Mount Pleasant where forage can be obtained, and it is a good point from which to scout. It may be necessary to move still farther back toward Mount Pleasant to obtain forage, as it is quite scarce even here. My force present is 1,000 men, temporarily armed with Springfield muskets, an arm that we have had no experience with. The Fifth Indiana Cavalry I have heard nothing of since they were furloughed at Nicholasville, Ky., some six weeks or two months ago.

I have sent back to Columbia for rations, clothing, and horseshoes. Many of my horses are without shoes and broken down from the severe and constant scouting during the most incessant rains and over terribly

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* Inclosure not found.
† Not found.

bad and muddy roads, besides all their foraging being done by picking up here and there what could be found and packing it many miles to camp. An effort was made to obtain shoes both at Pulaski and Columbia before coming down here, unsuccessfully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Comdg. Brigade, Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Major-General Rousseau directs me to request you to please meet me at railroad station this evening to receive verbal instructions with reference to contemplated movements. I leave Nashville on the 2.15 train for Stevenson, and will require about five minutes.

THOS. C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

I am directed to proceed to Stevenson, under orders from Major-General Rousseau, and to request you to please meet me at Tullahoma this evening to receive verbal directions with reference to contemplated operations. I leave here on the 2.15 train. What I have to communicate will require about five minutes. [The] major-general requires that you will be at the station, in order that I can proceed to Stevenson at once to-night, after giving you his instructions.

THOS. C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I will relieve the men of the First and Second Ohio Heavy Artillery to-day and order the First Ohio Artillery to Knoxville.

Respectfully,

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Chattanooga:

What sharpshooters are there in Chattanooga? The general wishes them to prepare for field service as headquarters guards.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

There are three companies of sharpshooters here, 180 and 200 men. Sixty men are up the river cutting timber; they will be down Saturday, unless sooner ordered.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Chattanooga:

Order the sharpshooters down the river at once. Kellogg left here for Chattanooga this morning.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 80. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1864.*

I. Capt. H. Dilger, First Ohio Artillery, will assume command of Fort Phelps, relieving Captain Prescott and receipting to that officer for all public property now in the fort. Immediately on being relieved Captain Prescott will report for duty to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1864.

Colonel HAWLEY,
Cleveland:

As soon as relieved you will proceed with your command to Knoxville. You must arrive there to-morrow night. The four companies this way have been relieved and ordered to Knoxville to-morrow. You will take the train that brings troops to relieve you.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 24 [23], 1864—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Johnsonville:

March as early to-morrow as you can with your brigade and the battery now with it to Centerville, by the road through Waverly. On arriving at Centerville, post your troops so as to guard the ford across Duck River at that place and Beard's Ferry, about five or ten miles

above Centerville, and report your action to Brigadier-General Ruger, at Columbia. The men will take three days' rations on their persons and five days' rations and forage in their wagons. You can get the necessary wagons by receipting to Captain Howland, assistant quartermaster at Johnsonville. Answer. Inform me where Colonel Thompson, Twelfth Colored Infantry, is; I want him at Johnsonville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 24* [*23*], *1864—3 p. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

I have ordered General Cooper to march his brigade to Centerville to-morrow morning. You will be left in command of Johnsonville. Have all the Government property except ten days' rations for the troops and employés there and ten days' forage for the teams sent to Nashville at once, if transportation can be had. Have the two fords of Duck River near your post picketed by the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry, to give you timely notice of the approach of the enemy, and should he threaten you in such force as to endanger the entire safety of the garrison, you must withdraw the garrison with the wagon train and the battery of colored artillery to Fort Donelson, by the best and most direct road. Understand, however, that Johnsonville must not be abandoned, unless you are convinced that the enemy is approaching in such force as will make a successful defense of the post impossible and that he has the means of crossing Duck River. Should you have to fall back on Donelson send your wagons and artillery ahead, under a strong guard. The block-house garrisons can join you by way of Clarksville. Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 23, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I find upon inquiry that there [are] now on hand here 51,000 rations of meat, 54,000 rations of bread and flour together, and small rations in proportion—less than six days' rations for 10,000 men. Would it not be well to have more pushed forward immediately?

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Knoxville:

General Steedman, at Chattanooga, telegraphs me that he will relieve the First and Second Ohio Heavy Artillery to-day and order the First Ohio Artillery to Knoxville. Have you any news?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 23, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. I have just received a telegram from General Burbridge. His advance will be at Barboursville to-night. Scouts report main force of enemy at New Market, eight miles from Strawberry Plains, gathering in supplies.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Barboursville, Ky.:*

The enemy is near Morristown. General Stoneman is here. I have a small mounted force at this place; no others, but am expecting some.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 23, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Great complaints seem to have been made concerning the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Jacob and ex-Col. Frank Wolford by General Burbridge. I state the sentiment of the leading loyal men of Kentucky in saying that General Burbridge's action was advised, and is fully indorsed by them. These men are too dangerous to the safety of Kentucky to be permitted to remain here making incendiary and treasonable speeches. It is hoped General Burbridge's action may not be interfered with. I will write you by mail.

W. C. GOODLOE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 23, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington:*

Where is Governor Jacob now, and is he in custody?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LEXINGTON, *November 23, 1864.*
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Governor Jacob was sent to Catlettsburg, Ky., with orders to the commander of that place to send him up the valley of the Kanawha into the rebel lines. He was at Catlettsburg on the 14th instant, since which time no report of him has been received. General Burbridge is in command of his troops en route for Cumberland Gap.

Respectfully,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 23, 1864.* (Received 7.35 p. m.)

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel, &c., Washington, D. C.:

Lieutenant-Governor Jacob was arrested for making speeches in Kentucky, in which he advised armed resistance to the enrollment and enlistment of slaves; advised citizens to arm to resist military interference at the polls on election day; and generally his whole conduct and speeches have been wholly disloyal, calculated and intended to obstruct the Government in putting down the rebellion and to encourage the rebels to hold out and to expect aid from the North. The written evidence against him is in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, acting assistant adjutant-general of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, now on his way to Washington. His whereabouts are not known; he was at Catlettsburg on the 14th instant. The post commander at that place had orders to send him via the Kanawha Valley into the rebel lines.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 23, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Crab Orchard, Ky.:

Dispatch received. No saddles yet arrived from Louisville; think I will have enough without them. Colonel Wade marched from here this afternoon. The Thirtieth is at Frankfort, and will reach here to-morrow; will send it forward at once. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth, Buckley's, and Stanhope's, will leave Thursday; sooner, if I get enough horses. Detachments of the Eleventh Michigan must be near Crab Orchard; they have had time to reach you since they marched. I will remain, but will personally see every mounted man that can be got ready, beyond Camp Nelson, and farther, if I deem it necessary.

N. C. MCLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 23, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Barbourville, Ky.:

I have labored night and day, and everything has either gone from here, or will yet march to Camp Nelson to-night, except the Thirty-ninth Kentucky; they have been pressing horses for the command, and will return to-night; they will march in the morning. I will go myself to Camp Nelson, to insure the marching of every available mounted man from that place. Colonel Weatherford is to-day at Crab Orchard, having lost by desertion all but 150 of his men. He hopes 100 of them will join him at Crab Orchard. I never before had such trouble, and have succeeded thus far under great tribulation. Keep me posted, and don't let a force slip by you without giving me notice, so that I can raise troops for defense.

N. C. MCLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 23, 1864.

Colonel STANHOPE,
Fifty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers:

You will move your command by rail to Nicholasville immediately. Cars are waiting for you at present. As soon as you arrive at Nicholasville you will move to Crab Orchard via Camp Nelson. Three companies Fifty-third Kentucky have been ordered to report to you. Four companies Forty-fifth Kentucky will report to you as soon as they arrive at Camp Nelson. The three companies Fifty-third Kentucky are on the train at the depot. The general wishes you to report here before you go to depot.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 23, 1864.

Col. H. M. BUCKLEY,
Fifty-fourth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers:

You will proceed at once with your regiment to Camp Nelson, where you will draw ammunition for your command, and march on without delay to Crab Orchard, where, if you are the ranking officer, you will take command of all detachments and move on to Cumberland Gap by forced marches and report to General Burbridge; if you are not the ranking officer, show this order to the proper one, and inform him that it is the orders of the general to move all from Crab Orchard immediately to Cumberland Gap, as shown above. Supply yourself at Crab Orchard with rations and forage to Cumberland Gap. Move speedily and cautiously.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[UNOFFICIAL.] HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

What is in the wind now? The newspapers of this city announce that the headquarters of the Northern Department are to be transferred to Columbus. This of itself I should think nothing, but a staff officer just returned from the State capital informs me that it is spoken of by the State officials as a fixed fact; that the transfer is to be made on the 1st proximo; and that they are even selecting the buildings that shall be rented for the use of myself and staff on going there. In conversation with Governor Brough I was voluntarily informed by that official that he knew nothing of it, and has nothing to do with the arrangement for this change. You have better means of knowing of the truthfulness of this statement than myself. But whether he did or did not I know that no military or political consideration has been assigned for making the transfer, for none exists. On the contrary,

considerations of an urgent character exist for not removing these headquarters. On coming to this department you will remember that I had your authority for transferring the headquarters to Cincinnati, if I should on arrival deem it a more suitable point than Columbus; besides, my instructions required me to administer the command with a view to economy and efficiency. Under that clause, as soon as I ascertained the requirements of the department, I should have felt it my duty to remove to Cincinnati, and did so. This city is the proper place for headquarters, as the department is now organized and in the present condition of the surrounding departments. In the first place, it is emphatically the headquarters for receiving information from all necessary points, and has superior facilities for communicating it throughout the department. There is no time that I cannot step into the street and learn the condition of affairs from representatives from every post of the department; also of the Departments of Kentucky and Missouri, additional information not unnecessary to a proper and intelligent administration of my command. I am aware that this is not the military center; but with the disturbed state of public feeling in Kentucky, and the prowling bands of guerrillas all over the State, I have felt it necessary to establish myself on the Ohio River, and this, in my judgment, will be still more necessary when the river freezes over. It is not a week since the guerrillas spiked the guns along the lines of defense of this city on the south side of the river. It is for reasons of this character that I am here, and not at Indianapolis, which is still more central to a prompt and economical discharge of the duties devolving upon the commander of this department. It is a fact that the burden of my duties and the bulk of my command lie to the north and west of where I now am, and yet it is in contemplation, I hear, to remove me still farther from them. In the absence, then, of all public considerations for making the transfer, I can only conclude that I am to be made use of in my official character to subserve some private interests. Some railroad, some proprietor of a public house and other buildings are to be propitiated at the expense of the public good. Of course you have not been informed of the influences at work to make these changes or you would not sanction them. I do assure you that it will be economy on the part of the Government, and that, too, before the winter expires, to buy all the buildings I shall require for self and staff and burn them down, sooner than have headquarters removed outside the posts and camps of the department. You know as well as I do that this department is full of refugees and other desperate characters willing to make use of existing opportunities to burn and plunder at points the most necessary for us, and when so much of it is being done by our troops in the Confederacy, we cannot expect to escape unscathed. I confess that I have many apprehensions on this subject. But what appears very marvelous to me in this matter is, that any one or number of individuals should be permitted to go covertly to work to make a change in this department of vital consequence to the public good and I not conferred with or informed of it. If they were honest in their motives they would have invited my opinions, and have been willing to abide the result of a comparison. This is admitting that they have a right to meddle with the affairs of the department, a right I never have and never will recognize. The Governor of this State or any citizen of Columbus would consider it presumption in me to prescribe the roof they should sleep under or what they should eat, drink, or wear, and yet all this could be done with equal propriety. So far as I am concerned it is

madness in them to dream of interference. I intend to administer my affairs to the best of my ability, and concede to them the exercise of the same right. On learning of the change in contemplation many of the most influential citizens here expressed a desire to hold a public meeting to arrest it, and were restrained only by my advice not to. It is a matter for the authorities to determine, not the citizens of Cincinnati or Columbus.

In conclusion I may add that until I saw the announcement that I was to go to Columbus on the 1st of December, I felt that I was in the enjoyment of your confidence in the performance of my duties, as I had not heard to the contrary; but if I have forfeited it, as now appears, I shall make no complaint to the assignment of the command of one who is more fortunate. I have no wish to exercise an office in which I cannot receive the courtesy and consideration which belongs to it.

The foregoing is written under the impression that this change has been made on solicitations addressed to you. If I am in error, and it has been made under the sanction of His Excellency the President, I request that this letter be referred to him. Not knowing into whose hands it might fall during your illness is the reason for my making it unofficial.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 23, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Has General Smith and command embarked for this place yet? If so, when? They should hurry forward as rapidly as possible. Please acknowledge receipt of this.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Just returned from Cincinnati. Find part of Smith's command has already started; rest, I am told, move to-night. A copy of your dispatch has been sent him. Winslow's cavalry have at last started this way, instead of by Little Rock. Anything I can do for you, I will; let me know.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Your dispatch of 7.30 p. m. to-day just received. If it is possible to mount General Winslow's command on good, fresh horses at Saint Louis, I will be much obliged if you will have this done at once, and when completed I desire that the division be sent by boats to this place via Cumberland River as rapidly as possible. Please answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PADUCAH, *November 23, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The following order has just been received, and I am forwarding your troops to Louisville as quick as I can obtain transportation.*

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 24, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch from General Hatch is forwarded for your information:

FOUR MILES FROM CAMPBELLSVILLE,
November 23, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

We have had a good deal of sharp skirmishing to-day; this evening, before dark, quite spirited. General Croxton's brigade had the rear on the road from Lawrenceburg. On leaving the camp, three miles from Lawrenceburg, this morning, the skirmishing began. General Croxton reports force attacking his was infantry, and thinks it is the enemy's advance. We captured two prisoners (infantry) from Stevenson's division. I look for enemy's cavalry to-morrow at Campbellsville.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Schofield.)

General Schofield from Columbia reports he has not heard from the troops sent to the fords below Columbia. He reports some skirmishing in his front, but the enemy has displayed only cavalry. Major-General Stoneman from Knoxville reports that the indications are that the enemy has fallen back to Bull's Gap. He is putting everything in readiness to take the field. General Burbridge will be at Cumberland Gap to-night. General Granger from Decatur reports that all is quiet at that point, and he has not been able to learn anything of the whereabouts of the enemy or of his movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CITY POINT, *November 24, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 25th.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

Following proclamation of Beauregard just taken from Savannah papers of 21st. Do not let Forrest get off without punishment.

CORINTH, *November 18.*
(Via Selma.)

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA:

Arise for the defense of your native coast! Rally around your gallant soldiers! Obstruct and destroy the roads in Sherman's front, flanks, and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst! Be confident and resolute! Trust in our overruling Providence, and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in defense of your homes and firesides.

BEAUREGARD.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

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* See first dispatch Thomas to Smith, November 19, p. 953.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 21, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington:*

The President proposed sending Burnside to Kentucky to relieve Burbridge, and I consented to it. On reflection, I think it a bad selection. Burbridge should be removed, and General Thomas had better be directed to find him employment elsewhere and substitute a commander himself for Kentucky.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES H. IRVIN, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, by the direction of the major-general commanding, to inform you with reference to the detailment of a portion of the employés of your department for work on the fortifications of Nashville under the direction of Brigadier-General Tower, that it is the desire of the major-general commanding to have you consult with General Tower and make such arrangements as will meet his wishes, furnishing to him such daily details as he may require, so far as you are possibly able to do so.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Lynnville or Columbia:*

Your dispatch of 10.30 p. m. [23d] is received. Did you get a message from General Ruger, stating that Capron was driven back by superior forces? He also says a citizen of Perry County reports that a large part of Forrest's command is north of Duck River. I ordered Ruger to send a force to Centerville and Williamsport yesterday, and have also ordered Cooper to march with his brigade and a battery from Johnsonville to Centerville, and hope they may arrive in time, as I can hardly think Forrest is across yet, but have no doubt he will attempt it. You had better draw in your forces sufficiently near Columbia to be in supporting distance, or go to Columbia and dispose the troops to defend the place. In case you have to go to Columbia, the cavalry should cover your left flank and observe the roads leading to the eastward. Did Colonel Moore reach Columbia last night?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 21 [23?], 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Pulaski or Lynnville:*

Have you seen General Hatch's dispatch of 8 p. m. of yesterday? He believes Hood's advance is at Lawrenceburg; if so, it is best for you to withdraw from Pulaski and concentrate at Lynnville or Columbia.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

COLUMBIA, *November 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The most of my troops are here and in position. The enemy has shown no force but cavalry so far. I have heard nothing from Hatch since yesterday noon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

Your dispatch of this date received. Did you get my dispatch of 9 this a. m.? Report, as soon as you learn, whether our troops hold the fords across Duck River, below Columbia. I ordered Cooper yesterday to march this morning for Centerville; he ought to get there to-morrow, when that place will be safe. I have also ordered Thompson to have the Duck River patrolled by his troops below Centerville to its mouth; he will have his troops on the river to-morrow. Have started about 1,000 additional cavalry to-day for Columbia, to report to General Wilson. Have the fords above Columbia as well guarded as you can, and I think you will then have checked the advance of Hood, and we shall have time to get up our re-enforcements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Give me as full a report to-night as you can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *November 24, 1864—1.39 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Do you think it important to hold Columbia? My force is not large enough to cover the town and railroad bridge. I can hold a shorter line covering the railroad bridge, leaving the town and railroad depot outside; but in any case the enemy can turn the position by crossing above or below, and render my withdrawal to the north bank very difficult. Please give me your views soon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 24, 1864—[3 p. m.]*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of this p. m. is just received; I did not get the one of 9 a. m. I have not yet heard from the troops sent to the fords below here; will inform you the moment I do. Have just sent you a dispatch from General Hatch, dated 10 p. m. yesterday, which is the latest; expect to hear again soon. There is some skirmishing in our front, but the enemy has displayed only cavalry.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

If you cannot hold Columbia, you had better withdraw to the north bank of the river. From the description given, I supposed the line was sufficiently short to enable you and Stanley to hold it securely and have a reserve. But it is better, of course, to substantially check the enemy than to run the risk of defeat by risking too much. Where is Stanley? Is he with you?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *November 24, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I now have your dispatch of 9 a. m. I do not believe Forrest has had time to get across Duck River yet, and hope the troops you have sent will be in time to prevent him. Capron was driven in very rapidly, and by a pretty large force; Cox arrived just in time to beat it back, and punished it pretty severely. Hood had ten miles the start of Stanley at noon yesterday, but Stanley outmarched him and reached here at ten o'clock to-day. His troops are all here and in position. Colonel Moore got here last night. My orders to Hatch are as you suggest. I have not heard from him to-day.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 24, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have examined the ground and considered the situation carefully. My troops are in position on the outer line, covering the railroad depot and bridges, and pretty well intrenched. The line is too long, yet if Hood wishes to fight me on it to-morrow I am willing. I think he will attack to-morrow, if at all; if he does not, I must prepare to meet any attempt to cross Duck River above or below. For this purpose I am preparing an interior line covering the railroad bridge, which can be held by about 7,000 men, which I propose to occupy, and put the rest of my troops and material on the north bank of the river, ready to move as may be necessary. With the fords guarded, as will then be practicable, I think Hood cannot get the start of me. I think it best not to risk much now, for a few days delay, if we concentrate rapidly, will make us strong enough to drive Hood back. My theory is that he will now operate against the Chattanooga railroad, and I do not see how we can save it from some damage at least; but if we concentrate Granger's troops and those along the road promptly, so that they can join the main force, there can be no doubt of the final result. Please inform me whether my proposed arrangements meet with your approval.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 24, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

GENERAL: I have just heard from Hatch. At 4 o'clock he was at Lynnville; had been fighting one division and a brigade of rebel cavalry during the day; will move this way to-night; he has [had] pretty hard work, but has done well. The indications are that Hood gave up his movement on Columbia this morning, and is now going toward Pulaski, and that Forrest is about Mount Pleasant with all his force, except that in front of Hatch. It was Rucker's brigade, followed by Forrest, that drove in Capron; this I gather from prisoners.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

Brigadier-General Cooper, with his command, passed Waverly this p. m., and I hope will be able to reach Centerville to-morrow afternoon. Can you not cover the pontoon bridge with a bridge-head, and hold it, so as to preserve the bridge for crossing whenever we get ready to advance? General Rousseau informed me that the block-houses protecting the railroad bridge cannot be reached by the enemy's artillery, therefore the enemy could not get near enough to the bridge to destroy it if the block-houses are held. About 1,000 cavalry will start from here to-morrow for Columbia to report to General Hatch.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Lynnville, Tenn., November 24, 1864—1.15 a. m.

Sound reveille immediately, and an hour after march for Columbia. The following will be the order: First, General Wagner, who will leave one regiment at this point until the train has passed; General Wood will follow General Wagner, leaving one regiment to bring up all cattle; next will come Artillery Brigade; then General Whitaker will follow the artillery; trains will follow the First Division (General Whitaker's).

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

SIR: I am informed by a citizen, a Mr. Hughes, an intelligent man, a resident here, that there is a ford six miles below here called Hun-

ter's Ford, at which both Wheeler and Forrest have formerly crossed the Duck River. The banks are such at that point, he says, that a pontoon bridge could be readily laid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Columbia, November 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-General Wilson, with the request that he send a portion of his cavalry now on the other side of the river to investigate this ford, and, if it is found practicable, leave a force to guard it.

By order:

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, November 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Johnson, who will detach a small force to watch the ford closely.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Capron, commanding brigade, who will send fifty men, in charge of a good officer, to find Hamilton's Ford, examine and report its condition, and to remain there, watching the ford closely and disputing its passage by all bodies of the enemy.

By order of Brigadier-General Johnson:

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that General Cox, who is here, thinks that upon viewing his and your lines he can hold substantially to the pike without weakening his line too much, at any rate for a time; and the general commanding desires you to put the two regiments of your command thus relieved on the right of the turnpike and intrench them strongly, extending the line of intrenchments from the pike clear around.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General RUGER,
Commanding Second Division:

I have ordered one section of a battery of 3-inch guns to report at daybreak at the position on the right, and will have another section in readiness if needed.

Very respectfully,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Lynnville, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps, Hurricane:

GENERAL: I have just heard from General Ruger that Colonel Capron has been fighting the enemy all day and has been driven back to Mount Pleasant. All information indicates that Hood is nearer Columbia to-night than I am. I have therefore ordered Stanley to march at once. I desire you to move at once to or near Columbia and hold the enemy in check, as far as practicable, long enough for Stanley to get in. The protection of the railroad is now a matter of no consequence; the question is to concentrate the entire force at Columbia in time. I have directed General Ruger, who is at Columbia, to communicate with you. His force there is very small. I will join you with the head of Stanley's column.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

P. S.—Inform me by courier frequently of the state of affairs.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LYNNVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General COX:

March to or near Columbia at once, and hold the enemy in check until Stanley comes in. Colonel Capron has been fighting all day and has been driven back to Mount Pleasant. Hold the enemy out as far as you can. Stanley will march soon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 21, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Yours of 1 a. m. just received. I will move immediately as you direct. We have neither seen nor heard anything of the enemy in this direction. We are nine miles from Mount Pleasant and seven from Columbia, at the crossing of the pike by the Mount Pleasant road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Two Miles from Columbia, November 21, 1864—7.30 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: At this point I am turning my command off to the Mount Pleasant pike, which is about one mile distant by the cross-road. I send my train into town, and so out in rear of my troops. We strike the Mount Pleasant pike three miles from town; I will look for position there. Have heard no sound of battle, nor seen any signs of the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS:

You will have your command under arms full one-half hour before daybreak to-morrow morning, and so remain until it is evident the enemy intends no attack upon our lines.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. COX:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 21, 1864.

Captain HOWLAND,
Assistant Quartermaster, Johnsonville:

Has General Cooper started from Johnsonville by road to Centerville and the last regiment of Colonel Moore's brigade by railroad to this place?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Cooper left by road at 8 this a. m.; Colonel Moore's regiment left by railroad at 3 this p. m.

HENRY HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, *November 21, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Columbia and Lynnville:
(Care of Major-General Schofield, to be forwarded.)

Major Beaumont just informs me that over 1,000 cavalry, well mounted and fully equipped, will leave Nashville to-day and to-morrow for the front, to report to you at Columbia.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 24, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General WILSON:

I shall send two regiments to-morrow and perhaps three. General Thomas has directed Colonel Garrard to take command. I will send the Fourth Tennessee day after to-morrow to you. The regiment that starts to-morrow escorts a supply train for General Schofield. General Thomas has ordered the Tenth Indiana and detachments from Huntsville. Seven hundred men of Hatch's division arrived to-night from Memphis; expect more to-morrow. Carling will send the forage. We are pushing everything as fast as possible.

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Nashville, November 24, 1864.

Brevet Major-General WILSON:

GENERAL: I am using every means in my power to start to-morrow the Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourth Tennessee and Seventh Ohio to join you. The commanding officer of the Tenth Tennessee has been very neglectful of his duty, and it would be well to get rid of him. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Miner, Seventh Ohio (with consent of General Thomas), to take command of Camp Webster, for it needs a good officer to keep things in order. Colonel Lowe has gone off on leave. Lieutenant Tunica could not get off this morning. Noyes telegraphs from Saint Louis to-day (24th) that Colonel Winslow's command is en route from Springfield for Saint Louis; would be there in a week; also that Winslow's division can be mounted at Saint Louis, as the quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau has plenty of horses. Seven hundred men of Hatch's division from Memphis arrived to-night. I have issued the order for the corps, division, and brigade flags. Colonel Garrard will command the troops that leave to-morrow, by the direction of General Thomas. Colonel Miner, who is temporarily assigned to the command of Camp Webster, seems to be an energetic man, and I will give him ample instructions to "raise the hair" of any officer who neglects his duty. Mr. Pool, from Shawneetown, was here to-day, and expects his son, the captain, to-morrow. I shall look out for him. If you can possibly spare him, I would like to keep him here for a short time. I have my hands full to keep affairs going. Captain Green is a steam-boat; I don't know how we could get along without him. With your permission I would like to detail two or three officers for temporary duty here, to watch the troops and keep the officers at work. I hope all will go well with you. Be assured that I shall spare no exertions to push matters here.

I am, general, very sincerely, &c.,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 24, 1864.*

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Wilson, commanding cavalry, has requested me to remain with him. Is it the commanding general's desire that I remain?

Answer immediately. Please order the quartermaster in charge of tools to forward to this point as soon as possible 600 shovels and 1,000 axes, to be sent to the post quartermaster at this place.

H. C. WHARTON,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. WHARTON,
Columbia:

Your dispatch of this a. m. received. The major-general commanding says, if you can be useful to Major-General Wilson, you will remain with him for the present, if you are well enough to do so. The spades and axes asked for will be sent the first opportunity to post quartermaster, Columbia. Mrs. Hamilton has desired me to telegraph you to know what has become of her baggage, which, she says, you took charge of for her. Answer at once.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 24, 1864.*

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will remain with General Wilson, as I think it best I should do so. Please send an ambulance to meet my train, to take my baggage to Lieutenant Burroughs.

H. C. WHARTON,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 24, 1864.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

Colonel Winslow's command is on the way from Springfield; will arrive here in about a week. I leave here for Memphis to-day. Colonel Winslow goes with me, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, in command here. His address is 281 Franklin avenue.

HENRY E. NOYES,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 24, 1864.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

General Rosecrans has received a telegram from General Thomas, dated 22d, requesting that Colonel Winslow's command be remounted here if possible. I have seen the quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, who says that he has horses enough and the necessary orders. They will be remounted here.

HENRY E. NOYES,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter by hand of General Knipe is received. All the men belonging to General Hatch's division, with train and camp and garrison equipage, left here some days ago for Nashville. The other division has been engaged in Missouri, under Colonel Winslow, and was sent in pursuit of Price, and I understand was ordered to press down as far as Fort Smith, and return here through Arkansas. As soon as the division reaches here it will be sent to Nashville, with such detachments as are still here, retaining here only sufficient for patrols and pickets. As to the exact whereabouts of this division now, I have no information, but suppose it is somewhere between here and Fort Smith, and I think it highly probable that it will be fifteen or twenty days before it reaches here. When it does reach here it will be pretty thoroughly used up, as it has now been in the field and almost constantly marching for over eighty days. You will thus see that there is no possible chance for their being placed at your disposal in an efficient shape for some time, but we shall do all we can to hurry them up.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ED. M. MCCOOK,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I telegraphed yesterday to General Wilson regarding your leave of absence, but have received no answer. The probability is that he has not received my dispatch. General Wilson left Nashville on the 21st, to direct the operations of the cavalry in the movements that are taking place. How long he will be absent it is impossible to say. Major Price, assistant inspector-general of the Cavalry Bureau, was requested to ask that you might designate the two regiments in your division which you prefer to have transferred out. The general directed me before he left to transfer two regiments out of your division and one Indiana regiment into it. In a private letter to Captain Mordecai, the ordnance officer at Louisville remarks that it is difficult to find out from the commanding officers the number of equipments and arms that they have on hand. General Thomas has directed General Watkins to hurry his command through as rapidly as possible. We are sending from this place all the cavalry we can collect to Columbia, to report to General Wilson. I inclose order designating the flags to be adopted for the Cavalry Corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.*

The following flags have been adopted for the corps, divisions, and brigades of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi: Corps flag: scarlet swallow tail, four feet wide by six feet long, crossed sabers of yellow. Division flag: white swallow tail, three feet six inches wide by five feet long, crossed sabers of blue; figures of the division in scarlet block letters above and below the intersection of the sabers; staff surmounted by a spear head. First Brigade flag: two horizontal stripes, scarlet and white, of equal width, in form of a swallow tail, the whole thing three feet wide by four feet six inches long, crossed sabers of blue; figures of the division in block letters above and below the intersections of the cross sabers, a white figure in the scarlet stripe, and a scarlet figure in the white stripe; staff same as for divisions. Second Brigade flag: two horizontal stripes, scarlet and blue, of the same form and dimensions as for First Brigade, crossed sabers of white; figures of the division of blue in the scarlet stripe and of scarlet in the blue stripe, placed as for First Brigade; staff same as for First Brigade. When a Third Brigade is authorized, the flag will be two horizontal stripes, white and blue, same dimensions as for the other brigade flags, crossed sabers of scarlet; figures of the divison above and below intersection of sabers, blue in white stripe and white in blue stripe; staff same as for other brigades. The corps quartermaster has been directed to procure these flags, and he will issue them as soon as received.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Maj. H. F. NICHOLSON,
Second Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment First Division:

MAJOR: March your detachment of General Croxton's brigade, without delay, to Columbia, Tenn., and report to Brevet Major-General Wilson for orders. The Eleventh Indiana will march for the same point at 12 m. You had better join them on the march.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Col. I. GARRARD, *Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:*

COLONEL: You will take command of the troops ordered to march to-morrow in charge of a train for Columbia with supplies for General Schofield's army. Upon your arrival at Columbia you will report to Brevet Major-General Wilson for orders.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Capt. R. C. RANKIN,
Commanding Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

You will have your command in readiness to march at 2 p. m. to-morrow. Report without delay to Col. I. Garrard, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, at Camp Webster, to whose command you are assigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges, commanding Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hoefling, commanding Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Columbia:

Assume command of the troops belonging to this district now at Columbia, and hold your post at that place, subject to orders of senior officer there.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIV., CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

In pursuance to orders from Brevet Major-General Wilson, commanding the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Sixth Division of the Cavalry Corps. The staff will hereafter be announced in orders.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Please send a squadron, under a good active officer, out on the Lynnville pike, with orders to go till he passes the rear of Waters' brigade, or to the neighborhood of the Campbellsville road, and endeavor to find General Hatch. He was at 9 p. m. last night four miles beyond Campbellsville on the road toward Lawrenceburg, and trying to reach the military road, passing through Campbellsville this morning. After the officer has found General Hatch let him order him to march direct to this place by the pike if possible. Should he not be able to keep on the pike, and have to pass to the eastward, direct him to cross the Duck River as near this place as convenient, and report his condition and locality.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division:

GENERAL: Please collect and move all the cavalry to the north side of Duck River, crossing by the ford near the pontoon bridge; the wagons may cross on the bridge. Having got everything across go into camp, forage, unsaddle, and groom, so as to get as good a rest as possible. Please send me as soon as possible a rough estimate of strength. Let the camp be made as close to the river as possible.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

[General WILSON:]

GENERAL: Dispatch received. I have 1,490 men in the brigade. Capron is much jaded. I will send the command over at once. I have had the ground scouted well to the front, say two miles in front of my line, and no enemy to be seen.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that you will hold your position as long as possible, and he will send the Fifth Iowa Cavalry to support you this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. McLOE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding has just received a dispatch from General Schofield to send you word to hold Mount Pleasant at all hazards.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. McLOE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Huntsville and Decatur:

I am informed this morning that over 120 cars will be at Huntsville for the transportation of the troops by noon to-day, a large number

being already there. Have the troops embarked as rapidly as possible, and report to me when the first trains will leave for Stevenson and Murfreesborough.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 24, 1864—1.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Your telegram of this date is just received. Will be all ready as soon as cars arrive. They have not been heard from.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

Your dispatch of 1.45 p. m. to-day received. Over 120 cars should have reported to you to-day at Huntsville by 10 a. m. to day. I will direct the commanding officer at Huntsville to report to you immediately. Have the troops embarked as rapidly as possible. Carefully carry out my instructions to you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch just received. Only one train of twelve cars has yet reported.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Please inform me where the enemy is supposed to be; I can learn nothing of his movements beyond Shoal Creek. I have most reliable scouts out, who will give me information this evening or to-morrow morning.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Report to me immediately whether trains of cars for troops have arrived at Huntsville, and whether troops are embarking, and when they will start. Inform General Granger also, at Decatur.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Train of cars has arrived at Huntsville; a part of them have been sent to Decatur. No troops have been sent from here, except a portion of our sick. The most of our artillery has gone, and the effects of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry are ready to go and are ordered to wait here until the troops arrive from Decatur. General Granger has full information of operations here. There are fifty car-loads of commissary stores here. We need more cars.

WM. P. LYON,
Thirteenth Wisconsin.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The major-general commanding desires that you gather in what forage you can at Tullahoma, and send what wagons are not absolutely needed for post purposes to Murfreesborough. If you can get your forage with the few wagons needed for post purposes, send the others at once to Murfreesborough. A good supply of rations should be on hand for your troops. Have scouts kept out on the roads to the west of you.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 24, 1864.

Major HAMILTON,
Shelbyville:

Hood is at Pulaski, and may come on east. Keep scouting parties well out west, and be prepared to fall back to Duck River bridge. If the rebels come, tell K. D.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Col. WILLARD WARNER,
180th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post, Decherd:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has information that Hood's army is all north of the Tennessee River and is moving east, and may come through across the line of this railroad. He therefore desires that you put your command at Decherd and Elk River in the best possible condition for defense; see that your arms are all in order and that you have a good supply of ammunition on hand. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad south of Columbia and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad west of Stevenson are abandoned, so that this railroad is the advance toward the enemy. You will therefore keep all westerly roads well picketed and send scouting parties on these roads, especially toward Salem. Telegraph these

headquarters any information you may get of the enemy, and for any supplies you may want, also whether you have any means for moving the artillery at Elk River in case it should become necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Cooper, with his brigade, passed Waverly this p. m.

C. O. WHITNEY,
Operator.

CLEVELAND, *November 21, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Besides the four companies toward Chattanooga and six here, I have two at Charleston; no other troops there. Excuse me for asking again if the two at Charleston shall be ordered by me to Knoxville?

C. G. HAWLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 24, 1864.

Colonel HAWLEY,
Cleveland:

You will take all of your command, including troops at Charleston. The four companies will join you at Knoxville to-night. Have you transportation enough? If not, the train with the four companies can take 200 men more than they now have.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

DALTON, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

The Sixth Indiana Cavalry is all here.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel Thirteenth Michigan, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Please correct the blunder made in my telegram of yesterday and for 51,000 read 510,000 and 54,000 read 540,000 and for six read sixty days. Indications are that enemy has fallen back to Bull's Gap. I am putting everything in readiness to take the field. Burbridge will be at Cumberland Gap to-night.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

I learn the Tenth Michigan Cavalry will arrive to-morrow. The Clinch was not fordable yesterday. My wagons are ready. Will I go with the Thirty-fourth [Kentucky]? Excuse the question. All quiet here.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 24, 1864.*

General AMMEN:

General Burbridge and staff have arrived. His command has not got up yet; part of it will be up to-night. All quiet.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, &c.

BARBOURSVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

The enemy are at or near Strawberry Plains. You are in no danger. I shall not leave the Gap until Monday. See that every man is sent me that can be mounted. Has Johnson's regiment and detachment Thirty-ninth Kentucky left? Send them without fail; horses can be had at Camp Nelson. Also send balance of Eleventh Kentucky, if it can be found. When all troops have left send a staff officer through, with a small escort, to hurry up the rear. I must have enough to make a force of 5,000.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 24, 1864.*

General McLEAN:

My orders to you were to send the whole of Colonel Johnson's regiment (Fifty-third). You will equip it, from Louisville or elsewhere, with horse equipments and forward them at once. Use in the place of them either Forty-sixth or Forty-ninth Indiana or One hundred and fifteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, or else Sixth Colored Cavalry, from Camp Nelson. If you need more troops Captain Dickson can order one or two of the four regiments recently received from the front by General Ewing to report to you.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

NICHOLASVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McLEAN:

I am here with Thirty-ninth, Captain Webb, say about 400; will move right on.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN:

Colonel Brisbin telegraphs from Barboursville this morning:

Here all right, and just starting to the front; will reach Cumberland Gap to-night. In best of spirits. Enemy at Morrison, and to-night will be in striking distance.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY:

Hurry forward any troops yet left with you. I want them here as soon as possible. Allow no delay.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Sipes and Captain Garrett are here. Must I send them down at once? Colonel Sipes is under orders from General Wilson.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. THOMAS B. FAIRLEIGH,
Commanding, Louisville, Ky.:

Order Colonel Sipes and Captain Garrett to this city to report to General Rousseau.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH:

GENERAL: The First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and one brigade Seventeenth Army Corps, have embarked, and are now under way for Cairo. The Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, are now embarking. I leave for Cairo at 10 a. m. Send all the troops that were to report to me at Paducah direct by water to Nashville, as ordered, unless you have received other orders from General Thomas.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *On Steamer Wanita, November 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

Brigade commanders will expedite the embarkation of the troops of their respective commands on the transports. The troops, transportation, and batteries of this command must be loaded to-night and every boat in the fleet move at daylight to-morrow, November 25, 1864.

By order of D. Moore, colonel Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, commanding division:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 24, 1864.

Colonel SMITH,
Eighty-third Illinois, Clarksville:

Have you seen any steamers pass Clarksville to-day for this place with troops on board?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 24, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Seventh Cavalry Regiment Illinois passed up this 8 a. m. by boat.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel Eighty-third Illinois, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., November 24, 1864.*

I. The Sixth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (dismounted) are hereby ordered to proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn., via the Cumberland River, and report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. They will take with them their camp and garrison equipage and authorized transportation. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

II. The Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry are hereby ordered to proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn., via the Cumberland River, and report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. They will take with them their horses, camp and garrison equipage, and authorized transportation. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 25, 1864.

Major-General HOOKER, *Cincinnati:*

No order has been made or contemplated transferring headquarters of Northern Department to Columbus. Newspapers are not very good authority for the action of this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

I think it advisable to send orders to Missouri that all the troops coming from there shall receive their directions from General Thomas and not listen to conflicting orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. yesterday just received. Hood's entire army is in front of Columbia, and so greatly outnumbers mine at this time that I am compelled to act on the defensive. None of General Smith's troops have arrived yet, although they embarked at Saint Louis on Tuesday last. The transportation of Generals Hatch's and Grierson's cavalry was ordered by General Washburn, I am told, to be turned in at Memphis, which has crippled the only cavalry I have at this time. All of my cavalry was dismounted to furnish horses to Kilpatrick's division, which went with General Sherman. My dismounted cavalry is now detained at Louisville awaiting arms and horses—horses are arriving slowly and arms have been detained somewhere en route for more than a month. General Grierson has been delayed by conflicting orders in Kansas and from Memphis, and it is impossible to say when he will reach here. Since being placed in charge of affairs in Tennessee I have lost nearly 15,000 men, discharged by expiration of service and permitted to go home to vote. My gain is probably 12,000 of perfectly raw troops, therefore, as the enemy so greatly outnumbers me both in infantry and cavalry, I am compelled for the present to act on the defensive. The moment I can get my cavalry I will march against Hood, and if Forrest can be reached he will be punished.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November 25, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

The Secretary of War authorizes you, if you deem it necessary, to call upon the Governor of Indiana and of any other Western State for militia. As this force is so very expensive, as compared with its value against an enemy, it should be used as sparingly as circumstances will admit. Dispatches just received from Hilton Head indicate that Sherman has captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that Beauregard has

been recalled from Tennessee, to fall on Sherman's rear. This is also indicated by Beauregard's proclamation to the people of Georgia, sent from Corinth through Selma.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 25, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Major-General Schofield telegraphs me, under date 24th instant, just received to-day, that he had heard at 4 p. m. yesterday from General Hatch, who was at Lynnville. General Hatch had been fighting one division and a brigade of rebel cavalry; he has had pretty hard work, but he has done well; he was to move to Columbia last night. Prisoners taken reported Forrest's whole force about Mount Pleasant. Your dispatch of 12 m. to-day is received. I will not call for militia unless I deem it absolutely necessary. A very reliable scout of mine has come in to-day and reports that Hood's whole force is in front of Columbia, and he does not think Hood has any intention of going back to Georgia, unless we can drive him back. He estimates Hood's entire effective force at 55,000 men. Major-General Stoneman telegraphs me from Knoxville that the enemy has fallen back to Bull's Gap, and that he is preparing to take the field. General Burbridge was to be at Cumberland Gap on the 24th. The lines are working badly to-day, and have received no dispatches from General Schofield or General Granger to-day; but the scout mentioned above informed me that there had been only slight skirmishing to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Many 100-days' men in East Tennessee were mustered in to take effect from date of completion of regiment three or four months since. The regiment is not full yet, and never will be. I request authority to muster out of service all 100-days' men in Tennessee. They claim their discharges, are insubordinate, and worthless. If discharged many will enter other regiments and become of use.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 418.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 25, 1864.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 403, November 17, 1864, from this office, is hereby so amended as to read:

As soon as sufficiently recovered from his wounds, Brig. Gen. E. Upton, brevet major-general, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Cumberland for assignment to duty.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Telegraph has been down all day between Columbia and Franklin, so no news from the army. When last heard from General Schofield was at Columbia, having skirmished with the enemy's infantry as he fell back from Pulaski. Forrest was reported at Centerville trying to cross Duck River; Brigadier-General Ruger watching him with two brigades to prevent it. General Granger has withdrawn from Decatur and Huntsville to Stevenson and Bridgeport. General A. J. Smith's forces were passing Fort Donelson at 12 m. to-day. River falling.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 25, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

Your cipher dispatch of 8.30 p. m. [24th] is just received; some difficulty in transmission the cause. Your arrangements are judicious, and approved. I gave orders two days ago to make the concentration you suggest, and hope it will be nearly or quite completed to-day. Will telegraph you further this morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Was your telegram reporting you had heard from Hatch sent before or after the cipher?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864—11.20 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

In case you have to move to the north bank of Duck River, I wish you to keep some cavalry on the south side to observe and delay Hood's advance on the Chattanooga railroad as much as possible. I hope to have five regiments of Granger's troops in Murfreesborough to-day. Have made arrangements for Milroy to fall back to Murfreesborough or this side of Duck River also, if the enemy advances. The cavalry on the south side of Duck River should cover the approaches to Shelbyville and cross at that place, and hold the bridge in case of an advance in force. I have asked Steedman how large a force he can raise to threaten the enemy's rear, should he get on the Chattanooga road, and expect an answer soon. About 1,000 of Hatch's cavalry has arrived here from Memphis, dismounted, but they will be mounted here as soon as possible and sent to the front; three regiments should start to-day, making about 1,000 men. I have not heard from any of Smith's troops yet; some of them will surely be here to-day. If Hood moves on the Chattanooga road I will send Smith to Murfreesborough, as we shall be enabled thereby to concentrate more rapidly. If you can hold Hood on the south side of Duck River, I think we shall be able to drive him back easily after concentrating. Answer, giving your views.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

Major-General Halleck dispatches me from Washington the following:

Dispatches from Hilton Head indicate that General Sherman has captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that Beauregard has been recalled from Tennessee, to fall on Sherman's rear. This is also indicated through Beauregard's proclamation to the people of Georgia, sent from Corinth through Selma, to rise en masse, obstruct the roads in Sherman's front, flank, and rear; waylay and shoot down his foragers and stragglers; and that he soon would be with them to help them out of their dilemma.

If this be true there will be indications of it in a day or so.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send two regiments of infantry across the Duck River, by the railroad bridge, to the switch on the railroad known as Duck River Station, about half a mile north of the bridge. They will unload cars as they arrive from here and guard stores and trains. The general suggests that you send those regiments of Colonel Strickland's brigade that are about being relieved from the interior line.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

The party sent to Hunter's Ford report it impassable, with approaches for only one horse at a time. The party went around also to a ford six miles below, not nearly shallow enough to use, but with good approaches. General Johnson has directed this party, one officer and fifty men, to remain where they are for the present. No sign of the enemy as far as they went.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Columbia:

GENERAL: The reconnaissance ordered from General Johnson's command has returned. It was unable to penetrate the enemy's line, but skirted along it from the Pulaski pike to the Campbellsville pike, skir-

mishing with the rebels. The commanding officer of the regiment thinks he developed nothing but cavalry, though when he had got farthest to the front it was so dark he could scarcely distinguish cavalry from infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Major CAMPBELL:

Two supply trains, with the Second Division headquarters and ammunition train, leave this m. for Columbia, under guard of Colonel Garrard's cavalry. The above trains are in charge of Lieutenant Williams, acting assistant quartermaster, and number about seventy-five wagons.

GEO. C. WINSLOW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding directs that you detail from your division one brigade, to report for duty at once to Brigadier-General Ruger to work on the inner line of fortifications. Let them take their arms and pioneer tools. In case there are indications of an attack, the brigade will repair at once to their position in your own line.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, November 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROSE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has sent four regiments from Colonel Opdycke's brigade on a reconnaissance on the Pulaski road. He desires that you hold your command in readiness to support the front line of our division at a moment's notice. He also directs that you send the commanding officer of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers to report to Colonel Opdycke, for the purpose of re-enforcing his line during the temporary absence of his four regiments.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Commanding Fourth Corps:*

GENERAL: I have been on the lines since you were at my quarters, and have occupied with my division, deployed into single rank, from the high point of the ridge occupied by the Second Division to the left of our line. These are the limits of front given to me by Captain Steele, and though enormous, I could hold it against anything but a decided infantry attack. I supposed from what Captain Steele said that General Cox would connect with my division at the high point on the ridge, but Captain Bartlett, who has just returned from there and who saw General Cox, says there is a gap of half a mile on my right. I do not know whether it is intended that General Cox should connect with my right or not, but deem it proper to report the absence of connection that those charged with the matter may be properly informed. I am now stretched out like an India rubber string, and as there is a limit of possibility can go no farther.

Respectfully, &c.,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 163. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

The following movement will be made to-night, viz:

General Stanley will withdraw from his present position his entire force, except one division, and take position in the interior line now being constructed. He will occupy the line strongly and complete the intrenchments to-night. General Cox will cross the river with two brigades on the pontoon bridge where it now is, and bivouac for to-night. General Ruger will take position at the railroad bridge and intrench a strong bridge-head. General Stanley will commence his movement as soon after dark as practicable. General Cox will move as soon as General Stanley shall have cleared the road. General Ruger will move at the same time with General Cox. General Stanley will leave one division in present lines covering the Pulaski and General Cox will leave one brigade in his present line covering the Mount Pleasant pike. These brigades will picket the front, and will hold their positions unless the enemy attack with infantry in force.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Strickland will, on the receipt of this order, move his command at this place, including the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, to the railroad bridge over Duck River, and encamp it on this side (south) of the river. The command will have breakfast, and be ready for orders at daylight.

By command of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger:

S. H. HUBBELL,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, November 25, 1864.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: In receiving verbal instructions from General Schofield, he spoke of the brigade on the Mount Pleasant pike withdrawing at daylight and the skirmish line coming back to the main line now occupied. The written order contemplates the brigade remaining there till further orders. That there may be no possible misapprehension, I beg to call the commanding general's attention to the point again, and to inquire whether Colonel Henderson (who remains) shall hold his position till further orders from corps headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, November 25, 1864—7 p. m.
(Via Franklin 26th.)

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps:*

Your communications of the 23d and 24th are received. Your work so far is entirely satisfactory; hurry everything forward as rapidly as possible; don't delay anything for the sake of organization, further than to keep regiments together as much as possible; I will make the best disposition I can in the field. Send Hatch's men forward as rapidly as practicable; see that everybody who leaves Nashville is well supplied with ammunition and under somebody's command who can be held responsible for discipline. You can arrest the colonel or commanding officer of the Tenth Tennessee and prefer charges against him. Telegraph Noyes to have Grierson's men prepared for the field at Saint Louis and everything forwarded with the utmost possible rapidity; he must not leave the command till he is thoroughly satisfied it is coming as well as the men at Memphis. Retain Captain Pool, and make details for such other officers as you may need. Detachments of Ninth and Tenth Indiana and the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee left to day for Nashville. Get the Ninth Indiana together, mount, and send back the men of all regiments which are in the field with as little delay as possible. I directed the commanding officer of the detachments which left here to-day to turn over all men to the regiments he meets on the road. The Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee have a large number of wagons with them; have them turned over to Carling as amends for a division train for the Fifth Division. Send all of the Fourth Cavalry to the front, to report to me, as soon as you can get it ready. General Schofield is in command of all U. S. forces in this quarter, and only replied to you while I was absent. Telegraph to him before starting the Fourth Cavalry to know where I am. Try and get suitable persons for chief commissary and medical director. Ask Doctor Cooper to send an officer, if only an assistant surgeon. Tell Carling to hurry up all his quartermaster arrangements; thank him and Green for the activity they have displayed. Give McCormick a leave for twenty days. Direct commanding officer to allow nobody to visit Nashville from dismounted camp. Hurry up Wilson in his arrangements to properly care for broken-down stock, and see that ample arrangements are made for its inspection as soon as it reaches the depot. Continue your exertions.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY,
November 25, 1864.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

In compliance with your instruction and order, I proceeded with my command to the Summit, the scene of the late capture of a train on the Northwestern railroad, arriving there at noon on the 23d, and camped within three miles south of the place, and sent out a scouting party, with instructions to scour the country for a distance of eight or ten miles in the direction the guerrilla party had retreated. The scouting party returned at night, and the officer in charge reported no guerrillas or any suspicious citizens to be found. The citizens living in the vicinity were all fortified with protection papers, and the oath in their pockets. They report that it was McNairy's guerrilla party that had captured the train, that it consisted of about seventy men, and immediately after doing the damage they had retreated in the direction from which they came, and their place of rendezvous is reported to be on Duck River, about thirty-five miles south of the railroad. I would also beg leave to report that a force of mounted colored troops from the regiment stationed six miles west of the Summit had preceded me and scouted over all that portion of the country. Not deeming it prudent to chase after McNairy and his party with my small force and his advantage of being two days in advance, I returned to camp at this place.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HEDGES,
First Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, November 25, 1864.*

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III. Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., to report to Brevet Major-General Wilson for orders.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond having reported for duty at these headquarters is temporarily assigned to the command of the Fourth Tennessee and Ninth Indiana Cavalry. As soon as these regiments are ready for the field General Hammond will march with them to report to Brevet Major-General Wilson, at Columbia, Tenn.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson.

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., CAV. CORPS, *Near Louisville, Ky., November 25, 1864.*

I. The following officers are announced on the staff of the colonel commanding; they will be respected accordingly: First Lieut. Amos D. Leib, First Ohio Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. Brainard Fish, Third Ohio Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut.

Harvey Heywood, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, aide-de-camp and topographical engineer; Second Lieut. William G. Lawder, First Ohio Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Samuel C. Dixon, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, provost-marshal.

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By order of Col. R. H. G. Minty:

ROBERT BURNS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that General Croxton, with his brigade, has been ordered to report to you for duty temporarily.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to request you to send a guard into this town to drive out the stragglers, who are reported committing depredations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. ANDREWS,
Captain, 8th U. S. Infty., and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

General Schofield wishes a reconnaissance made from the left of the line to the Mount Pleasant pike. You will take Capron's brigade and move out at once on the Lynnville pike till you have cleared the lines of our troops, and then move to the right as far out as possible till you have accomplished the object of the reconnaissance, finding the enemy, and, as nearly as may be, strength and composition of forces. Having done this return to your camp.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Send without delay one squadron of cavalry up Duck River to the crossing of the Lewisburg and Nashville pike. From

there let them feel out well toward Lewisburg for the enemy, reporting frequently all indications discovered. Upon reflection you had better make the force a good battalion. I understand the Lewisburg and Nashville road is a good one, and Duck River is probably passable there at nearly all times. Direct the commanding officer to send in all the information he can get in regard to bridges and fords on the river.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 25, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The party sent to examine the Hamilton Ford, six miles below, report it impassable; nothing but a horse-path and not now passable. The party from there went down the river six miles farther to another ford reported there. This latter ford is also impassable, but there is a good road leading into and out of it, there having been a ferry there. The party is now at the lower ford (fifty men and an officer), and is ordered to remain there. They report no signs of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864—10.15 p. m.
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division Cavalry:

General Schofield has received an unofficial report to the effect that the Ninety-first Illinois [Indiana] Infantry, sent a few days ago to Williamsport, on Duck River, had been picked up by the enemy. While he does not rely upon this information he feels somewhat anxious in regard thereto. Please send word to the commanding officer of the squadron you sent down Duck River last night to ascertain the whereabouts of the regiment just mentioned. The river from here to Williamsport must be closely watched in order that any movements of the enemy in that direction may be discovered in time. Please report as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: An unofficial report has reached General Schofield that the Ninety-first Illinois [Indiana] Volunteers, sent a few days ago to Williamsport (some fifteen miles below here, on Duck River), has been

picked up. He desires this report investigated. Send word to the officer in command of the fifty men that went down the river last night to report at once if anything of importance has occurred since his last report, and to endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of this regiment (Ninety-first Illinois [Indiana] at once, either by sending a scout or going with his whole force to or near to Williamsport, and report in regard to this as soon as he can learn. Direct him further to watch the river closely from Hamilton's Ford down to Williamsport and report any movement of the enemy immediately by courier.

This by command of Brigadier-General Johnson:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: General Johnson directs that you detail a reliable and energetic officer with a party of fifteen men to scout up Duck River, on the south bank, as far as Berlin, inquire for the enemy, and the condition of the fords, whether passable or not. The object of the scout is to ascertain whether the enemy is moving any troops to the east of this place to cross Duck River above this. If any are heard of all possible information must be obtained of their number, character, and purposes. Send with this officer all the guides you have. He is to communicate any information at once, by courier; or if necessary, in his judgment, will return himself, with his party, to bring it; if nothing is heard before that, he will go on to Shelbyville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel Croxton will send out a similar party on the same errand and in same direction.

E. T. WELLS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions received from Major-General Wilson you will, as soon as possible, send out a good battalion up Duck River to the crossing of the Lewisburg and Nashville pike. From there, crossing Duck River on the Lewisburg and Nashville pike (if found fordable), let them feel well out toward Lewisburg for the enemy, reporting frequently all indications of them discovered. It is supposed that the ford will be found good, and the pike is easily found. The officer commanding will send in all information he can gather in regard to the fords and bridges on Duck River. The battalion will

start as soon as possible. Do not fail to advise the officer of the scout sent out to-night toward Berlin from your command as also that from General Croxton's.

This by command of Brigadier-General Johnson:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: You will move your command at once through town on to the Lewisburg pike. The object of the movement is to feel to the left of our line for the enemy; simply a reconnaissance, which being completed the command will return to camp. You will therefore leave the camps standing in charge of a few men from each battalion. You will take no transportation except ambulances.

By order of Brigadier-General Johnson:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 25, 1864.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The party at ford twelve miles below will remain there until further orders. Have the horses fed and groomed and breakfast over by 4 a. m. to-morrow.

By order of Brigadier-General Johnson:

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tennessee, November 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General CROXTON:

The general commanding directs that you report with your brigade temporarily to Brigadier-General Johnson, commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI T. GRIFFIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 25, 1864.*

[Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade Cavalry:]

COLONEL: By direction of General Johnson I send you sergeant of escort who has report to make of suspicious persons seen near picket-

line. The general directs that you send small force from picket-post once an hour during the night a short distance down the road, say one-quarter of a mile.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN J. KESSLER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Nashville, November 25, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Columbia, Tenn.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I arrived late last night, and have received orders to take command of the Fourth Tennessee and Ninth Indiana Cavalry. From what I can learn and see they can be ready to start Sunday evening or Monday morning. I will take five days' full rations and what forage the wagons will carry. The clothing, &c., is good. Fourth Tennessee armed—Maynard's carbines; Ninth Indiana will be to-night—same arms. Horses in fair condition. Aggregate strength about 1,200 for duty. Enough dismounted, &c., for camp guards. Hope to reach you in short two days' march.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant and friend,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

Write Beaumont to telegraph to Upton to come on at once. Recommend Alexander, Hammond, Miller, La Grange, for promotion by brevet, and request assignment accordingly. Beaumont may order a court-martial. Publish general order to division commanders to keep up condition and discipline. Hurry forward Knipe. Noyes, Van Antwerp, Watkins, McCook, and Long. Transfer one of Watkins' regiments to Knipe. Write to Colonel Porter for Captain Read as chief commissary of subsistence.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 25, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICERS FOURTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY
AND NINTH INDIANA CAVALRY:

You will report to General Hammond at 12 m. to day at these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Athens and Decatur have been evacuated as ordered. Public property, except some forage at Decatur, for which there was no transportation, has been removed; the forage destroyed. There is yet a large amount of stores here, which will be shipped as soon as transportation arrives, which has been detained by an accident on the road near Larkinsville. Six cars thrown off and the track partially torn up; dam-

age will be repaired in about four hours. Everything is quiet, and no indications of the enemy in any force this side of Elk River. I have a small force of cavalry at Athens, which will be withdrawn to-night, and roads picketed with cavalry toward Elkton, and scouts sent out from here to advise us of any movements of the enemy.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Capt. H. WILLIAMS:
(Care of Colonel Krzyzanowski, Stevenson.)

Have any of the Michigan regiments come up from Decatur?

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

There are no troops here now from Huntsville. A train left Huntsville this morning at 4 a. m., and has not yet arrived. There is no communication on the Huntsville road since 9 a. m.

W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

Pulaski was abandoned day before yesterday, and our forces withdrawn to Columbia. There was skirmishing in the vicinity of that place yesterday and to-day. The wires are down between here and there now. It is supposed Hood's entire force is moving toward Middle Tennessee

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry is here. My force is too small to establish a courier-line to Columbia. Would it not do to order a detachment of said regiment to do that duty?

A. V. MATZDORFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 25, 1864—12.25 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have guard to carry your ciphers and messages to their destination. Have you any further orders?

A. V. MATZDORFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864—11 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MATZDORFF,
Commanding Post of Franklin:

Let the guard proceed with the cipher dispatch to Columbia, and take this dispatch also, informing General Schofield that I have seen the scout he sent me. I believe his story is true, and I will send him to General Schofield on the 27th instant in 6 a. m. train.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Murfreesborough:

The major-general commanding directs that with the Third [and Fourth] Michigan Regiments, now at Murfreesborough, you relieve the Sixth Kentucky and One hundred and eightieth Ohio Infantry, and reoccupy the line of railroad in your command, leaving small garrison at Murfreesborough and Tullahoma. You may furnish transportation for the One hundred and eightieth Ohio, and direct it to join the Twenty-third Corps at Fayetteville, as you propose. The Sixth Kentucky, upon being relieved, will be furnished with transportation by you by rail, and sent to Nashville to be mustered out. You may make your headquarters at Tullahoma as before. Another regiment will be sent you as soon as possible.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Murfreesborough:

The Third, Fourth, and Twenty-ninth Regiments Michigan Volunteers and the One hundred and seventy-fourth and One hundred and eighty-first Regiments Ohio Volunteers have been ordered from Huntsville and Decatur to Murfreesborough. As soon as any of these troops arrive I wish you to have them disembark from the trains as rapidly as possible, when the cars will come direct at once to this place, where they are much needed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Murfreesborough:

The general desires that upon the arrival of the new regiments you camp them near the forts you would have them occupy in case of an attack, or they might be camped in the forts, if just as comfortable. He also desires that you supply yourself with 200,000 rations. Please report the arrival of the new regiments. Ascertain at once the number of rounds of ammunition they have and increase the supply to at least 200 rounds to the man.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

A man considered reliable reports that General Meredith is endeavoring to cross Big Sandy River with about 8,000 men, twenty miles from here. The direction is a little north of west.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 25, 1864—10 a. m.

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

Do you mean General Meredith of our army? I never heard of a rebel general of that name.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Yes, sir; General Meredith, of our army, from Paducah. Have sent out a scout to see if the report is correct.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch just received:

SNEEDVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

Colonel THOMPSON:

From reliable information I learn that a company of Forrest's scouts (sixty) crossed the road on Wednesday at 11 p. m. My informant was taken with them, and has just returned. They went to the mouth of Harpeth and inquired the way to Clarksville; said Hood had crossed the Tennessee and Forrest was on the other side of Duck River. Hood was striking for Columbia.

COLLIN FORD,
Major, Commanding 100th U. S. Colored Infantry.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 25, 1864.

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

I have heard of this same force, but can hardly think there can be any of [them] on this side of Duck River yet. Will order transportation for Meigs' battery from Johnsonville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 25, 1864*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

General Thomas directs me verbally to send Meigs' colored battery to Nashville. Will you please give orders for the necessary transportation?

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 25, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

I wish to know what force you could move with to threaten enemy in rear, and leave a force to defend Chattanooga, in case he should get on Chattanooga railroad. Answer as soon as you can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 25, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

I can move, as indicated in your dispatch, with 5,000 men, leaving the garrison on Lookout Mountain, 1,300 men on the Dalton line, 1,200 on the Knoxville line between this place and Loudon, and 3,000 organized and unorganized armed men to defend Chattanooga.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 25, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. just received. Hold the 5,000 men ready to move at any moment by railroad to Cowan should the enemy succeed in getting on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. If you can bring two batteries with you. There is no indication at present that the enemy will get on the railroad, but I simply wish you to be prepared to act should they do so. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 25, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. Will be ready as you direct with the 5,000 men and two batteries.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 25, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Two trains are loaded—the first has already started, the second will follow at 1.15 a. m.; they carry 166 animals and 25 wagons, guarded by two companies of sharpshooters, 140 men. I will follow with the rest of the concern at 1.30 p. m. to-morrow. Can find nothing of your camp-chairs; neither the quartermaster nor Willard know anything about them. Everything else is as you wished. Mackay will live in our house and take charge of your horses.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Have assigned officers to the Fourth Army Corps. Transportation is coming via McMinnville; I expect it here by the 29th, and will be ready to move as soon as it arrives.

J. L. HOLLOPETER,
First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, November 25, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. T. F. Meagher, U. S. Volunteers, having reported pursuant to paragraph XII, Special Field Orders, No. 313, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, November 15, 1864, is assigned to command of the officers and men of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps now within the District of the Etowah, together with such as may hereafter arrive, who will be organized under his supervision into two or more brigades, the organization to be known as the Provisional Division of the Army of the Tennessee. Brigadier-General Meagher will occupy with his command the garrisons and block-houses on the Chattanooga and Knoxville railroad as far as Loudon, and on the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad as far south as its present terminus, and to have full charge of the defenses of those lines. The reports and returns of troops and stations required by existing department orders will be made to these headquarters.

II. Brig. Gen. C. Cruft, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in organizing the detachments of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps and assigned to the command of officers and men of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps now within the District of the Etowah, who, together with such as may hereafter arrive, will be organized under his supervision into two or more brigades, the organization to be designated as the Provisional Division of the Army of the Cumberland. Brigadier-General Cruft will occupy with a portion of his command the garrison of Bridgeport, Ala., holding the balance in reserve, to be moved to any threatened point. The reports and returns required by existing department orders will be made to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 25, 1864.

Colonel MOORE,
Tunnel Hill:

You will report with your regiment to this place at once. Load your men on passing trains if possible; if not, will send a train for you to-night. Answer.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 25, 1864.

Colonel CULVER,
Dalton:

You will send the Sixth Indiana Cavalry to this place by first train. Report by telegraph when they leave.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *November 25, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is no train here for the Sixth Indiana Cavalry to go on. Have telegraphed for one.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 25, 1864.

Colonel CULVER,
Dalton:

Send all the men to Chattanooga but those of the Seventeenth Corps. Will send you men of the Seventeenth Corps as soon as armed.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALTON, *November 25, 1864.*

Major MOE:

Sixty-eighth Indiana left this a. m. at 11 o'clock for Chattanooga.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel Thirteenth Michigan, Commanding Post.

DALTON, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I am reliably informed that 200 rebel cavalry are five miles and a half west from here; they understand that Dalton is to be evacuated to-night, and will probably feel of our lines. I am ready for them. Thirty are now reported six miles east; my scouts are watching their movements.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to Brigadier-General Cruft.)

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCLEAN:

Dispatch just received from Crab Orchard gives the Fifty-fourth but 550 men. Where are the rest? Had they not 700 men? Allow no men to stop off from any regiment. We must have every man belonging to the command. Telegraph to Lebanon and hurry up detachments of Thirty-seventh and Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry and two companies of Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. Give me definite news about Johnson's regiment.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Cumberland Gap:

I sent three companies of Johnson's regiment because I could not equip any more; more horses have now come in, and I will send every man fit for duty as soon as they can possibly be mounted and armed. One hundred and fifteenth [U. S. Colored] guards railroad. Have nothing here but Forty-ninth. Captain Dickson has ordered Forty-sixth from Danville. Never had a report from Buckley of number of men; if any are left, it is against orders and without my knowledge. The Thirty-seventh Kentucky has been ordered; ought to be with you in time; could not find it yesterday by telegraph; one company reported yesterday at Camp Nelson and has gone on; the others, at Aurora, Dickson has ordered. The Thirteenth Kentucky has been hurried up and are being pressed forward. Colonel Andrews goes with Stanhope, and has orders to press forward every man as rapidly as possible. The balance of Johnson's regiment cannot be equipped and reach you by Monday, but I will send them at all events, unless you countermand the order. Shall I continue to press horses? If so, to what extent?

MCLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Camp Nelson:

The Fifty-third must be near Camp Nelson by this time; let the work go on to-night, so that they can start in the morning. Have ordered more horses to be sent down to-night to supply the deficiency telegraphed by Captain Restieaux.

MCLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *November 25, 1864.*

General FRY:

Has Colonel Stanhope left with his regiment yet? If not, tell him to push on and reach Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap without delay.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *November 25, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Stanhope has left with his whole command; will be at Crab Orchard to-night. I notified you this morning they had left. How many horses will the Thirty-ninth want? What equipments? Let me know [by] morning.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY:

The Fifty-third must leave Camp Nelson to-morrow morning to be able to reach me before we move; it is important that they get up. Hurry them forward night and day; listen to no excuse. Let me know when they leave.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 25, 1864.*

Col. W. C. JOHNSON,
Fifty-third Kentucky Volunteers, Paris, Ky.:

A colored regiment will be down this morning to relieve your regiment guarding bridges at Paris. Have your regiment ready to go through Nicholasville to Camp Nelson on same train. Take all your men armed and unarmed, and let there be no delay. Use the telegraph to get your men ready, and go with the train yourself to relieve them. An officer will be with the train to give instructions.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CRAB ORCHARD, *November 25, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I arrived here at 7.30 p. m. All my command is here; no straggling. Will move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

P. W. STANHOPE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 25, 1864.*

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND:

The Liberty passed up loaded with troops this 10 a. m.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 25, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieut. M. J. KELLY:
(Care of Commanding Officer, Paducah.)

Have none of General Smith's troops left Paducah yet? I thought that some of the regiments would leave last Wednesday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PADUCAH, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: Will start some time to-day.

M. J. KELLY,
Chief of Couriers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill., November 25, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. P. HOVEY,
Commanding District of Indiana:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith statement of Joseph Southern.* I have ordered a full company to Crawford County, Ill., to arrest and break up the gang if possible. To carry out my instructions it may be necessary to pass over into Indiana, which I hope you will pardon. Southern says there is still a large gang of counterfeiters whose names are not in this list, most of whom are in your district. It may be necessary to let him escape and ferret them out. Should you have occasion to send to that part of your district please not make use of the name of Southern. His alias is Henry Miller.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

All troops ordered from Missouri are under your orders and will be subject to your disposal, any other orders notwithstanding. All officers and troops belonging to General Sherman's forces in the field, and

* Statement not found.

left behind by their commands, will be under your orders till they can again join their proper corps. If you call for any militia notify Adjutant-General's Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 26, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The wires not having been in repair, I have not heard from General Schofield to-day. The telegraph operator at Franklin reports that he heard cannonading during the day, but not heavy. The detachments of General Smith's command left at Memphis when he went to Missouri reached this place to-day. The commanding officer thinks General Smith's advance will reach here to-morrow or next day. Your dispatch of 12 m. to-day is received. I will dispose of the troops as authorized therein, and, should it be necessary to call for the militia of any of the States, I will notify the Adjutant-General. Nothing from Stoneman to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 26, 1864.

Rear-Admiral LEE,
Mound City:

If you have any iron-clads which can resist heavy shot I will be obliged if you will order them up the Tennessee River as far as they can go on a reconnaissance. Hood is threatening Columbia now, and I am anxious to know positively whether he has all his force with him or not.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

All troops sent from Missouri must report to General Thomas, any other orders to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

This is authority from the Secretary of War for you to order the muster out of service of the Tennessee 100-days' men, as suggested in your telegram of yesterday.

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Will you please inform me whether General Smith's troops have all embarked and started for this place, and if so when they left. I can hear nothing of them at Paducah. Have you received my dispatch relative to remounting of Winslow's cavalry at Saint Louis? Please answer whether this can be done immediately, so that I can have them here at an early day. I am much in need of all the troops I can get, and await their arrival anxiously.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 26, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A. J. Smith left Saint Louis for Paducah the 24th instant; his command are all en route. Winslow's command at Rolla; when they arrive everything will be done to fit them for the field. Have sent you 4,000 men from this department, and will do everything to aid you. All our troops were entirely broken down in the Price raid; Winslow worst of all. Rosecrans temporarily absent.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 26, 1864—1.30 p. m.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR,
Franklin, Tenn.:

Have you heard any artillery firing at Columbia to-day? When will the wires be up between Franklin and Columbia?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Courier has just arrived, and reports there has been heavy cannonading in vicinity of Columbia since this morning at daylight. We can hear cannonading from this place.

E. J. WILSON,
Telegraph Operator.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 324. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXVII. The Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteers and the battalion of the Tenth Kansas now here, under command of Col. Samuel A. Holmes, Fortieth Missouri Volunteers, will proceed to Murfreesbor-

ough and report to Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve for duty. General Van Cleve will, however, give the command no orders which will prevent its joining Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith without delay when ordered.

* * * * * * *

XXX. The garrison of Nashville, comprising the following-named regiments, is hereby organized as the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps: Detachment Forty-fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-third, One hundred and seventy-sixth, and One hundred and seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and forty-second Indiana Volunteers.

XXXI. The following-named regiments are hereby assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and the commanders thereof will render their reports and returns to Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, and will join their corps as soon as the requirements of the service will permit: One hundred and seventy-fourth, One hundred and seventy-seventh, One hundred and seventy-eighth, One hundred and eightieth, One hundred and eighty-first, and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, One hundred and fortieth Indiana Infantry.

* * * * * * *

XXXIII. The following-named regiments are hereby assigned to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and will report direct to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding: Eleventh Minnesota Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-fifth and One hundred and eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Michigan Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 26, 1864.

Capt. HENRY M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Staff General Thomas, Nashville:

Fourth Corps strength November 14 as follows: First Division, 4,064; Second Division, 4,007; Third Division, 4,020; artillery, 809; total, 14,000 [12,900]. Detailed report will go up by to-morrow's messenger.

WM. L. PORTER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 26, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Via Franklin.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy has kept up a strong demonstration with dismounted cavalry since yesterday morning. He now shows a column of infantry on the Mount Pleasant pike, about three miles distant; I cannot yet tell how great the force. I have drawn my force in the interior line, and will fight him there. If you have any infantry available I think it should be sent forward at once.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Mr. Leftwich's House, Four Miles from Columbia,
November 26, 1864—2 p. m.

Major CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Schofield:

My command is encamped three miles beyond here, five miles and a half from Rally Hill. Capron's brigade at the crossing of Duck River, with orders to watch well out to Lewisburg. The scouts will be kept well down below Columbia. I shall ride into Columbia this evening. I send an officer with this for any orders you may have.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHITAKER:

GENERAL: It is contemplated to move north of Duck River to-night, if the trains can be put over in time. The movement will be by the Hampshire pike over the railroad bridge and pontoon bridge, which are side by side. All headquarters trains and ammunition wagons, excepting five to a division, will be sent over at once, to move out beyond the bridge at least one mile and park off the road. Ten ambulances will be retained with each division. The Hampshire pike runs northeast from Columbia, leaving the town just east of the fort. The movement of troops will not commence until further orders, but the caissons on the inner lines of works will move at once. The artillery will move at dusk. The troops will be notified to hold themselves in readiness for the movement, which will be determined by the progress of crossing the bridges with trains, artillery, &c. If the movement of troops is made to-night, it will be in the order—first, General Wood; second, General Whitaker; third, General Wagner. Headquarters of the corps will be at the fort.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Wagner and Wood.)

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
North Side Duck River, November 26, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c:

The cavalry here do not expect to move, except to send scouting parties; General Johnson so tells me. The turnpike for nearly two miles is commanded by higher ground on the south side of the river; this embarrasses me as to a place for trains. General Johnson thinks the river is so patrolled that it would be safe to park the larger trains near Rutherford's Creek three miles out. Do you desire that I should keep them inside my lines, regarding the lines as a circular continuation of Stanley's, facing outward? A lane runs from Mrs. Brown's house

north half a mile, then forks—left fork runs to the railroad near the river; right hand to Ashland Mill, about two miles distant, and thence to the pike, about one mile. I will have this examined and see if it is practicable for trains; if so, it will be safe. Will send further information as I get it. My chief present anxiety is to know how far it will do to send wagon trains, as there is very little corn in the bend of the river.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 26, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The road, or path, between the turnpike and railroad proves, on examination, to be of the very worst description; might serve to pass a train in an emergency, but would be a slow and difficult route. No enemy along the river for ten miles up. A scouting party of ten cavalry came in, who report finding infantry pickets on the roads leading to town south of the river last night; they swam the stream ten miles up. My own scouts have been five miles up, and seen nothing. I have ordered all trains away from the vicinity of the river-bank; my own were out early this morning.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 26, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Major Dow has just returned with the information as to your proposed movement. I will immediately endeavor to find some other route from the railroad bridge to the pike than that I mentioned this morning, but fear there is not time to accomplish much. Colonel Strickland promised this morning to make full inquiry as to roads from that point. The character of the ground, both as to soil and unevenness, makes it hopeless to improve the path already referred to, except in some slight degree. As most of the trains are already on the pike beyond artillery range, it is possible that new paths across farms, &c., may be made for the artillery, &c.; they cannot be worse than the bridle path now existing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 26, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Since sending my last dispatch I have from citizens what seems to be definite information as to roads. They say you go right up the railroad about a mile to Ashton's Mill, which is about 300

yards from the railroad; there you turn to the right, crossing Rutherford's Creek, and following a lane, which is an ordinary country road, to the pike, which it enters a little this side of Rutherford's Creek. Where the creek is crossed the banks are represented to be muddy, but the bottom sandy and good. Strickland is near enough to make good that crossing, but I fear parties from here could not reach the ground in time to do much. The route spoken of avoids the bad road I have before mentioned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Maj. W. P. CHAMBLISS,
Louisville:

Let the Fourth Ohio come to Nashville when equipped and report at the cavalry depot for orders.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Major BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Chief of Cavalry:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will instruct Colonel Garrard, in command of cavalry detachments, on way to Columbia, to clear out the country between Franklin and Columbia of the large number of guerrillas said to be infesting the country. After this has been done Colonel Garrard will inform General Schofield of the wish of the major-general commanding that a courier-line be established between Franklin and Columbia. As soon as telegraphic communication is restored General Schofield will be so informed from these headquarters, but Colonel Garrard will nevertheless deliver the same message to General Schofield.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 26, 1864.

Brevet Major-General WILSON:

GENERAL: After considerable difficulty I have managed to get off the Twelfth Tennessee, a part of the Tenth; of the latter 370 men. The Seventh Ohio has also marched to report to you; the Twelfth left last night; the Seventh and Tenth this morning. Colonel Bridges, of the Tenth, grossly neglected his duty and disobeyed positive orders to give his personal attention to equipping his regiment. To-night I placed him under arrest and ordered him to report to Lieut. Col. G. G. Miner, Seventh Ohio, commanding Camp Webster. I shall immediately prefer charges against him. I think we ought to assemble a gen-

eral court at this place for the trial of several officers against whom charges are now at headquarters. Officers can be spared from the First and Second Divisions. General Hammond is here, and I have placed him in command of the Fourth Tennessee and Ninth Indiana. They will probably march to-morrow, as the general has given me a written report to that effect. I have ordered McCormick to Louisville, to ascertain the progress of affairs there. We have issued nearly all the horses that have arrived here. I do not think we can supply first-rate stock to mount the Fourth United States, but will soon as horses arrive. Captain Green has telegraphed to Chambliss for 1,500 horses and for carbines. Colonel Blakeslee, of the First Connecticut, is here with his improved Spencer cartridge-box. He wishes to see you, and I think of sending him to you on Monday as a bearer of dispatches. There are 1,000 men of Hatch's division here, but we cannot mount more than 300 men of it for want of horses, but we will use every exertion to get more immediately. The colonel of the Tenth Indiana telegraphed to-day that he had not yet been relieved at Huntsville, though General Granger had been ordered to relieve him. I gave General Thomas the telegram, and he returned it with the indorsement that the Tenth should be relieved.

Col. Edward Anderson, of the Twelfth Indiana, telegraphs that there are 200 of his men, under Maj. J. B. Cobb, at Louisville, and wants to know what to do with them; does not say whether they are mounted or not. I shall telegraph to say that if they are mounted they can come down with the first detachment that the First and Second Divisions send. A. J. Alexander telegraphs from Saint Louis that he will leave there Monday to report to you. We are to get to-night two guns for General Hatch's battery, and I wish to start them to-morrow with General Hammond, if possible. Doctor Salter has been sick, which accounts for his delay; he is here now, and reports General McCook quite sick. The horses we have to issue are artillery horses, and we shall have to replace them hereafter. I don't know what would have become of these troops here if you had not left me behind to keep things going. Last night I was out at Camp Webster until after midnight pushing the Tenth Tennessee. I had the city patrolled to-day by fifty men of the Fourth United States, and cleaned the town of officers and men. Colonel Miner bids fair to be an excellent man. He earnestly urges that a permanent party for Camp Webster [*sic*]. He proposes to make the prisoners do the work that the Government has heretofore had to pay for. He is an excellent administrative man, a disciplinarian, and a thorough admirer of good order. With the support that I know you will gladly give him, we will make the depot a model one. I have been to see General Thomas to-night and report to him the progress of affairs. He seems to be satisfied with my exertions. I hope you will raise Mr. Hood. All is well here now, but we have had to work hard.

Very sincerely, your friend,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864—8.45 a. m.

The Cavalry Corps will march immediately by the first road leading eastward from the Columbia and Nashville pike to an eligible position within five or six miles of this place.

Order of march: First, Fifth Division, Brigadier-General Hatch; second, Sixth Division and Croxton's brigade, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson.

General Johnson will send a brigade to the crossing of the Lewisburg and Nashville pike with Duck River; give it instructions to push out a very strong party in support of the battalion sent last night to Lewisburg.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles Northeast from Columbia, November 26, 1864—2 p. m.

Division commanders will select out all absolutely unserviceable horses and disarmed men, and, under one officer to every fifty men, send them to Nashville. The senior officer will command the whole, and on his arrival at Nashville will report to Maj. E. B. Beaumont, assistant adjutant-general, Cavalry Corps. The number of men and horses from each division will be reported to the provost-marshal at these headquarters.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Leftwich's Plantation, Four Miles East of Columbia, November 26, 1864.

Division commanders will collect all the wagons of their commands, except those used at division and brigade headquarters, and send them at daylight to-morrow morning to the Nashville and Columbia pike. Any supplies that may be needed for the next four or five days will be taken from the wagons before they are sent back. In the absence of division or brigade quartermasters each division train will be put in charge of a regimental quartermaster. The senior regimental quartermaster will be held responsible for the movements of the entire train, reporting for orders to Major-General Schofield or the chief quartermaster of the forces now at Columbia. In the absence of specific orders to the contrary he will continue with the general trains of the army on the Columbia and Nashville pike.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson, commanding:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 26, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Comdg. Fifth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Colonel Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, whose regiment is with General Kilpatrick, has been ordered to me for assign-

ment to command of a brigade. He is a very valuable officer, and I desire to give him one of your brigades; which one shall I assign him to? Please answer by bearer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Eight Miles East of Columbia, November 26, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

Assign Colonel Harrison to the First Brigade Cavalry of my division. I have not organized my brigade yet, not being able to obtain date of commission of regimental commanders in the regiments ordered to report to me. If you can give me another good brigade commander shall consider it a favor. My pickets report a column moving on the Murfreesborough and Franklin pike five miles east of here; I have sent a party to ascertain.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 26, 1864.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: Scouts from Hamilton's Ford came in very late last night to Capron. All quiet. Citizens below reported the enemy within one mile and a half of the river, intending to cross last night; they also saw two soldiers of an Indiana regiment from Williamsport, who reported everything quiet there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
November 26, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
At John Caldwell's House, November 26, 1864—2.20 p. m.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Captain Smith, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, who went out in command of a battalion last night to the crossing of Lewisburg and Nashville pike with Duck River; it is dated 7 a. m. He had just arrived at the ford where the Lewisburg and Nashville pike crosses; found the road very bad all the way, and thinks

it impassable for wagons and artillery. The Columbia road, he says, strikes the pike thirteen miles from Columbia and one mile and a half from river. Do not know whether he refers to road on north or south side of river. He can gain no information of any force of the enemy in that vicinity, except small parties of from six to ten; the last seen of them was day before yesterday. The fords where main roads cross Duck River are deep and mostly impassable, but there are numerous bridle-paths leading to shallow fords all the way from Columbia to Lewisburg pike where the enemy can cross cavalry. The messenger who brought this report says, that after he left Captain Smith sent forty men across the river and drove off the small force of rebels found there. The citizen at whose house I am stopping says there is a ford at Huey's Mill, four miles due south of this. I will send a small party from Croxton's brigade down to examine it, and, if possible, cross and scout for a little distance on the other side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 26, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The party sent by General Croxton to Huey's Ford report it impassable, except by swimming; one two miles above it the same; one a mile and a half above Columbia passable. General Croxton reports that it will be impossible for him to get his disarmed men and unserviceable horses ready to go before morning. I have ordered him to use every exertion to get them off to-night, and to report them at your headquarters as soon as ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864—8.20 p. m.

[Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON:]

GENERAL: Your note is just received. Tell General Croxton that if his men are ready by 6.30 a. m. to-morrow it will be time enough. General Schofield is very solicitous about the crossings of Duck River. Be good enough to have them well watched from the Lewisburg pike to Williamsport. Have you any news from below?

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Leftwich's Plantation, Four Miles East of Columbia,
November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division Cavalry:

Three hundred and fifty men, with 250 extra horses, have arrived for General Croxton's brigade; they will report to-morrow morning.

Notify General Croxton, so that he may make his calculation in regard to sending back unserviceable horses. See that no men who are properly armed are allowed to accompany the train to the Columbia and Nashville pike.

By order of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864—9.40 p. m.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

MAJOR: Lieutenant Patten, Eighth Michigan, who was sent out this evening in charge of a scout of fifteen men from Capron's brigade toward Berlin, has just come in; reports as follows:

Went out on Shelbyville road about three miles; found the enemy's cavalry in force; saw their camp-fires, apparently a heavy force, about half a mile, as nearly as he could judge, to right of road; thinks the enemy were just forming their lines on this road, as he heard them moving on pike before he reached them; drew their fire, and returned it—three volleys; they followed him a short distance. He thinks the party sent out from Croxton got through, as the infantry pickets reported that they had passed out some time in advance of this party, and nothing has been heard from them. The battalion ordered up on this side has, I am informed, gotten off, and I shall not, therefore, send this party out again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION,
Caldwell's House, near Columbia, November 26, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: General Johnson directs you to send a scout of twenty-five or thirty men, in command of an efficient officer, toward Shelbyville as far as they can safely go by this bank of the river. Let the officer ascertain by inquiry all that is possible of the movements of the enemy, if there are any in that country. Please report by bearer anything of importance that has occurred since you have been at your present station; report how many disarmed men and unserviceable horses you sent back. Croxton has been ordered to relieve the parties sent from your brigade down below Columbia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: You will detail an intelligent officer, with twenty-five men, to establish a courier-line from the fort at Columbia to Franklin.

The officer will report to Major-General Schofield for orders. He will be instructed to turn off all the cavalry which will be found marching down the pike from Nashville to Columbia toward Rally Hill, informing them of the movement of the corps to-day in that direction. Your wagons will move in rear of Croxton's, and will remain with his, except your ammunition wagons and ambulances and headquarters wagons, which you may take with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Col. H. CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Since seeing Captain Boynton, acting assistant adjutant-general on your staff, orders have been received for the corps to move. You will get your command in readiness to march as soon as possible, and will move it to the crossing of the Lewisburg and Nashville pike with Duck River, find the whereabouts of the battalion sent out there last night, and dispatch a strong party in support of it. You may start as soon as you get ready to move, but if you find General Hatch's division on the road, you must wait for him to pass, as his division has the head of the column. The corps is ordered to go into camp five or six miles from this place, moving out by the first road leading eastward from the Columbia and Nashville pike. You will thus know the general locality of the command. Instruct the patrols on the river south of this of your destination and the destination of the Cavalry Corps.

This by order of Brigadier-General Johnson:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 26, 1864.

Col. H. CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade Cavalry:

COLONEL: General Johnson desires you to move camp and train to the right and rear of General Croxton's brigade. Put your wagons behind cover if you can. Send a small patrol to rout all the niggers who may be lurking behind and near the vicinity of their late camp, and make them move off on the pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
John S. Caldwell's House, November 26, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from Major-General Wilson, I have ordered all of the wagons belonging to your brigade, except your headquarters wagon, back to the Columbia and Nashville pike, in

charge of the acting quartermaster of Croxton's brigade. If you need anything, rations or supplies, you must send a few mounted men from each of the battalions. The wagons, so far as is at present known, will move with the general train of the army. Please have the fords from Lewisburg pike down to Huey's Mill, which is due south of this and probably ten miles from you, well watched and guarded. I have ordered General Croxton to relieve your men who were sent down below, and they will join you to-morrow. Hurry back to the rear your unserviceable (absolutely) horses and disarmed men. If you need any horses and equipments you can get them by sending to post quartermaster Columbia. It is exceedingly important, General Johnson directs me to say, that you should keep the river well guarded from Lewisburg down, so that timely notice of all movements of the enemy toward a crossing may be received. Do not spare any pains to inform yourself thoroughly of the condition of all the fords on your beat, and, so far as possible, of the movements and designs of the enemy. Report frequently to these headquarters.

This by order of Brigadier-General Johnson:

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR LEWISBURG PIKE, *November 26, 1864—7 a. m.*

Capt. N. S. BOYNTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Sixth Div., Cav. Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that owing to misinformation in regard to the roads I was some delayed. The march thus far has been of necessity slow, as the roads are almost impassable—utterly so for wagons and artillery, I should judge. The Columbia road strikes the pike thirteen miles from Columbia and one mile and a half from the river. The most important part of my scout is yet to be performed, viz, toward Lewisburg. I can give no information of any force of the enemy, save small parties of from six to ten; the last seen was in this vicinity day before yesterday. The fords where main roads cross the Duck River are deep, mostly impassable, I am informed, but there are numerous bridle-roads leading to shallow fords all the way between here and Columbia where the enemy might cross cavalry. I hope to make a more full report and give some sketch of the roads on my return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. SMITH,
Captain, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

P. S.—The bearer of this says that after this was written Captain Smith crossed forty men at the ford (on Lewisburg pike) and drove a few rebel cavalry whom he found there.

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SCOUT EIGHTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
November 26, 1864.

Capt. N. S. BOYNTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Sixth Div., Cav. Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I made a reconnaissance down on the Lewisburg pike until I was convinced that no force of the

enemy had passed through that town, and none known to be moving in the direction of Murfreesborough. One of my scouting parties was driven in by a small party of rebels, about fifteen in number, but as they had not been seen in the vicinity before were probably a scouting party. A party of nine bushwhackers was seen four miles above the pike, near the river, on Sunday last.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. B. SMITH,
Captain, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

[Indorsement.]

Met Captain Smith about seven miles out from the crossing. The roads nearly impassable for teams. Orders can be sent me by the bearer.

H. CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

[Capt. E. T. WELLS:]

CAPTAIN: The ford is not passable, except by swimming; one two miles above it ditto; one a mile and a half above Columbia passable; I presume, of course, it is guarded. I think it will be quite impossible to get my unserviceable horses and disarmed men ready to leave for Nashville before morning.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Major BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command will move at daybreak to-morrow morning, the Fourth Tennessee first, and Ninth Indiana following at 10 a. m. The issues to the Ninth Indiana will be completed to-night, and forage and rations drawn early in the morning. The unserviceable horses were only exchanged this afternoon, and the train arrived at about 5 p. m. from Columbia. Please have the accompanying requisitions approved for me; I will call or send for them in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD,
Commanding Provisional Brigade:

COLONEL: I send you General Thomas' order to clear the country of guerrillas.* Please carry out the order.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Ramsey to Beaumont, p. 1061.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville or Decatur:

I wish you to relieve the detachment of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry now in your command, and send it to Nashville, to report to Major Beaumont, assistant adjutant-general, at headquarters chief of Cavalry Corps.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Before your dispatch was received the detachment of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry were relieved and at the depot waiting to go on cars.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Colonel MATZDORFF,
Franklin:

Have any cavalry force from this place reached Franklin yet? If not, report their arrival to me at this place. Say to the commanding officer of the cavalry detachment referred to that I wish him to clean out the country between Franklin and Columbia of the guerrillas now infesting it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry arrived here yesterday, and made a scouting party toward Hillsborough; they left for Columbia this morning. Two hundred and fifty-eight of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry arrived this evening.

A. V. MATZDORFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864—1.25 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The quartermaster's and other stores not absolutely [needed] at Tullahoma will be sent to Murfreesborough. Have you sent the surplus wagons there, and when? The bridge over Duck River at Shelbyville and the bridge at Manchester should be guarded, and burned if the enemy approach in force, not without. The two infantry companies at Shelbyville will be withdrawn and substituted with cavalry, and scouts kept well out to the west. You will be expected to hold your position

against cavalry, as it is not likely infantry will assail you. General Steedman with from 5,000 to 7,000 infantry will be on the railroad, probably near Cowan. How many and what kind of guns have you? Please answer.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 26, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The guns in fort at this post are ten in number, and are of the following caliber, viz: Two 24-pounders, rifled, one 24-pounder, smooth, one 12-pounder James rifle, six 3-inch, rifled; at Duck River bridge, one 12-pounder howitzer; at Elk River bridge, 12-pounder light and 10-pounder Parrott. I have but 100 effective mounted men, and these are kept scouting west and in Lincoln County. The two companies of infantry at Shelbyville have orders to fall back to Duck River bridge in case the enemy approaches them; this they can do with safety, it being only eight miles. I can not supply their place with cavalry. I request that the three companies of Twelfth Indiana Cavalry with General Granger be ordered to me, they being mounted. Shall the infantry at Shelbyville be withdrawn as ordered to-day, under this state of fact? The quartermaster reports no surplus wagons here.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The two companies of infantry at Shelbyville may remain if they can have as many as five mounted men to give them timely warning in case of the approach of the enemy's cavalry.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 26, 1864.

Maj. JOHN C. HAMILTON,
Commanding Post of Shelbyville, Tenn.:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding orders that you keep a guard over the bridge spanning Duck River near Shelbyville, and in the event that the enemy approaches your post in a force too large for you to meet that you cause the flooring to be removed from the bridge, so as to prevent the enemy from crossing over it, and that you then defend the bridge; but if you find at the time that this is impracticable you will destroy the bridge by fire. This last will not be done till you find it an absolute necessity. In the event that the enemy approaches Shelbyville with a formidable force you will leave the cavalry

in your rear to watch the movements of the enemy and you will retire with the infantry to Duck River bridge, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the cavalry to follow in your rear.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—Keep the country west of you well and thoroughly scouted, so that you may not be surprised or too closely pursued.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 26, 1864.

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

Have you heard anything more of General Meredith being on Big Sandy?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Have heard nothing definite about Meredith. Other citizens report a Federal force near Big Sandy. Two women reported having seen some of Lyon's men at Huntingdon who stated they had been whipped by a large Yankee force.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have my command ready. Shall I hold trains to move it if ordered?

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 26, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I will telegraph you when to hold trains. It is only necessary at this time to have the troops ready.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

GENERAL: The refugees coming into the lines at Dalton report a most deplorable state of affairs in the country about there. The rebels are killing all those suspected of Unionism, and the cavalry are overrunning the country with headquarters at Worley's, in Cherokee County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 26, 1864.

Capt. E. C. BAINBRIDGE,
Comdg. Light Artillery Reserve, Dept. of the Cumberland:

The chief of artillery directs that you hold two light batteries of your command fully equipped, in readiness to march at a moment's notice. You will place these batteries at the disposal of Major-General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, to whom the battery commanders will report for orders forthwith.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY:

You will send at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning 150 men of your command to a point twelve miles up Chattanooga Valley, where there is a drove of cattle which it is reported the enemy intend to capture. The officer in charge will get all the information he can at that point and then scout in the vicinity of La Fayette. They will take two days' rations and forage, to be carried on their horses.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

M. DAVIS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 26, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Forces in the Field:

GENERAL: I hope and expect that by the 1st of next month General Burbridge will have concentrated his cavalry force at or in the vicinity of Tazewell, have his horses shod up and a little rested, &c., and be ready to operate against the enemy. His force will number near 4,000, half armed with carbines and half with rifles. General Gillem by that time will have completed the reorganization of his force, about 1,500 strong, and will be ready to take the field. The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, say 1,000 effective men, and the First U. S. Colored Artillery, about the same strength, Thirty-fourth Kentucky, 250, Fourth Tennessee, 400, and the Third North Carolina, 300, in all 2,950, will also be ready by that time. The First Ohio Heavy Artillery will, it is hoped, by that time be here and ready either to take the field or used as a garrison for this place and Strawberry Plains. The Tenth Michigan Cavalry are now nearly dismounted, but horses are on the way here, and the regiment can be used to guard trains, if the horses do not arrive in time to be made available. The regiment is 500 strong. My whole force will amount to between 9,000 and 10,000 effective men. The enemy, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000, were yesterday between New Market and Bull's Gap, engaged in effectually

destroying the railroad, and I am in hopes he will remain there until we are ready to move. If he does I propose by a rapid and forced march to concentrate all the cavalry at or near Estillville, and at the same time to move the supplies and foot up to Bean's Station or Rogersville. It is possible by this move that we may be able to reach Bristol before the enemy can, and thus cut him off from Saltville, and force him across the mountains into North Carolina, and maybe to destroy the salt-works. Should he get the start of us we can drive him up the valley, and North Carolina thus is opened up to us, and, for that matter, South Carolina too. Four days' march would take the cavalry to Salisbury, from which point we could act north or south, according to circumstances. The foot, with a small portion of the cavalry, could cover our movements or fall back to Knoxville, according to the necessities of the case. Breckinridge would have either to follow us, remain to guard the salt-works, or make a counter move into Kentucky. If he does the first it will be the means of effectually relieving Kentucky from invasion, or if he does either of the two latter we shall be free to operate unmolested. I submit this for your consideration, and if you approve of the idea, please inform me by telegraph. I hope you will not disapprove of it, as I think I can see very important results from its execution. I owe the Southern Confederacy a debt I am anxious to liquidate, and this appears a propitious occasion. We shall be ready to move as soon as the beef-cattle, now I understand on the way from Chattanooga, shall have arrived.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General George H. Thomas.)

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 26, 1864—10.15* [*a. m.*].

Brigadier-General FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

The rest of Fifty-third will be at Camp Nelson this morning—190 want arms and 350 need horses and equipments; 300 horses were sent to Camp Nelson from Lexington last night for them; 400 bridles were shipped to Captain Perdue for them yesterday. You will see that they are armed and equipped and mounted immediately on arrival, and marched at once to Crab Orchard, to reach there to-night. Some stragglers of Thirty-ninth Kentucky are left and have been sent to you; watch them closely, and put them in with Fifty-third Kentucky, to be taken to their command. The Fifty-third must march by forced marches, without the usual halts, to Cumberland Gap. Capt. T. E. Hall, assistant quartermaster, will assist you, if you apply to him in my name. Please see that quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence work with a will to get the command off; General Burbridge orders me very peremptorily. The Fifty-third is being picked up on railroad, and will be forwarded to you as rapidly as possible. Please telegraph the time of receipt of this; also your progress at 5 p. m.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Brigadier-General TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived here yesterday and shall go to Lexington on Monday. Owing to the necessity of concentrating troops on the border of the State, recruiting has been slow. I will soon report what has been done in this respect.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer Arago, November 26, 1864.

Col. DAVID MOORE,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that as soon as the boats carrying troops of your command have coaled, that they will be sent forward to the mouth of the Cumberland River and await at that point further orders from you. If, on arriving at that point, you find that the other divisions are not there, move your command up the river to Nashville in fleet, if all your boats are there, but do not wait for one or two boats. It is important that you arrive at Nashville as soon as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 26, 1864—12 m.*

Col. A. A. SMITH,
Clarksville:

Report if any steamers or transports with troops have passed Clarksville since the Liberty No. 2 came up, and report every transport with troops as they arrive and pass Clarksville each day and the hour they pass.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Minnehaha passed up with troops yesterday at 1 p. m.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

A transport loaded with troops passed up at 1 p. m. to-day.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

DETROIT, *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Have received the following telegram:

TORONTO, *November 25, 1864.*

I have just received the following dispatch from the Hon. J. A. McDonald, attorney-general, Quebec:

"Two barrels and one box marked potatoes, and suspected to contain cannon from gulf and ammunition, were on the 16th instant shipped from Sarnia on board steamer Reindeer, addressed to David Smitton, in charge of owner, for Lexington, Mich., so says the wharfinger at Sarnia."

R. J. KIMBALL,
U. S. Consular Agent.

The custom-house authorities have seized the two barrels of arms at Lexington, Mich. The box was received in Detroit, and has been removed, and it is possible will be found. This, taken in connection with disclosures by Burleigh, one of the Philo Parsons pirates, leaves little doubt but that the steamer Georgiana is to be armed and used offensively against our commerce and cities on the lakes. The Georgiana is, I presume, at Collingwood.

B. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. WESSELLS,
Inspector and Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to transmit my report* of the origin, progress, and result thus far of the two rebel raids organized by Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, in Canada, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas and co-operating with the Sons of Liberty to inaugurate revolution in the States of Illinois and Indiana.

It can be proved by the prisoner John Mongham, mentioned in the report, and another witness equally intelligent, both of whom have been connected with him in these affairs, that Jacob Thompson organized these expeditions and furnished money to pay expenses. Mr. Thompson still remains in Canada plotting against the peace and safety of our Northern cities and communities and planning injurious enterprises against us of a character, and conducted in a manner unknown to the laws of war. The proof against him is positive and accessible. In view of these facts I respectfully suggest whether the Government of the United States has not a right to demand the person of Mr. Jacob Thompson from the Canadian authorities.†

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

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*Same as to Fry, p. 1077.

†For Thompson's report of affairs on the Northern frontier, &c., see Vol. XLIII, Part II, p. 930.

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMP DOUGLAS.
Chicago, Ill., November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith to you, as my commanding officer in the Veteran Reserve Corps, my report of the two rebel raids projected from Canada by Jacob Thompson on Chicago and this camp, for the purpose of releasing prisoners of war and aiding the Sons of Liberty to create an insurrection in the States of Illinois and Indiana. It will be seen from the report that there is positive and accessible evidence that Jacob Thompson is the rebel agent in Canada to raise these raids and plan expeditions against our cities and communities not recognized by the rules of civilized warfare. I have forwarded a like report to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, at Washington, D. C., and suggested whether, in view of these facts, the Government of the United States has not a right to demand the person of Mr. Jacob Thompson from the Canadian Government. Perhaps the schedule of names attached to the report may be of service for reference to your assistants in the several districts of Illinois.

I have the honor to be, general, yours to command,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., November 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully report, in relation to the origin, progress, and result, up to the present time, of the late rebel raid, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, taking possession of the city of Chicago, creating an insurrection in and overrunning the States of Illinois and Indiana, in aid of the Southern rebellion, that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, went to Windsor, Canada, some time in May or June last, under the assumed name of Captain Carson, and having been supplied by the rebel Government with large sums of money for that purpose, commenced operations to organize in Canada an expedition to release rebel prisoners of war at different camps in the Northwest and aid the Sons of Liberty with money and arms to raise an insurrection, especially in the States of Illinois and Indiana, against the Government of the United States. About the 25th day of August last an expedition was organized at Toronto, Canada, under the immediate direction of Captain Hines, formerly of Morgan's command, composed of 150 to 200 escaped prisoners and rebel soldiers, accompanied by Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, at one time Morgan's chief of staff and afterward inspector-general on the staff of General Bragg, Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri, Col. Ben. Anderson, of Kentucky, Captains Castleman and Cantrill, formerly of Morgan's command, and other rebel officers. This force was armed with pistols at Toronto, divided, and its members, in citizens' dress, came on to Chicago, by different routes, on the same trains which brought the thronging thousands who assembled on the 29th of August to attend the Chicago Convention, and which made it difficult to detect their presence. It was

to have been assisted by large numbers of Sons of Liberty and other guerrillas, who came armed to that convention, gathered from Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, and were to be under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty. The presence of these officers and men for that purpose was suspected by the Government, and re-enforcements made to garrison at Camp Douglas, which thwarted the expedition, and its members dispersed, some of the rebel officers and soldiers to Canada, others to Kentucky, and yet others to Southern Indiana and Illinois, and the Sons of Liberty and guerrillas to their respective homes, to await a signal for the general uprising, which it was determined should soon take place in the States of Illinois and Indiana against the Government. The danger supposed to be passed, the re-enforcements sent to this garrison were ordered elsewhere, leaving hardly force enough, with the most rigid economy in the use of officers and enlisted men, to guard the prisoners of war and perform other necessary duties at this post.

About the 1st of November another expedition of like character was organized in Canada, to be commanded by Captain Hines and composed of the same elements as that which had failed at the time of the Chicago Convention. It was determined that the attempt should be made about the period of the Presidential election, and the night of that day was finally designated as the time when the plot should be executed. During the canvass which preceded the election the Sons of Liberty (a secret organization within and beyond all doubt unknown to the better portion and majority of the Democratic party) had caused it to be widely proclaimed and believed that there was an intention on the part of the Government, and great danger that such intention would be carried into effect, to interfere by military force at the polls against the Democratic party, as an excuse under which to arm themselves as individuals, and had also obtained and concealed at different places in this city arms and ammunition for themselves and the rebel prisoners of war when they should be released. On the evening of the 5th day of November it was reported that a large number of persons of suspicious character had arrived in the city from Fayette and Christian Counties, in Illinois, and that more were coming. On Sunday, the 6th day of November, late in the afternoon, it became evident that the city was filling up with suspicious characters, some of whom were escaped prisoners of war and soldiers of the rebel army; that Captain Hines, Colonel Grenfell, and Colonel Marmaduke were here to lead; and that Brigadier-General Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty, had ordered large numbers of the members of that order from the southern portions of Illinois to co-operate with them. Adopting measures which proved effective to detect the presence and identify the persons of the officers and leaders and ascertain their plans, it was manifest that they had the means of gathering a force considerably larger than the little garrison then guarding between 8,000 and 9,000 prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, and that taking advantage of the excitement and the large number of persons who would ordinarily fill the streets on election night, they intended to make a night attack on and surprise this camp, release and arm the prisoners of war, cut the telegraph wires, burn the railroad depots, seize the banks and stores containing arms and ammunition, take possession of the city, and commence a campaign for the release of other prisoners of war in the States of Illinois and Indiana, thus organizing an army to effect and give success to the general uprising so long contemplated by the Sons of Liberty. The whole number of troops for

duty at Camp Douglas on that day were as follows: Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Skinner commanding, 273; Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Martin Flood commanding, 377; total infantry, 650; Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble, 146; making total of 796 to guard 8,352 prisoners of war confined in the garrison square at this camp by a fence constructed of inch boards twelve feet high. The election was to take place on Tuesday, the 8th, two days thereafter.

By deferring action till the night of Monday, the 7th instant, probably all the officers and leaders and many more of the men and arms of the expedition might have been captured, and more home rebels exposed, but such delay would have protracted the necessary movements and attending excitement into the very day of the Presidential election. The great interests involved would scarcely justify taking the inevitable risks of postponement. Sending a dispatch, dated 8.30 p. m. November 6, by messenger over the railroad, to Brig. Gen. John Cook, commanding District of Illinois, a copy of which, numbered 1, is annexed to and made a part of this report, the following arrests were made during that night: Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell and J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, at the house of Dr. E. W. Edwards, No. 70 Adams street; Brig. Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty; Captain Cantrill, of Morgan's command, and Charles Travers, rank unknown, probably an officer under an assumed name, at the house of General Walsh; Judge Buckner S. Morris, treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, at his house, No. 6 Washington street; also capturing at the same time, in Walsh's house, about thirty rods from Camp Douglas, arms and ammunition as per annexed schedule, numbered 2. The shotguns were all loaded with cartridges, composed of from 9 to 12 largest size buckshot, and capped; the revolvers (Joslyn's patent, 10 inch barrel) also loaded and capped. Reported to Brig. Gen. John Cook, commanding District of Illinois, and Col. William Hoffman, commissary-general of prisoners, by telegraph dispatch, dated Camp Douglas, November 7, at 4 a. m., a copy of which is hereto annexed, numbered 3, and made a part of this report. On the morning of Monday, the 7th instant, Col. John L. Hancock, commanding militia, by order from Governor Yates, reported to me, and Col. R. M. Hough rapidly organized a mounted force of about 250, which was armed with the revolvers captured from Walsh, reported and was assigned to duty as patrols in the city of Chicago, remaining on duty till the morning of the 9th. Captain Bjerg, military provost-marshal, Captain William James, provost-marshal First District of Illinois, the police of the city, and various detachments of the garrison, under different officers, arrested during the day and night of the 7th instant 106 bushwhackers, guerrillas, and rebel soldiers, among them many of the notorious Clingman gang, of Fayette and Christian Counties, in this State, with their captain, Sears, and lieutenant, Garland, all of whom are now in custody at Camp Douglas.

On the 11th of November 47 double-barreled shotguns, 30 Allen's patent breech-loading carbines, and 1 Enfield rifle were seized at Walsh's barn, in city of Chicago. Finding from investigation that the Sons of Liberty in this city continued to meet and plot, on the night of Sunday, the 13th of November, Patrick Dooley, secretary of the Temple in this city, was arrested, and such papers as had not been destroyed, some of them valuable, as showing the intents and purposes of the

organization, seized. On the night of Monday, November 14, the following-named persons, members of the Sons of Liberty, were arrested, viz: Obadiah Jackson, grand senior; Charles W. Patten, member of State council; William Felton, tyler or door-keeper; James Gearry, a dangerous member; Richard T. Semmes, nephew to Pirate Semmes; Dr. E. W. Edwards, who harbored Colonel Marmaduke; all of whom remain in custody. On the 15th instant a young Englishman from Canada, under British protection papers, named Mongham, was arrested, who proved to be a messenger between Jacob Thompson, Captain Hines, Brigadier-General Walsh, and the guerrilla, Colonel Jessee, of Kentucky.

An examination of many of the persons so arrested shows, beyond all doubt, that the Sons of Liberty is a treasonable, widely extended, and powerful organization, branching into almost if not all the counties of the State; that it is an organization of two branches, one civil, the other military, the members of the civil being on probation for the military branch; that important secrets in relation to military plans and the location of the depots for arms were carefully guarded from persons of civil membership, though even they well knew that the organization had such depots, and was animated with a spirit of intense hostility to the Government; that many of its leaders must have known of the intended attack on this camp and city; and that some of them have actually been in consultation, face to face, with men whom they knew to be rebel officers conspiring to produce a revolution in the Northwest.

A schedule is hereto attached, numbered 4, which is believed to contain the names of some of the leading and most dangerous men belonging to this organization in the several counties in the State of Illinois.

I respectfully recommend that the officers of the rebel army, and as many of the Sons of Liberty and guerrillas above mentioned as the interests of the Government may require, be tried before a military commission and punished.

I cannot close this report without expressing my conviction that the gratitude of the country is due to the Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Skinner commanding, the Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Martin Flood commanding, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery, Lieut. James W. Gamble commanding, which comprised the small garrison at Camp Douglas during two weeks of severe and almost unexampled duty. A garrison overworked for months, its officers and enlisted men met the demand for added and wearing duty necessary to hold harmless the great interests committed to their care, with a cheerful alacrity and steady zeal deserving the warmest commendation.

Capt. John Nelson, and so much of the police of this city as were detailed to act with him and report to me, executed orders and performed duty with rare fidelity and energy.

Col. R. M. Hough and the mounted patrol under his command deserve great credit for promptitude in organization and duty efficiently performed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,

Colonel Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Comdg. Post.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMP DOUGLAS,
Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., November 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK,
Springfield, Ill.:

GENERAL: I send this dispatch by a messenger for two reasons: First, I am not entirely sure of the telegraph, and the messenger will arrive about as soon as would a telegram; second, though pressed for time, I can explain more fully our circumstances here and what I propose to do. The city is filling up with suspicious characters, some of whom are known to be escaped prisoners, and others who were here from Canada during the Chicago Convention plotting to release the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. I have every reason to believe that Colonel Marmaduke, of the rebel army, is in the city under an assumed name, and also Captain Hines, of Morgan's command, also Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, formerly Morgan's adjutant-general, as well as other officers of the rebel army. My force is, as you know, too weak and much overworked, only 800 men all told, to guard between 8,000 and 9,000 prisoners. I am certainly not justifiable in waiting to take risks, and mean to arrest these officers, if possible, before morning. The head gone we can manage the body. In order to make these arrests perfect, I must also arrest two or three prominent citizens who are connected with these officers, of which the proof is ample. These arrests may cause much excitement. I ought to have more force here at once. It seems to me as unwise as it is unsafe to leave a central location like Chicago with an unarmed rebel army near it insecurely guarded, especially in times of doubt like these. I have made repeated representations on the subject, and am well assured that they have been seconded both at district and department headquarters. May I ask that you will again represent our necessities and urge by telegraph that we be re-enforced at once. I regret that I am not able to consult with you on my proposed action before acting without letting an opportunity pass which may never again occur, and which, so passing, would leave us open to much danger. It may happen that this action will be delayed till to-morrow night, but probably it will not. I shall telegraph in the morning if anything is done. If I do not telegraph please give your views for my guidance by this messenger. I fear the telegraph might notify the parties interested.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—I have no time to copy this dispatch; please send me copy for record.

B. J. S.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

Schedule of arms, ammunition, and equipments seized:

Shotguns (double-barreled), loaded		142
Revolvers (Joslyn's patent), loaded		349
Ball cartridges, caliber .44 and .46		13,412
Caps	boxes	344
Cones (extra)	do	3
Bullet molds (for pistols)		265
Cone wrenches (for pistols)		239
Buckshot (No. 4)	bags	8

Powder (partly filled)	kegs	2
Holsters for revolvers		115
Belts for holsters		8
Shotguns (double-barreled)		47
Allen's breech-loading carbines		30
Enfield rifle		1

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., November 7, 1864—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK,
Springfield, Ill.:

Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel officers, escaped prisoners of war, and citizens in connection with them: Morgan's adjutant-general, Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, in company with J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at Richmond House; J. T. Shanks; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, brother of General Marmaduke; Brig. Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty; Captain Cantrill, of Morgan's command; Charles Travers (butternut). Cantrill and Travers arrested in Walsh's house, in which was found two cart-loads large-sized revolvers, loaded and capped, 200 stand of muskets, loaded, and ammunition; also seized two boxes guns concealed in a room in the city. Also arrested Judge Buck Morris, treasurer Sons of Liberty, having complete proof of his assisting Shanks to escape and plotting to release prisoners at this camp. Most of the rebel officers were in this city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release prisoners of war at this camp. There are many strange and suspicious persons in the city, believed to be guerrillas and rebel soldiers; their plan was to attack the camp on election night. All prisoners arrested are in camp. Captain Nelson and A. C. Coventry rendered very efficient service.

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

List of names of prominent members of Sons of Liberty in the several counties of the State of Illinois.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
1. James W. Singleton	Adams.	25. W. C. Wilson	Crawford.
2. Thomas P. Bent	Bond.	26. L. W. Odell	Do.
3. Henry Wilton	Do.	27. —— Dickens	Cumberland.
4. Thomas Hunter	Do.	28. J. C. Armstrong	De Witt.
5. Martin Brooks	Brown.	29. C. H. Polrun	Do.
6. O. H. Atwood	Do.	30. B. F. Williams	Douglas.
7. Fred Rianch	Cass.	31. Amos Green	Edgar.
8. Allen J. Hill	Do.	32. R. N. Bishop	Do.
9. David Eplen	Do.	33. W. D. Litshan	Edwards.
10. James A. Dick	Do.	34. Levi Eckles	Fayette.
11. Samuel Christy	Do.	35. Doctor Barrett	Do.
12. F. J. Clark	Champaign.	36. T. Greathouse	Do.
13. James Morrow	Do.	37. Charles T. Smith	Do.
14. H. M. Vandin	Christian.	38. N. Simis	Ford.
15. William S. Moore	Do.	39. Ed. Gill	Do.
16. J. H. Clark	Do.	40. A. D. Duff	Franklin.
17. S. S. Whitehead	Clark.	41. B. F. Pope	Do.
18. H. H. Peyton	Do.	42. W. B. Kelly	Do.
19. Philip Dougherty	Do.	43. A. Perry	Fulton.
20. A. M. Christian	Clay.	44. J. H. Peilsal	Do.
21. Stephen B. Moore	Coles.	45. Corning Judd	Do.
22. Doctor Wickersham	Cook.	46. Charles Sweeny	Do.
23. G. S. Kimberly	Do.	47. L. Walker	Hamilton.
24. B. S. Morris	Do.	48. M. Conchman	Hancock.

List of names of prominent members of Sons of Liberty, &c.—Continued.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
49. M. M. Monn	Hancock.	97. Edward Lanning	Menard.
50. J. M. Finch	Do.	98. Robert Holloway	Mercer.
51. W. C. Hooker	Do.	99. Robert Davis	Montgomery.
52. Dennis Smith	Do.	100. Thomas Grey	Do.
53. J. S. Ramsdale	Henderson.	101. W. J. Latham	Morgan.
54. A. Johnson	Do.	102. J. O. S. Hays	Do.
55. Ira R. Wells	Henry.	103. J. W. McMillin	Do.
56. Charles Durham	Do.	104. D. Patterson	Moultrie.
57. Morrison Francis	Do.	105. Doctor Kellar	Do.
58. J. B. Carpenter	Do.	106. G. D. Read	Ogle.
59. J. Osburn	Jackson.	107. W. W. O'Brien	Peoria.
60. J. W. Jeffries	Jasper.	108. Peter Saut	Do.
61. G. H. Varnell	Jefferson.	109. Jacob Gale	Do.
62. William Dodds	Do.	110. P. W. Dunne	Do.
63. J. M. Pace	Do.	111. John Fuller	Do.
64. James Sample	Jersey.	112. John Francis	Do.
65. O. N. Powell	Do.	113. C. H. Wright	Do.
66. M. Y. Johnson	Jo Daviess.	114. John Ong	Putnam.
67. David Sheam	Do.	115. T. Alexander	Do.
68. M. Simmens	Do.	116. W. H. G. Barnes	Do.
69. Louis Sheiler	Do.	117. H. B. Keys	Do.
70. Thomas M. Ker	Knox.	118. E. S. Wilson	Richland.
71. E. D. Helen	Do.	119. J. W. Barrett	Sangamon.
72. J. M. Mihelow	Do.	120. W. T. Barrett	Do.
73. James Delhrage	Do.	121. Jacob Epler	Do.
74. E. Elsworth	Do.	122. B. B. Piper	Do.
75. D. H. Morgan	Lawrence.	123. W. M. Springer	Do.
76. E. D. Norton	Logan.	124. E. Edmonston	Schuyler.
77. A. M. Miller	Do.	125. P. L. Campbell	Do.
78. R. J. Hously	Macoupin.	126. J. Montgomery	Do.
79. Dr. T. M. Hope	Madison.	127. J. C. Fox	Do.
80. H. K. S. O. Melvery	Marion.	128. J. N. Ward	Do.
81. S. R. Carrigan	Do.	129. G. W. Metz	Do.
82. John Burns	Marshall.	130. F. B. Thompson	Shelby.
83. P. M. Janney	Do.	131. Reuben Russelet	Do.
84. C. M. Baker	Do.	132. M. Richardson	Do.
85. R. Smithson	Do.	133. M. Shallenberger	Stark.
86. J. R. Taggart	Do.	134. J. B. Smith	Stephenson.
87. J. Haringhoost	Mason.	135. J. L. Carr	Vermilion.
88. J. S. Chamblin	Do.	136. John Doulen	Do.
89. J. W. Mathews	McDonough.	137. W. Friend	Wabash.
90. J. C. Thompson	Do.	138. C. Z. Landis	Do.
91. Thomas A. Martain	Do.	139. J. B. McCartney	Warren.
92. William H. Neece	Do.	140. N. K. Poofer	Do.
93. R. Cassell	McLean.	141. Jno. Hama	Do.
94. J. E. Springer	Do.	142. G. W. Aiken	Williamson.
95. J. F. Morrell	Do.	143. R. M. Hundley	Do.
96. E. D. Wright	Menard.	144. C. R. Richardson	Woodford.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 27, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Washington [Nashville]:*

Savannah papers, just received, state that Forrest is expected in rear of Sherman and that Breckinridge is already on his way to Georgia from East Tennessee. If this proves true, it will give you a chance to take the offensive against Hood and to cut the railroads up into Virginia with a small cavalry force.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 27, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

I forward for your information the following telegram, just received from General Schofield.*

The detachments of Major-General Smith's command have already arrived here from Memphis, with several regiments of Missouri troops

*See Schofield to Thomas, 12.30 p. m. 27th, ending with the sentence—I have no late information from him, p. 1085.

from Paducah not in General Smith's command, and I am looking for General Smith and his troops by to-morrow. I understand he embarked at Saint Louis on 24th. As soon as these troops arrive and are adjusted, I shall be able to take the field and assume the offensive.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 325. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The following assignment of regiments is hereby made: Fortieth Missouri Infantry, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and Tenth Kansas Infantry to the Fourth Army Corps; Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry and Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry to the Twenty-third Army Corps; Sixty-first Illinois Infantry to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The commanding officers of the respective regiments will report forthwith for duty to the commanding officers of the respective division and corps to which they are assigned, making to them the necessary reports and returns.

III. The Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry is hereby assigned to the District of the Etowah, and will report forthwith for duty to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 27, 1864.*

Col. W. E. MERRILL,
Chattanooga:

Have you a sufficient number of pontoon-boats (Cincinnati boats) to construct a pontoon bridge at Decatur? Instead of bringing the boats with him, General Granger destroyed them. Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We have Cincinnati boats enough for a bridge 1,200 feet long, and by using the canvas boats on hand can increase the length to 1,450.

W. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 27, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

The enemy has pushed Schofield to Duck River, and is in force at Columbia, with cavalry threatening the Chattanooga railroad near

Tullahoma and the Northwestern Railroad from Centerville. A few deserters came in to-day, who represent the purpose of Hood, as talked in camp, to be to intrench where he is and raid the country. It would appear certain that he cannot leave the pike road and cross by the ordinary dirt roads to the east of Nashville or Murfreesborough. One of Smith's divisions has arrived and gone to the front; the other will come to-morrow. General Thomas telegraphs Schofield if he can hold Hood in check until General Smith gets up, we will whip him. Our lines still working to Huntsville, but will close to-night. All quiet at Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Dalton.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 27, 1864—8 a. m. (Via Franklin.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. yesterday received. I will send you all the available infantry force I can raise. I expect some of Smith's command here to-day, and will send it forward as rapidly as possible. Sent you two regiments of cavalry day before yesterday, two yesterday, and will send another to-day. If you can hold Hood in check until I can get Smith up, we can whip him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 27, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

The following dispatch, just received from Johnsonville, is forwarded for your information:

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 26, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Scouts sent out by Colonel Hottenstein from Waverly report some of Forrest's men near Duck River, who told the citizens that the main rebel force was in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg, on Clear Creek, fortifying, and that Forrest and other cavalry officers are preparing to raid the country. Nothing further from the force across the Tennessee River. Camp-fires were visible across the river last night.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel.

I have sent you by rail this a. m. the Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteers and a detachment of the Tenth Kansas Regiment Volunteers, in all over 900 men. Will send you further re-enforcements as soon as received at this place. Have you all the fords on Duck River securely guarded and cavalry covering the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DUCKTOWN, *November 27, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy has made no real attack, and I am satisfied he does not intend to attack. My information, though not very satisfactory, leads

me to believe that Hood intends to cross Duck River above Columbia, and as near it as he can. I shall withdraw to the north bank to-night, and endeavor to prevent him from crossing. Wilson is operating mainly on my left, with a portion of his command south of the river. I have no late information from him. I have succeeded in getting your cipher of the 25th translated. I believe your dispositions are wise.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 164.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Duck River, November 27, 1864.

I. Major-General Stanley will withdraw his corps to the north bank of Duck River to-night, and at daylight in the morning will take position to cover the flanks of the bridge-head occupied by General Ruger. Colonel Henderson will withdraw his brigade simultaneously with General Wood's division, and will march at once to the railroad bridge-head and report to General Ruger. General Ruger will occupy the bridge-head until further orders. General Ruger's pickets on the right of Colonel Henderson will withdraw at the same time with Colonel Henderson and join their division.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River Station, November 27, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that all the trains at the river have crossed. It is reported that there are a number of wagons yet in Columbia, and the general desires you to see that they are all brought up and put across the river without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, November 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to say that General Wilson informs him that he has just crossed the ford near Columbia, and is of the opinion that by elevating the chests you can cross your artillery at that point without difficulty. He wishes you to examine the ford and see whether you can use it to advantage.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864—3 p. m.

The troops of this command will cross the river to-night in the following order: First, General Wood; second, General Kimball; third, General Wagner. General Wood will move at 6 o'clock; General Kimball will commence to move as soon as General Wood has passed, and General Wagner as soon as General Kimball has passed. In crossing the river both the railroad and pontoon bridges will be used. The pickets will be drawn back into our first or outer line of works at 6.30 p. m., and they will remain there until 7.30 p. m., when they will fall back into the second or interior line of works. Orders will be given to inspectors of divisions when to withdraw them from this latter line. Each inspector will report to Colonel Greenwood, assistant inspector-general, Fourth Corps, who will arrange with them the manner of withdrawal of pickets.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Colonel HOLMES,
Comdg. Fortieth Missouri and Detachment Tenth Kansas:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that the order for your command to move by rail to Murfreesborough is hereby countermanded. You will instead move to Columbia, reporting upon your arrival to Major-General Schofield for assignment to duty with Major-General Stanley's Fourth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The indications are strong that Hood is working eastward, I think with the design of crossing Duck River as near Columbia as practicable. Stanley will cross to this place to-night, and I will make further dispositions to-morrow with a view to meet any attempt the enemy may make to cross. Meanwhile watch the river carefully. Keep in communication with General Wilson, so as to get direct information from him; and meet promptly any attempt of Hood to cross near Columbia, and cover the Franklin pike until the main force can get in position. Colonel Henderson will join General Ruger to-night, and I will send him to you as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, November 27, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this morning received. I have sent a reconnoitering party up the river five miles, and shall expect to hear from them early this evening. I will endeavor to keep in communication with General Wilson, though I am not informed where his headquarters may be found. If you send to him, will you please ask him to give me duplicates of any dispatches which might need my immediate action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Nearly all the trains are now in the vicinity of Rutherford's Creek on the Franklin pike. I have an outpost of sixty men at the creek; should there be a stronger detachment there?

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: Our whole force will be across the river to-night. General Stanley has sent his artillery across the ford at Columbia; some of the artillery from the fort was sent over at the same place. Please see that they are cared for; also watch well the ford, and meet any attempt the enemy may make to cross at that place. I will probably come around to see you pretty early in the morning. I shall want the benefit of your information in selecting a position for the army.

Very respectfully.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Col. J. S. CASEMENT,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions received from Major-General Schofield, the general commanding directs that the force at Rutherford's Creek be increased to one regiment. You will therefore place one of your smaller regiments there, with directions to watch the country carefully to the right front as they face north.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, November 27, 1864.

Major CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have nothing new to report this morning. Everything seems to be quiet in my front. The enemy seems to have advanced his

skirmish line somewhat, but not materially, during the night, and is reported to have been busily at work fortifying. The captain commanding the skirmish line on the right (First Brigade) reports that he should think 1,000 axes were at work during the night in his front. We can still see the enemy in our front, perhaps, from appearances, in about the same force as yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HENDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River Station, November 27, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The bearer is one of Colonel Capron's scouts, sent in to inform us of another ford below Hunter's Ford, called Finch's, a better one, the road from which comes round the hills in such a manner as to endanger the safety of the guard at Hunter's, which is too small to guard both. The commanding general desires you will send a force to ascertain the whole facts in the case and to watch the ford. He directs me to say that he desires the river below here to be securely watched and patrolled by the cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Our headquarters will be here to-day.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

GENERAL: No evidence has yet been obtained of a movement of the enemy toward Shelbyville or the Lewisburg pike. I am just sending a strong party to Shelbyville, via Caney Spring, Chapel Hill, and McGinnisville, with instructions to return by Farmington. I have the river well watched in all directions. No reports from below since yesterday morning. The people say that Duck River is impassable, or nearly so, everywhere, this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Ducktown, November 27, 1864—11.50 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the indications are strong that Hood is working eastward, with the design of crossing Duck River as near Columbia as possible. General Stanley will cross to this place to-night, and the commanding general

will make further dispositions to-morrow with a view to meet any attempt the enemy may make to cross. Meanwhile the general desires you to watch the river carefully, keeping in communication with General Cox.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 27, 1864—3 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Ohio:

MAJOR: The following dispatch from Colonel Capron, at crossing of Duck River and Lewisburg pike, dated 11.45 a. m., has just been received:

A courier just in from my scout, ten miles out on the Lewisburg pike, reports a force of 300 cavalry having camped last night at Cedar Mills, and leaving this morning in the direction of Shelbyville. No intelligence has been received from my scout on the Shelbyville road up to the present time.

Colonel Capron is picketing all the fords between him and Columbia. Cedar Mills, from all I can learn, are on the Cedar Creek, near Berlin. I will send a strong force down the Lewisburg pike to learn if anything else has gone toward Shelbyville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield desires me to say that your cavalry at the next ford below here has been driven back; it reports itself driven by infantry. He has sent out a regiment of infantry to support the cavalry and to ascertain what force of the enemy is there. He also wishes to know where the cavalry that was sent to the second ford below here went.

I am, general, your very obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Johnson says the party that went to the lower ford west of Columbia left camp near here at midnight last night. Nothing has been heard from it since the scout from there this morning, who reports nothing seen of the enemy up to the time of his leaving. Can you tell me where the Seventh Ohio Cavalry and the other detachments for the

front have gone? I understand, unofficially, they turned off to the westward a few miles this side of Spring Place. Please answer by the bearer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Major-General Schofield:

General Hatch needs 60,000 rounds of Sharps carbine ammunition. I have sent a telegram to Major Beaumont for the ammunition, leaving the place blank. Please designate where it had better be sent and notify me in return, that I may have a detachment there to get it. General Hatch also needs a supply of 3-inch Rodman ammunition for two guns; can it be got from General Cox? The dispatch ordering a brigade below town has been received. As soon as I learn what has become of Colonel Garrard's regiment I will designate a brigade to march early to-morrow morning. The captured prisoners have not yet reached my headquarters; I will send them forward as soon as they arrive. Please let me know whether the information obtained from them, a copy of which was sent to your headquarters is likely to change the orders already sent me. Lieutenant Tunica will wait for reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 27, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Yours of 6.30 p. m. is just received. In reply I am directed to inform you that the commanding general has learned this evening that the detachment that went to the lower ford had arrived at the ford and is all right. The inclosed note* will give all the information received at these headquarters as to the whereabouts of the Seventh Ohio, Tenth Tennessee, and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry. A dispatch from General Thomas of this date says that he sent two cavalry regiments day before yesterday, two yesterday, and will send one to-day, to the front. The commanding general did not give the orders for Colonel Garrard's cavalry to turn off to Rally Hill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, November 27, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. The commanding general says it is all right. He says he thinks a brigade of cavalry had better be

* Not found.

sent over to the right at once, or in the morning, keeping in communication with the right of the infantry and acting as a support for those men at the lower fords.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 27, 1864.*
(Via Franklin.)

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that Brigadier-General Knipe be ordered to report to him at the front as soon as he returns from Memphis. Let him bring the Tenth Indiana, if it is ready when he arrives.

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will report to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson without delay.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Louisville, Ky., November 27, 1864.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I received your letter of the 24th to-day. I have already forwarded to you through Major Chambliss the names of the regiments I desire transferred. I would like the Thirteenth Indiana (Colonel Johnson) transferred to me in their place. General Long, I understand, has applied for the same regiment, but as he only desires a junior colonel, I suppose any of the other new Indiana regiments will suit him just as well. Colonel Johnson is one of my old captains, and I feel some solicitude in having this matter arranged as we, no doubt, both desire. All equipments have been secured for La Grange's brigade, and they are drawing horses to-day. I hope to have them ready for the front by Wednesday or Thursday, though they go without carbines. There are no carbines here, and I much prefer having my command go into the field without them to taking such inferior arms as they have had heretofore. Spencer or other good carbines can certainly be procured, and I think I am entitled to my fair proportion of them. We have never been

thoroughly armed, and I would like to put the division into a fight once with arms in which the men have confidence. I heard to-day that Watkins' brigade had to swim Green River, which will prevent them from reaching you as soon as anticipated and desired. I thought they would reach Nashville to-day. Almost ever since my arrival here I have been confined to my room, most of the time to my bed, with inflammation of the lungs. I have done all I could to have the command equipped at the earliest moment, and regret that my illness has prevented my doing all I could have desired; but Colonel La Grange and my staff have given their attention to the matter, and I think probably no time has been lost in making this brigade ready for the field. I will go to Nashville by rail, and reach there before the Second Brigade. You will have to wait for the October reports until we are all there together.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Columbia, November 27, 1864.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that my pickets who are stationed at the fords above Huey's Mill report that they hear rumors that rebel infantry are moving on the opposite side of the river toward the mouth of Cedar Creek, and that they intend crossing there where the Lewisburg pike crosses Duck River. My pickets have not as yet been able to communicate with Colonel Capron's men. Have you heard from him and is Cedar Creek watched?

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 27, 1864—4.20 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded to Captain Andrews, acting assistant adjutant-general, Cavalry Corps.

The force at Huey's Mill is ordered to be increased to a battalion. The ford at the Lewisburg pike is understood, from the report of citizens, not to be passable at this stage of water. I have ordered Huey's Mill burnt.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Send a strong party, under an active officer, by Caney Spring and McGinnisville, to Shelbyville, with instructions to move

with the greatest rapidity. Let them return by Farmington, if practicable, gaining all the information that can be obtained of the enemy's movements. Direct the commanding officer of the party to communicate frequently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 27, 1864.]

James Sorrell belongs to First Tennessee, Cheatham's division; left it at Mount Pleasant 10 o'clock yesterday, the brigade passing through there at that hour; understands the division is to swing round to right of corps, which is to rest near Huey's Mill. Company disbanded; thirty men. Brown now commands division, and Cheatham, corps; Maney the brigade. His company lives in this neighborhood, and was disbanded to enable them [*sic*]. Lee's corps has the advance, Stewart's the rear; our corps came round through Waynesborough. Had no trouble with wagons or artillery. Lee's corps was, I suppose, at Columbia all day yesterday. Understands last night the cavalry was cooking rations to move. Thinks there are 300 guns in First Tennessee; this and Twenty-seventh Tennessee have been consolidated. Thinks there are 1,200 to 1,500 in his brigade (Maney's); thinks Hood has 30,000 to 40,000 infantry with him. Three brigades in the division; thinks there are hardly 5,000 men in division. There are only three corps here. Don't know of more than one battery with the division. Our corps marched from Florence to Waynesborough, and from Waynesborough to Mount Pleasant. We have only a small train—only two wagons to regiment; have a supply train with the corps; have had plenty of rations. Think Lee's corps is to the left of the line on Mount Pleasant pike. Think Beauregard is not with the army. Crossed Tennessee River on pontoon bridge at Florence. There is a line of works on this side protecting the bridge.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps.

This prisoner, with two others captured at same time and place, crossed river at Davis' Ford early this a. m. in a canoe. One of General Croxton's officers reports that ninety men crossed at same ford this morning, as he learns from citizens; don't believe it.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
November 27, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded for information of Major-General Schofield.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 27, 1864.

[Capt. J. N. ANDREWS:]

CAPTAIN: In reply to your note I beg leave to say that there is a squadron of Croxton's brigade at Huey's Mill, with orders to report promptly any movement of the enemy; they communicate with Capron's pickets above. In case of a necessity for it I propose to re-enforce them at once. No report from the party sent toward Shelbyville, from which I infer that the enemy's cavalry have not gone in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 27, 1864.

This party were ordered at about 9.30 o'clock last night; General Croxton tells me he sent them, and I presume they went before midnight.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 27, 1864—11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

The Seventh Ohio Cavalry, of your division, left Spring Hill this morning with the Tenth Tennessee, of Hatch's division, and marched toward Rally Hill. The next orderly you send to Colonel Capron had better carry an order for the Seventh Ohio and Tenth Tennessee to join by the nearest roads to their divisions. Also send word to Lieutenant Allen, commanding your courier-line to Franklin, to turn no more detachments in the direction of Rally Hill while we are here. General Schofield has heard from the party sent to the lower ford; all right. Your order to burn the mills is right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 27, 1864—11.45 p. m.

General R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

You can order rations to Colonel Capron via Franklin, though a small escort will be necessary for the train. Direct the wagons to return to the general trains of the army as soon as they have delivered the rations. I think you had better send Colonel Harrison to the brigade to which he has been assigned as soon as possible, with orders to do all in his power toward mounting it in the country. Instruct him also that he is not expected to hold all fords on the river, but sim-

ply to watch them and obtain timely information of the enemy's movements in the section of country to his front. For this purpose parties of two or three men or flying patrols are as efficient as regiments. I will relieve all of your division down the river to-morrow by a brigade from Hatch.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Mills, on Nashville Pike, November 27, 1864.

General JOHNSON,
Sixth Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I arrived here with my command last night and found the fords all clear. Could not learn of the enemy in this vicinity. As Captain Smith with his battalion returned, I have sent scouting parties on the Lewisburg pike to Lewisburg and out on the Shelbyville road. I will report to you whatever information they may send in as soon as received. Your order in regard to sending unserviceable horses and unarmed men to Nashville was anticipated before I left Columbia; they were taken from the command and placed in charge of an officer who is, I believe, acting under orders from Colonel Strickland, commanding post at Columbia. The courier bearing this communication has orders for the officer in charge of the unarmed men to go to Nashville, in accordance with your order. If the officer is under Colonel Strickland's orders will it be necessary to send it? If not, will you please return the courier. The last night's march and scouting has dismounted more men, and they will be sent to Nashville as you directed.

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel.
By N. S. BOYNTON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Ford, November 27, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Comdg. Sixth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a courier just in from my scout, ten miles out on the Lewisburg pike, reports a force of 300 rebels having camped at Cedar Mills last night, and leaving this morning in the direction of Shelbyville. No intelligence has been received from my scout sent upon the Shelbyville road up to the present time. On the receipt of your dispatch I immediately sent a picket to Huey's Ford. I had already picketed all the fords between here and that point before hearing from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, for his information.

I had before the receipt of this ordered a scout up in direction of Shelbyville.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division:

Your dispatch from Colonel Capron is just received. Send a strong party on the Lewisburg road, with orders to satisfy you of the movements of the enemy in that direction, if there are any. Where are Cedar Mills? The party that goes to Lewisburg should get as near Cornersville as practical. Nothing new near Columbia. Have you anything from the direction of Williamsport?

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 27, 1864—3 p. m.

Col. H. CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: General Johnson has just received a dispatch from General Schofield, through Major-General Wilson, saying that there are strong [indications] Hood is working eastward, with a view to cross Duck River as near to Columbia as possible. General Johnson desires me to communicate this to you, and to direct you to keep a close watch on the river at all fords from Huey's Mill up to the Lewisburg pike. Communicate any movements of the enemy's forces promptly to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Mill, Tenn., November 27, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General JOHNSON,
Comdg. Sixth Division Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: My scouts on the Shelbyville road have reported that they ran on to a small squad of the enemy, supposed to be Sam. Hardison's guerrilla band. Captain McDonell, in charge of the scouting party, reports that he went out on the Shelbyville road to Chapel

Hill and took the Nashville pike north two miles, where citizens informed him that a gang of thirty rebels passed last night. Citizens in that vicinity report that Colonel Miller, with one regiment of rebels, passed within six miles of Chapel Hill, moving northward, at 8 o'clock last evening. Colonel Miller's regiment, Eleventh Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry, was raised in that neighborhood. The country is full of guerrillas. The scouts further report coming upon a deserted rebel camp, supposed to have been 150 strong. There had been at Lawrenceburg three rebel scouts inquiring after Captain Thompson's command. Rumors gathered from citizens say Forrest is working round on the south side of the river, but in what direction could not be learned; also that a brigade of cavalry and a corps of infantry were expected to reach Lewisburg this morning. It may be proper to mention a rumor also, that Hood's command is crossing the river below Columbia and moving on Nashville.

Very respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Sixth Cav. Div., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 27, 1864—4.10 p. m.

[Colonel CAPRON:]

COLONEL: The following dispatch has just been received from Major-General Wilson:

Send a strong party on the Lewisburg road, with orders to satisfy you of the movements of the enemy in that direction, if there are any. The party that goes to Lewisburg should get as near Cornersville as practicable.

This order is communicated to you for execution. General Johnson, however, observes that this party must exercise great caution, as the enemy's cavalry may be moving in that direction.

By command of Brigadier-General Johnson:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Mills, November 27, 1864.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Div., Cav. Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Captain McDonell has just returned from a scout on the Shelbyville pike as far as Chapel Hill. He reports that he went two miles up the Nolensville pike, and learned from citizens in that vicinity that a rebel scout of thirty men passed them yesterday evening, and that the Eleventh Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry, under Colonel Miller, passed six miles north of Chapel Hill, toward the Chattanooga railroad, about 8 o'clock last night. This regiment was organized in the vicinity of Chapel Hill. My scouts to Lewisburg report coming upon a deserted camp of the enemy near Cedar Springs, which citizens state had been left about an hour before, supposed to have been about 150 strong. At Lewisburg there had been

three rebel scouts inquiring for Captain Thompson's command. Rumors from citizens say that Forrest is moving on the south side of the river, but in which direction could not be ascertained; they also say that a brigade of cavalry and a corps of infantry was expected in Lewisburg this morning. The enemy drove in a small picket, left on a side road, while this scout was out; other than this, none was discovered. It may be well to mention the rumor, as it has come through various channels, that Hood's main army is not before Columbia, but is crossing the river lower down, and moving on Nashville through Centerville.

Very respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Since the within was written the Sixth Illinois Cavalry passed down the Shelbyville pike toward Chapel Hill, and I gave the commanding officer the information herein contained.

Very respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY COMMAND,
En Route to the Front, Spring Hill,
Sunday, November 27, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Army, or
Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: In obedience to orders from Major-General Thomas, I have ordered the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry to establish a courier-line between Franklin and Columbia, to clear this part of the country of guerrillas, and to escort the train of the Twenty-third Corps to Columbia. Under orders communicated to me on the road this morning by Lieutenant Allen, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, in charge of courier-line, that all the cavalry on its way to the front should turn off to Rally Hill, I will move from here to that point with the Tenth Tennessee and Seventh Ohio Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Cars carrying the Thirteenth Indiana ran off the track last night near Brownsborough, which will cause delay in moving from this place until to-morrow. I can hear of no enemy in country, except guerrillas; have no idea of locality of Hood. The Tenth Indiana Cavalry, which has been stationed at Athens and Elk River, came in last night, and report no enemy in that direction. Negroes by the thousand, from contraband camps, Government plantations and all other plantations, are filling the road for five or six miles behind us. I have ordered them to stop here; they block the road so that the column cannot get along.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

CEDAR GAP, *November 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Started from Huntsville last evening with my regiment. Six miles out track torn up and six cars thrown in ditch; six men injured. Saved the stores and burned cars. Will proceed this evening. One hundred and fifty yards track torn up. Country full of squads rebel cavalry. No large force in vicinity.

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Colonel Thirteenth Indiana.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Citizens reported to our mounted men near Duck River that Hood was fortifying at Waynesborough. Have no evidence of the report being true. The citizens were not known by the commander.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 27, 1864—12 m.

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

Have you had the pickets and patrols posted along the north bank of Duck River, as I told you when here?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Second Tennessee picket the lower fords, and the mounted men of the Twelfth and Thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry patrol above. The One hundredth have no effective mounted men, as they have no saddles; have directed them to get some without delay.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Do you think you could throw your force of 5,000 men on Tuscumbia, Ala., and destroy the enemy's pontoon bridge, by using the Memphis and Charleston road to convey your troops rapidly to Decatur and moving light from there? By relaying the pontoon bridge you could take your troops and artillery across at Decatur.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *November 27, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Just received dispatch from Shelbyville saying that the enemy was advancing upon that place in force and driving cattle and hogs. He captured the cavalry outposts, and has encamped three miles and a half from there on the Pulaski pike.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 27, 1864—12 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN:

I have two infantry and one dismounted cavalry regiment and the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. I think this movement is a cavalry raid upon this road, but it may be that the enemy is marching for East Tennessee. I was informed by General Rousseau that you would be upon this line with a force. Are you coming?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *November 27, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Nashville:

A dispatch just received from Major Hamilton states that the enemy is advancing on Shelbyville on the Pulaski road and have captured his pickets on that road, and are now camped three miles and a half out from Shelbyville; that they are driving hogs and cattle with them. I have directed the major to fall back to Duck River bridge.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 27, 1864.

Major HAMILTON,
Shelbyville:

Destroy the bridge across Duck River as directed. If you find the enemy are in force be sure to secure your retreat to Duck River bridge, destroying what stores you cannot take with you. If you find the enemy are not in force you can remain, but be careful they do not cut you off. Keep your men well in hand.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 27, 1864.

Maj. JOHN F. ARMSTRONG,
Commanding Detachment Fifth Tennessee Cavalry:

MAJOR: The general commanding received your report last night by Doctor Rucker, and was very much surprised to hear that you were out in that bushwhacking county with so small a force. Had he known that you had such a mere handful of men he would not have permitted

you to have gone with them. He sends you all of the Fifth that can be raised for duty. The mounted men of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry and some of your regiment left night before last to try and rescue some of the Tracy City men with a drove of 140 hogs that were captured in Lincoln County on Tuesday last, and driven off south of Elk. The rebel army under Hood and Forrest are on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad from Pulaski to Columbia, and our forces have fallen back to the latter place. Forrest may come over to this railroad through Lincoln County. The general commanding directs that you send out scouts on the roads west and northwest, and to keep yourself well posted as to the movements of the enemy, and if they approach, you will send a dispatch to these headquarters, and to watch them closely. Skirmish their advance and fall back this way, being careful not to be gobbled. You will also send a dispatch to Shelbyville to inform them if the enemy comes east. Subsist your command off the country. You will go ahead with the enrollment if not interrupted by the enemy.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 27, 1864.

Capt. ROBERT E. CAIN,
Commanding Detachment Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed to this place immediately with all the garrison under your command, and bring the garrison at Manchester, under command of Captain Slade, with you. The enemy is advancing upon Shelbyville in force with his cavalry and has captured the cavalry outposts there.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF MURFREESBOROUGH,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: All the regiments ordered from Stevenson have arrived excepting the Fourth Michigan Infantry.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 27, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The river is fordable at Walker's Ford. Colonel Dillard and his command crossed there at noon to-day. All quiet here.

JAMES H. JOHNSON,
Major, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *November 27, 1864.*
(Received 5.30 a. m. 28th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Schofield writes to me that in view of the assignment of Major-General Stoneman as second in command of the Department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville, the necessity of my exercising the powers of a department commander, as directed in general orders from the War Department, no longer exists, and directs me to refer all matters requiring the action of a department commander to Major-General Stoneman. As the orders under which I am acting are from the War Department, and as the change proposed by General Schofield would be injurious to the interests of the service, I respectfully refer the matter to you for instruction.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 27, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON:

I will move on Tuesday morning with this command. Breckinridge is still at Morristown, on the railroad. I shall strike for Bull's Gap and attack him in the rear, if he remains; if he attempts to retire, I shall reach Rogersville in time to intercept him. General Stoneman will attend to him in front. There is no danger to Kentucky from any quarter. I will keep you posted in regard to the movements of the enemy. Present to General McLean and his subordinate officers my warmest thanks for the energy which they have shown in forwarding men to me and properly preparing them for the campaign. Have you no news? We have heard nothing whatever except what immediately concerns the command. Keep us posted.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH, *Paducah:*

The major-general commanding has been notified by Major-General Halleck that all officers and troops belonging to General Sherman's forces in the field left by their commands will be under his orders. You will therefore send with such troops transportation belonging to them.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *November 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

The major-general commanding has been notified that all officers and troops belonging to General Sherman's forces in the field left behind by their commands will be under his orders. He directs, therefore, that you send the horses and transportation belonging to Generals Hatch's and Grierson's commands to them at once.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

PADUCAH, *November 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just arrived at this point. The brigade Seventeenth Army Corps and First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will proceed immediately to destination, in obedience to your telegram of the 19th instant. The Third Division will be up early in the morning. Telegraph me at Smithland.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cairo, Ill., November 27, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding division directs that as soon as the boats carrying the troops of your command have coaled that they be sent forward to the mouth of the Cumberland River, and await further orders from these headquarters at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer Third Brigade.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 28, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your dispatch of 9 p. m. yesterday received. We can as yet discover no signs of the withdrawal of Forrest from Tennessee, but he is closely watched, and our movements will commence against Hood as soon as possible, whether Forrest leaves Tennessee or not. My information from East Tennessee leads me to believe that Breckinridge is either falling back to Virginia or is on his way to Georgia. He now holds Bull's Gap, but Stoneman is moving on that place from Knoxville and Burbridge from Cumberland Gap. Stoneman already has orders to destroy railroads into Virginia, if he possibly can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 28, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Stoneman, from Knoxville, in a telegram to me to day, states that, as near as he can learn from scouts and deserters, all the mounted force Breckinridge brought with him is now in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, numbering about 2,500; a portion of his dismounted force, under Palmer (about 700), has gone back to Asheville, and Breckinridge, with the rest of the dismounted force (about 700, with captured wagons and artillery), has gone back to Wytheville. Bur-

bridge's troops will all be through Cumberland Gap to-morrow; they have been detained by high water. The following dispatch from General Schofield is submitted for your information:

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 28, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My troops and material all on the north side of Duck River; the withdrawal was completed at daylight this morning without serious difficulty. Cox holds the ford in front of Columbia, and Ruger the railroad bridge, which I partially destroyed. Stanley is going into position a short distance in rear of Cox. I think I can now stop Hood's advance by any line near this, and meet in time any distant movement to turn my position. I regret extremely the necessity of withdrawing from Columbia, but believe it was absolute; I will explain fully in time. I have all the fords above and below this place well watched and guarded as far as possible. Wilson is operating with his main force on my left. The enemy does not appear to have moved in that direction yet to any considerable distance. I will probably be able to give you pretty full information this evening.

JNO. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Grant directs me to say that it is not expected of you to give to the major-generals ordered to report to you commands of more than divisions.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MOUND CITY, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Telegram received. Will do as you desire, and notify you.

S. P. LEE,
Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

INDIANAPOLIS, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Twenty fifth Indiana Battery, new organization, with full complement of men, guns, and horses, just left for Nashville.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—11 a. m.*

Col. W. E. MERRILL,
Chattanooga:

Have your boats overhauled immediately and await orders.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 422. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

18. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and will repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there await orders. He will report his arrival to the Adjutant-General of the Army by letter.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 28, 1864—8.45 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

GENERAL: My troops and material are all on the north side of Duck River; the withdrawal was completed at daylight this morning without serious difficulty. Cox holds the ford in front of Columbia, and Ruger the railroad bridge, which I partially destroyed. Stanley is going into position a short distance in rear of Cox. I think I can now stop Hood's advance by any line near this, and meet in time any distant movement to turn my position. I regret extremely the necessity of withdrawing from Columbia, but believe it was absolute; I will explain fully in time. Re-enforcements will have to march from Spring Hill or Thompson's Station. Supplies should be sent to Thompson's Station.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 28, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I am in doubt whether it is advisable, with reference to future operations, to hold this position or to retire to some point from which we can move offensively. Of course we cannot secure* the river here. I could easily have held the bridge-head at the railroad, but it would have been useless, as we could not possibly advance from that point. Please give me your views and wishes.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 28, 1864—9.10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have all the fords above and below this place well watched and guarded as far as possible. Wilson is operating with his main force on my left. The enemy does not appear to have moved in that direction yet to any considerable distance. I will probably be able to give you pretty full information this evening. Do you not think the infantry at the distant crossings below here should now be withdrawn and cavalry

* So recorded in Schofield's telegrams-sent book. In Thomas' telegrams-received book it is "recross."

substituted? I do not think we can prevent the crossing of even the enemy's cavalry, because the places are so numerous. I think the best we can do is to hold the crossings near us and watch the distant ones.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Via Franklin.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Columbia:*

The following just received from Lieutenant-General Grant:

CITY POINT, *November 27—9 p. m.*

Savannah papers, just received, state that Forrest is expected in the rear of General Sherman, and that Breckinridge is already on his way to Georgia from East Tennessee.

If this proves true, General Grant wishes me to take the offensive against Hood, and destroy the railroad into Virginia with Stoneman's force, now beyond Knoxville. General Smith will certainly be here in three days, when I think we will be able to commence moving on Hood, whether Forrest goes to Georgia or remains with Hood.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

The enemy was crossing in force a short distance this side of the Lewisburg pike at noon to-day, and had driven our cavalry back across the river and the pike at the same time. The force is reported to be infantry, but I do not regard it as very probable. Wilson has gone with his main force to learn the facts, and drive the enemy back, if practicable.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NEAR COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 28, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

If Hood advances on the Lewisburg and Franklin pike, where do you propose to fight him? I have all the force that is necessary here, and A. J. Smith's troops should be placed with reference to the proposed point of concentration.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I am informed the wagon bridge at Franklin has been carried away. Would it not be well to replace it by a pontoon bridge during the rainy season?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

You can send some of the pontoons you used at Columbia to Franklin to lay a bridge there. I will answer your other telegrams in a few moments.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NEAR COLUMBIA, *November 28, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

The enemy's cavalry in force has crossed the river on the Lewisburg pike, and is now in possession of Rally Hill. Wilson is trying to get onto the Franklin road ahead of them. He thinks the enemy may swing in between him and me and strike Spring Hill, and wants Hammond's brigade to halt there. Please give it orders if you know where it is. Also, I think it would be well to send A. J. Smith's force to that place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

If you are confident you can hold your present position, I wish you to do so until I can get General Smith here. After his arrival we can withdraw gradually, and invite Hood across Duck River and fall upon him with our whole force, or wait until Wilson can organize his entire cavalry force, and then withdraw from your present position. Should Hood then cross the river we surely can ruin him. You may have the fords at Centerville, Beard's Ferry, Gordon's Ferry, and Williamsport thoroughly obstructed, by filling up all the roads leading from them with trees, and then replace your infantry by cavalry. Send an intelligent staff officer to see that the work is properly done. As soon as relieved, concentrate your infantry. The cavalry will be able to retard, if not prevent, Hood from crossing, after the roads are thoroughly obstructed, if they do their duty. The road leading from Centerville to Nashville should be thoroughly obstructed. I am not sure but it would be a good plan to invite Hood across Duck River, if we can get him to move toward Clarksville. Is there no conveniences for unloading beyond Thompson's Station?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Near Columbia:*

Your dispatch of 3.30 just received. If Wilson cannot succeed in driving back the enemy, should it prove true that he has crossed the river, you will necessarily have to make preparations to take up a new position at Franklin, behind Harpeth, immediately, if it becomes necessary to fall back.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 28, 1864.
(Via Louisville.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Commanding Department of the Ohio:*

Brevet Major-General Burbridge telegraphs to the Secretary of War that you have relieved him from the command assigned him by the President, in view of the presence of Major-General Stoneman at Louisville. The Secretary of War directs me to say that this order is unauthorized and is hereby countermanded. The Secretary further directs that General Stoneman be relieved from duty in the Department of the Ohio, and that he repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there await orders, reporting his arrival to the Adjutant-General by letter. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Ohio:*

MAJOR: The following extracts from dispatches received during the night are forwarded for the information of the general commanding:

General Croxton's pickets, who are stationed at the fords above Huey's Mill, report "that they hear rumors that rebel infantry are moving on the opposite side of the river toward the mouth of Cedar Creek, and that they intend crossing them where the Lewisburg pike crosses Duck River."

Colonel Capron reports that a scout on the Shelbyville pike has just returned; it went "two miles up the Nolensville pike, and learned from citizens that a rebel scout of thirty men passed there yesterday evening; that the Eleventh Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry (Colonel Miller) passed six miles north of Chapel Hill, toward Chattanooga railroad, about 8 p. m. November 26. Citizens say that Forrest is moving on the south side of the river, but the direction could not be ascertained; also that a brigade of cavalry and a corps of infantry were expected in Lewisburg this morning. Rumors from various channels concur in saying that Hood's main army is not before Columbia, but is crossing the river lower down, and moving on Nashville via Centerville."

These are nothing but rumors obtained from the country people; no reliable information, other than that obtained from the prisoners, who are sent herewith, has been obtained from south of Duck River. The scouts sent to Shelbyville have not yet returned, and no reports have been sent in from the parties at the fords on the upper river.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 28, 1864.

[Captain ANDREWS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*]

CAPTAIN: Colonel Capron, under date of 9.40 a. m., [received 12.15 p. m.] reports as follows:

My force across the Duck River reports positively a brigade of the enemy, in line of battle, within two miles of the river. There are three fords within two miles of the

pike, and I have my force in readiness to concentrate at either of them should the enemy attempt a crossing. There is also an excellent ford six miles up the river and two about six miles down the river, which, though well guarded by me, are too far for me to prevent the enemy crossing, if I guard those near me as they should be guarded. The enemy can approach the fords six miles up the river and the two six miles down by a short cut of three miles. I hear nothing of the enemy at either of the other fords.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of General Johnson.)

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 28, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Major-General Schofield. Shall I move to the pike leading from Lewisburg to Franklin? Nothing yet from Shelbyville.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

[Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: Lieutenant Tallman reports the rebel infantry crossing in force above Huey's Mill.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

I have ordered Croxton to strengthen this officer. Direct him to report at once everything, and to have his whole brigade in readiness to move. A prisoner just in, crossing at or near same place, says the river is past fording.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
November 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Captain Andrews, acting assistant adjutant-general, Cavalry Corps.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 28, 1864—1 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded.

I can scarcely credit this, though will find out at once.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

[Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: Major Thornburgh, commanding battalion at Huey's Mill, reports that the enemy are crossing in force above that point, and

appear to be striking across to the left of him, aiming, I suppose, at the road mentioned in my previous dispatch. He does not say whether infantry or cavalry; I presume the latter.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

1.50 P. M.

Respectfully forwarded for information of Major-General Schofield. I will ascertain exactly the condition of affairs.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 28, 1864—2 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL:

The ford at which enemy are reported crossing is two miles above Huey's Mill; said to be good, and with good road to Lewisburg pike, near Rally Hill. I'll move everything there at once.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

Hadn't the brigade ordered over river better be ordered to join me at once?

J. H. W.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 28, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Major CAMPBELL:

MAJOR: Colonel Capron reports, 11.20 a. m., his force driven back from south side of Duck River by heavy force of the enemy; he is now fighting them across river. I move everything in that direction. Order Stewart's brigade, sent below the town, to join me by the road toward Rally Hill; he will, however, have to keep well to the north, as the force crossing above Huey's also seems heavy, from all I can learn. Maybe Stewart had better go pretty well up to Spring Hill before striking across.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, Tenn., November 28, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WILSON, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 1 p. m. received. The commanding general directs that you move over at once to the Lewisburg and Franklin pike, and ascertain and report at once as to the condition of affairs and movements of the enemy.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Mrs. Haley's House, near Columbia, November 28, 1864.

Major-General WILSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the fact that the enemy are crossing above and asking for the brigade sent to the right [and to say] that he will send that brigade to you by Spring Hill, as you suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FIVE MILES FROM LEWISBURG PIKE,
November 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The enemy's cavalry have crossed the river on the roads leading to Spring Hill. You had better look out for that place. I am doing all I can to carry out your instructions; shall get my force together first. The enemy may turn in your rear between us.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.

[Major-General SCHOFIELD:]

Send Stewart's, and, if Hammond has arrived, his brigade to Spring Hill at once. I'll get everything on the Lewisburg road to-night. All quiet at Hardin's Mill last account. Enemy seem to be massing and moving in that direction. I'll try for Hurt's to-night.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 28, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Rebel cavalry is crossing the river very near the left of our infantry. I fear this indicates that your cavalry pickets have all been withdrawn from the river. Please see to it. The river in our immediate vicinity should not be left without cavalry pickets.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, Tenn., November 28, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: I have received your several dispatches giving the enemy's movements and your plans, and have given the orders you suggest. All right.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Rally Hill, November 28, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Forces:

GENERAL: Major-General Wilson directs me to inform you that the enemy, composed solely of cavalry, from all he can learn, have crossed in considerable force and occupy the roads between him and Rally Hill.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. WHARTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hurt's Cross-Roads, November 28, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Army of the Ohio:

I have succeeded in concentrating my command here. Capron's brigade, re-enforced by the Seventh Ohio and Fifth Iowa, have been holding the fords in front of here all day, in spite of determined efforts of the enemy to cross. The main rebel force having crossed at Davis' Ford, and moved by the Murfreesborough road, struck our people in flank and rear about Rally Hill. Colonel Capron seems to have got off, leaving the force at the fords to get out as well as they could. Major Young assumed command, and after several vigorous charges, came through in good shape. The force of the enemy is believed to be all of Forrest's command moving in this direction. The orderly who left your headquarters late this evening with the dispatch in regard to Colonel Stewart's brigade saw nothing of the enemy moving toward the Franklin pike. He is evidently aiming for this road or Murfreesborough. The Sixth Illinois is at Chapel Hill to-night, having found no enemy at Shelbyville. I have sent for them to come here at once, and have also sent a party to Spring Hill for Colonel Stewart's brigade and Hammond. I'll communicate from here again as soon as the movements of the enemy can be determined in the morning. Prisoners say that Hood is going to flank us on one side or other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 165.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

I. The post quartermaster of Columbia will report at once to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding Sixth Cavalry Division, and will turn over his teams and wagons, in accordance with General Johnson's directions.

II. Supply and ammunition trains, with the exception of a few wagons for temporary use, will be parked near the pike and immediately north of Rutherford's Creek. Trains bringing forward supplies will return to park as soon as the rations are issued, so as to leave as few wagons as possible in the immediate presence of the troops. Each corps will fur-

nish a regiment as guard for its trains. General Cox will return to General Stanley the teams borrowed from him, also the teams borrowed from Captain Irvin, assistant quartermaster, at Nashville.

III. Commanding officers of all posts, garrisons, or detachments that have joined the army during its recent movements will report at once to these headquarters for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Duck River, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

General KIMBALL:

GENERAL: The Fourth Corps will move at once, and take position on the Franklin pike in such situation as best to defend the line of Duck River. Divisions will march right in front; order of march same as yesterday—Third Division, First Division, Second Division. As soon as in position division commanders will get their transportation, ambulances, &c., in park behind the divisions.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Wagner and Wood.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864—5.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General KIMBALL,
Commanding First Division:

The general commanding directs that you send your reserve brigade, without delay, to Rutherford's Creek, to cover our trains on the other side of the same. Let it take position to the east of the turnpike. Issue rations to the troops before they start.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General KIMBALL,
Commanding First Division:

You need not send General Whitaker's brigade back to Rutherford's Creek until daylight to-morrow.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
November 28, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am informed that the cavalry has been withdrawn from our left, and my pickets report that two regiments of rebel cavalry have crossed the river. It will be necessary to have cavalry watch those fords, as infantry cannot do it, and as the country is open the whole rebel army may be over on our left flank without hindrance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
On Duck River, November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: I have General Schofield's note to you, with your reference to me. It seems to me a little strange that General Schofield does not intimate what measures he proposes to adopt to protect ourselves and guard our trains, and still more strange that he does not initiate such measures at once, as the enemy, according to his own statement, has crossed the river in force. It is perfectly patent to my mind, if the enemy has crossed in force, that General Wilson will not be able to check him. It requires no oracle to predict the effect of the enemy's reaching the Franklin pike in our rear. I have ordered Captain Bartlett, my inspector, to take two companies of the Fifty-first Indiana, numbering in the aggregate about 150 men, and post them on a very commanding eminence nearly a mile to the east of our left flank, and whence the approach to us from the ford can be watched, with orders to observe well and give timely notice of any movement of the enemy in that direction; and further, if driven in, to retire as slowly as possible, contesting the ground. It would be useless to send any larger force, as it would not do to make a decided fight so far from our main body. I would suggest that, in case there should be any decided advance on our left flank by the enemy, General Kimball's two brigades should be thrown on my left at once, for the position is open and extensive; that without it be closed we could not extricate our trains, possibly not ourselves.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
November 28, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: The difficulty of this position consists in the fact that the ford of the river is so completely encircled and commanded by higher ground on the south of the stream that I fear my pickets may be driven away, and the enemy so have the opportunity to clear the obstructions and pass over. The distance between me and the Fourth Corps is too

large for the command with me to cover with any continuity, and the whole space in the bend of the river is subject to artillery fire from the forts lately held by us. I have impressed upon Reilly that no ordinary effort must be permitted to dislodge his men from the command of the ford, and that even if the enemy should get it, that a column coming over must be driven into the water before it can deploy. I am trying to cover some four miles of front, although the distance, in a right line, to the railroad is not over two miles. I am glad to know that you propose visiting this part of the line this morning. The enemy pushed down to the river at dawn and commenced a lively skirmish, which continues.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold this position until further orders, and attend to the removal of such material as goes north by rail, including the artillery without horses. Colonel Henderson is ordered to rejoin his division as soon as he can do so without interfering with the march of General Stanley's column. General Schofield also desires you to picket along the river, connecting with General Cox on the left.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: I want you to make your position perfectly secure, so as to render it impossible for the enemy to effect a crossing at that place. You may retain the guns which you have without horses, even at the risk of losing them. If the bridge is not sufficiently burned to render it useless to the enemy complete it to-night under cover of the darkness. General Stanley's line will reach to Rutherford's Creek near the river-bank; you can connect pickets with him there. Take from the trains at the station any supplies you may want, and send the trains to Nashville. Your division supply trains have arrived, but you had best leave them on the pike with those of the corps. Keep as few wagons with you as possible. The dirt roads are very bad. A brigade of cavalry has just gone to the right; get in communication with the commanding officer. Keep advised of all that transpires on that flank, and inform me. I think a practicable road may be made, crossing Rutherford's Creek immediately in rear of General Stanley's line; if so, have it opened.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, Tenn., November 28, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the cavalry brigade on your left has been withdrawn, and you will have to watch your flank with your infantry.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Col. T. J. HENDERSON,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that, as soon as you can move without interfering with General Stanley's column, you rejoin your division near the crossing of the Columbia and Franklin pike over Duck River.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Duck River, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 175TH OHIO INFANTRY,
Duck River Station:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you report with your command without delay at these headquarters.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: Your letter of the 26th reached me 11 p. m. last night by courier from Franklin. Though the force under Colonel Garrard has not yet arrived, I understand they were turned off at Spring Hill, on the Lewisburg pike, in pursuance of my instructions, in anticipation of a movement farther to the eastward. I look for them, as well as Hammond's brigade, this morning. Do what you can toward getting the Second Tennessee and Tenth Indiana together and ready for the field. I will make up the Seventh Division in the field as fast as the troops come forward. Execute the order in regard to the use of serviceable horses by gentlemen on the peace establishment. Put the Fourth Cavalry at this work till they are all mounted, but don't delay sending it to the front any longer than absolutely necessary. Write a statement of Colonel Bridges' conduct, and send it to General Thomas, with a

request, in my name, that he may be summarily dismissed in orders for publication to the corps. Do all you can, and urge Colonel Miner to give you his active assistance, in making Camp Webster a disagreeable place for worthless officers and men to get to; direct him to consider the city of Nashville fifty miles away from it, and that he has no authority to allow either men or officers to go there except on business or duty that cannot be transacted elsewhere. Repeat the operation frequently of cleaning the city of everybody who belongs to the cavalry. The policy of sending back men for remount is ruinous in its tendency, as it holds out a premium for breaking down horses. Write to Major Chambliss and suggest the necessity, as soon as this pressure is over, of devising some system of getting remounts to the front. Be very careful to see, hereafter, that nobody is permitted to leave Camp Webster not fully armed and equipped. Over 300 men of Croxton's brigade had to be sent back for arms; they left yesterday, under charge of Major Smith, with about 500 horses disabled. Direct Captain Green to hurry the preparations for recuperating this kind of stock at Nashville, as it will be the means of saving many valuable animals. You may order a general court-martial; direct it to sit without regard to hours and continue their session till the business is transacted. Ask Colonel Porter to assign Captain Read, commissary of subsistence, to duty with me as chief commissary; I will do all in my power to promote him; attend to this at once. Telegraph to Upton, if he has been ordered to report to General Thomas, as Babcock informs me, to come on as soon as he can travel and do duty. Hurry the balance of the First and Second Divisions as much as possible. Our force is now getting to be very respectable, and if Forrest will only wait for us, we shall soon be able to cope with him. Do everything in your power to get horses for Hatch's men. Send Noyes, Van Antwerp, General Knipe, and Colonel Alexander to the front as soon as they arrive. Where is the Thirteenth Indiana? As soon as it and the Tenth are mounted, get General Thomas to order up the Sixth Illinois. Get General Schofield to send instructions in regard to the Twelfth Kentucky; telegraph to Major Chambliss not to mount it, however, till everything else is off hands. If Doctor Salter was unwell, as a medical officer he knew very well that his duty required him to report the fact without delay; I am not satisfied with his explanation. Lose no opportunity to get the regiments of the Sixth Division in the field. General Johnson is the best commander I have with me. Let Watkins' brigade come forward as soon as it arrives. See that proper supplies of ammunition are kept with the army, so that we can get it when needed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 28, 1864.

Division commanders will make requisitions for all supplies needed by their commands, and direct the supply officer to send them to Thompson's Station at once. Division staffs must be organized at once, if even temporarily. Application in writing should be made for the return of all men on detached duty. Every effort must be made by

division and brigade commanders to prevent the destruction of cavalry horses by trotting or galloping through deep mud. Long marches must be made by starting early and traveling late, at a walk. Commands must be kept well together, and every effort made to keep them in good condition.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG,
Commanding Second Division of Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Wilson requested Major Price to ask what regiments you would prefer having transferred from your division, to be replaced by one Indiana regiment to be assigned to it. The strength of the Indiana regiment will probably be as large as that of the two regiments transferred.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 28, 1864—12.15 a. m.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Move your smallest brigade this morning at daylight, via Duck River Station, to Knob Grass Creek, selecting a good position for a camp near that stream. Picket and watch the fords as low down as Williamsport. Instruct the commanding officer to connect with the infantry on both flanks near Ducktown and Williamsport, also that he is not expected to hold the crossings of the river, but to watch the movements of the enemy by them, so as to obtain timely notice of his approach. For this purpose small parties and flying patrols are as efficient as regiments. He will relieve all the men of the Sixth Division and direct them to report to their regiments. Direct the commander of the brigade sent to send scouts to the north side of Duck River toward Mount Pleasant and Newburg, and to report frequently to General Schofield and myself everything he observes along his front. The Tenth Tennessee, with the Seventh Ohio, turned off at Spring Hill Station to-day and moved to Rally Hill; the Twelfth Tennessee came down the road toward Columbia, escorting trains for the Twenty-third Corps. Send officer for them (Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee) in the morning, and assign one of them to each of your brigades. I want a return from your entire division as soon as you can send it in.

Respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General,

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles East of Columbia, November 28, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: If the Twelfth Tennessee has not reported, send a staff officer up the Franklin pike till he meets it, and order it to join you without further delay. It is understood that it has been stopped to establish a courier-line; this is unnecessary, as the line is already established. Direct Colonel Stewart or the commanding officer of the brigade who went to Knob Gap to guard the telegraph line as far as Thompson's Station, by sending small patrols along it once or twice a day. The commanding officer of the Twelfth Missouri complains that his command is badly broken down; I observed, however, that his horses were able to trot through deep mud. Direct the commanding officer of his brigade to give him every assistance in seizing horses for his dismounted men. The practice of trotting and galloping horses must be discontinued; issue stringent orders in regard thereto, and see that they are obeyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. FIFTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, November 28, 1864.

This division will consist of two brigades. Regiments and commanders are assigned as follows:

First Brigade, Col. R. R. Stewart, Eleventh Indiana, commanding: Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, Third Illinois Cavalry, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Col. D. E. Coon, Second Iowa, commanding: Second Iowa Cavalry, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Sixth Illinois Cavalry (200), Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Ninth Illinois Cavalry (100).

Regiments will report immediately to their respective brigades. Brigade commanders will send full returns of their commands, with rosters, to these headquarters at the earliest moment.

By order of Edward Hatch, brigadier-general, commanding:

J. P. METCALF,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hurt's Cross-Roads, November 28, 1864—9 p. m.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Commanding Brigade, Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: Move to the Franklin and Lewisburg pike, traveling east till you strike it; don't halt till you reach me. This is General Schofield's order. If you see General Hammond, communicate this order to him; move together and under his command. The rebel cavalry crossed Duck River at Davis' Ford this afternoon, Capron and Garrard having a hard fight. Everything is here, except your and Hammond's brigades.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SIXTH ILLINOIS,
Five Miles East of Chapel Hill, November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Columbia, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have not heard of any force yet, with the exception of a small squad that the citizens reported passed north in the neighborhood of Chapel Hill. I don't think their report reliable; none of them saw them. I send back one rebel prisoner.

I am, your most obedient servant,

W. D. GLASS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 28, 1864—10.25 a. m.

Capt. J. N. ANDREWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: The captain commanding reconnaissance toward Lewisburg and Cornersville reports having driven in the enemy's pickets soon after crossing Duck River, at "Morse's Ford" (as I read it), and are now following them, skirmishing. He also reports, on what Major Young, Fifth Iowa (who forwards this report, under date of 9.20 a. m.), says is good authority, a brigade of rebel cavalry encamped within two miles, and that Wheeler and Forrest are moving in that direction (eastward); this is common report of citizens. Colonel Capron says he has ordered the force across the river to push the enemy sufficiently to develop their force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.
By E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of the general.)

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, FIRST TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Huey's Mill, November 28, 1864.

[General CROXTON:]

GENERAL: The enemy are crossing the river three miles above this point, and moving toward Murfreesborough. Shall I burn the mill?

Very respectfully,

R. THORNBURGH,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

The road the enemy are reported moving on is said to lead to Smyrna Church.

J. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Colonel STEWART,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade,
On Pike from Duck River Station toward Santa Fé:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you march your brigade at once by the road toward Spring Hill, from which place you will march east to the Franklin and Lewisburg pike, where you will report to Brevet Major-General Wilson.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Leftwich's, Four Miles East of Columbia,
November 28, 1864—1.10 p. m. (Received 2.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Commanding Sixth Division:

Direct Colonel Harrison (or Capron) to hold the crossing of Duck River in his front as long as possible, and be ready to support him promptly with Croxton's and Garrard's brigades. You had better move Croxton at once, who will assume command till you arrive. Keep me fully advised.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Hardison's Mill, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Division:

CAPTAIN: A report from the officer in command of the scouting party which went out toward Lewisburg and Cornersville, just received, says, they drove in the enemy's pickets, uncovering a heavy column, mounted, and marched against them, also a heavy line of skirmishers, and a line of barricades being built, in length to cover at least a regimental front Jackson's brigade of cavalry camped last night at Bethlehem Church; the pickets and the reserves were driven in this side, but the barricade, column, and skirmish line were beyond the church. The captain commanding the scout is of the opinion that the enemy was moving back toward Cedar Springs and eastward. The enemy is not making any demonstrations across the river at present, and, in my opinion, he does not mean to make a serious attempt to cross at either of these fords. A party of eight men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry were just driven in to within four miles of this place on the Shelbyville road; they were bearing dispatches to General Hatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Hardison's Mill, Tenn., November 28, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: My force sent across the Duck River has been driven back to this side by a heavy force, and I am now engaging him across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Mill, Tenn., November 28, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Sixth Division:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the enemy are now engaging me from across the river at Hardison's Mill Ford and Morris' Ford (half a mile below Hardison's), with at least a brigade. He also shows a column moving up the river to my left. The officer guarding the fords near your front has sent for re-enforcements, as he is not able to guard some new fords with his present numbers. He is ten miles from here, over a very rough and intricate road, and I do not feel able to send him more men. He has not been attacked except by a few scouts.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 28, 1864.

[Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: Direct Colonel Harrison to take command of Capron's brigade. Unite Fifth Iowa and Seventh Ohio under Colonel Garrard, colonel of the Seventh Ohio. The Fifth Indiana will be down to-day or to-morrow and will join Harrison's brigade.

Yours,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

NOVEMBER *28, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Col. T. J. HARRISON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: General Johnson directs that you fall back to Hurt's, or Hurst's, by the Lewisburg pike, where Hatch and Croxton will join you to-night. Have a care for your right flank, and fall back slowly. The enemy now confronts Hatch in considerable force.

Respectfully, yours,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Mill, Tenn., November 28, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Division:

CAPTAIN: Large columns of infantry can be seen on the opposite side of the river moving toward Shelbyville. Heavy skirmishing still continues in my front.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hardison's Mill, November 28, 1864.

Captain WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: There is a heavy force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery pressing us; too strong for us; they are moving up on our left. I will hold them, if possible. The Seventh Ohio is here.

Very respectfully,

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND,
Middle Ford, November 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Captain SMITH,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Cavalry Corps:

My extreme post on the right, on the high hill, reports the infantry as having all passed, being about a brigade of them. They were moving up the river, and keeping well in toward it. The cavalry opposite them are all dismounted, and many have built fires and been killing hogs.

Respectfully, yours,

J. MORRIS YOUNG,
Major, Commanding.

CEDAR CREEK, *November 28, 1864.*

Colonel CAPRON:

SIR: I have taken possession of Hamner's Ford and Cedar Creek. We have found two fords between Hamner's and Cedar Creek, both of which it is as important to guard as any one on the river. In order to guard them properly I must have forty more men, and immediately, for to undertake to guard them effectually with less is impossible. Jackson's Ford is one mile below Hamner's, and Wright's Ford one mile below Jackson's Ford, and Cedar Creek one mile below Wright's. Two companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry have taken possession of Cheek's Ford, one mile below Cedar Creek, and Wilson's Mills Ford, two miles below Cheek's Ford. Private crossings are very plenty between

each of these main fords. One rebel made his appearance at Hamner's Ford and was fired upon, but escaped. Please send the required amount of men on the receipt of this message, and

I remain, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

L. H. PATTEN,
Lieutenant Company I, Eighth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General HAMMOND,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

General Wilson desires you to move at once to Spring Hill and meet any force of the enemy's cavalry which may come that way. They have crossed Duck River on the Franklin and Lewisburg pike. General Wilson is trying to get ahead of them. Try to communicate with him.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND:

Brevet Major-General Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, directs me to order you to strike off to the eastward and try and get on the Lewisburg and Franklin pike. The general commanding will concentrate the cavalry about Hurt's Cross-Roads to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 28, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Your communication by Colonel Palmer is received. I think the raid you suggest practicable, and unless otherwise ordered will commence its execution so soon as transportation can be furnished to move the troops. I respectfully request such information as you can give me in regard to the pontoons you propose that I shall use.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 28, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I propose to take four transports, under convoy of two gun-boats, to cross the river, instead of using pontoons.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Merrill can furnish you with the pontoons for bridge; they should be taken down the river by steamers to reach Decatur about the time your column does; should be laid promptly, the troops crossed over, and then taken up, the transports returning to Chattanooga. You should march rapidly on Tuscumbia, and if you succeed in destroying the rebel pontoon bridge you can return at your leisure. If you learn at Tuscumbia that there is but a small force at Cherokee you can destroy that depot after you have destroyed the rebel pontoon bridge at Tuscumbia. The bridge is laid above the railroad bridge piers. You will have to observe in the direction of Moulton and Cherokee for the enemy, and unless the march is made very promptly and secretly, the guard stationed in Florence will get wind of your movements and take measures to foil you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. is received. Do you propose to march your troops, or take them down on steamers? In the latter event will four be sufficient? Answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH.
Chattanooga, November 28, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

I propose to proceed by rail to Decatur with my men, and send my cavalry by transports to meet me there, and use the transports to cross the river instead of using pontoons. I start to-morrow, November 29.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. Felix Prince Salm, Sixty-eighth New York Infantry Volunteers, will join the major-general commanding district without delay, and accompany him on the expedition ordered by the major-general commanding Department of the Cumberland, this date.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 28, 1864.

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

I am ready to move, and am awaiting orders. Keep me posted.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 28, 1864—1.45 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Two hundred rebel cavalry three miles from Wartrace this a. m. were attacked and driven in the direction of Bell Buckle. Heavy firing reported in the direction of Shelbyville. A considerable rebel force reported near La Vergne. It looks like they were going to smash this road.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 28, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

General Van Cleve received from General Milroy, at 2.30 p. m. to-day, the following dispatch, viz:

TULLAHOMA, *November 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE:

Rebel cavalry (about eighty) attacked our garrison at Shelbyville, from north side, this morning and were repulsed. Major Wortham had skirmished with 200 rebel cavalry three miles from Wartrace this a. m.; he drove them toward Bell Buckle, and is still giving pursuit. No other force north of Duck River that we know of.

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

Shelbyville should not be abandoned until it is certain the enemy is moving on the place. General Wilson has a force south of Duck River, and will give notice of the approach of the enemy. Should it become necessary to abandon Shelbyville, the bridge across Duck River must be burned.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *November 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I saw two men from Shelbyville a few minutes ago; they left there at 12 to-day; they say twenty-five to forty rebels attacked the town

this morning and were driven off; that there is not any considerable force there. General Milroy telegraphs the same to-night in Tullahoma, and that a citizen from Columbia informed him that Hood had crossed the river twelve miles below that place and was moving toward Charlotte and Clarksville. Major Hamilton is still at Shelbyville, and will remain, in accordance with instructions of General Thomas.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

Your dispatch of this date is just received. Your information relative to Hood's crossing the river below Columbia is incorrect. I have just heard from General Schofield at 11 a. m. to-day, and Hood is still in his front, as before, having made but little change in his position in the past few days.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SHELBYVILLE, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

My pickets were attacked this morning by a cavalry force of about eighty men, on the north side of the place; their intention evidently was to surprise us, but they failed in that. They moved on to Fairfield pike. My entire mounted force is after them. I sent my transportation last night to Duck River bridge. My opinion is they are not moving any force, but merely a foraging expedition.

JNO. C. HAMILTON,
Major, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 28, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

None of Meredith's force are across the river at Big Sandy. No force this side of Duck River, except guerrillas. Guerrillas very thick on other side of Duck. They cannot cross without swimming. McNairy is at work on the road. Guard should be sent with every train.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Forty-third Wisconsin have been ordered to report to General Rousseau and assigned to the Twentieth Corps. Will they be moved from this place immediately or be used to guard quartermaster's trains? They are the only troops here except the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Knoxville:

General Grant telegraphs me from City Point last night that Savannah papers, just received, state that Breckinridge is now on his way from East Tennessee to Georgia to fall on General Sherman's rear. If you ascertain he has gone I wish you to penetrate into Virginia, if you possibly can, and utterly destroy the railroad for fifteen or twenty miles beyond the State line.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 28, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

As near as I can learn from scouts and deserters all the mounted force Breckinridge brought with him is now in the vicinity of Bull's Gap, say 2,500; a portion of his dismounted force, under Palmer, say 700, have gone back to Asheville, and Breckinridge with the rest of the dismounted force, say 700, with captured wagons and artillery, has gone back to Wytheville. Burbridge's troops will all be through Cumberland Gap to-morrow; they have been detained by high water. I wrote you at length yesterday; have you received the letter?

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 28, 1864—[8 p. m.].*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Knoxville:

Your dispatch of 5.10 p. m. is just received. I have not yet received your letter referred to by you. I have received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Grant to-day, in which he says that Breckinridge has already started from East Tennessee in pursuit of General Sherman in Georgia. What are your impressions about this? Do you think Breckinridge has already gone, or is even preparing to leave East Tennessee? Answer; I am desirous of learning something definite about this matter.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 28, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your telegram of 8 p. m. is received. A scout, a woman, and a negro came in this evening and report Breckinridge's force at Morristown and in that vicinity. I have two scouting parties out; will hear from one to-morrow. Breckinridge is no doubt now with his command; he had not yesterday left in pursuit of General Sherman, nor do I think he intends to. His command is not formidable, and he cannot get much the start of us. If he leaves this section to cross the mountains I will keep you informed. Burbridge is ordered forward.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 28, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just returned to this place with the Tenth Michigan Cavalry; could not cross Clinch. The Thirty-fourth Kentucky will arrive to-morrow evening. It is impossible to take wagons and make the trip under eight days. The cavalry horses are getting in bad condition.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, &c.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

We will be detained here a few days waiting for General Stoneman to get his force ready. . The general desires you and General McLean to send forward any detachment of troops belonging to regiments in this command that may have been overlooked. He desires also that the battalion of Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry at Camp Nelson be mounted and sent at once. Troops and supplies are arriving at Knoxville from Chattanooga. Gillem will join us with a division. We go much farther than at first supposed. Nearly 600 of this command have straggled; see if some of them cannot be gathered and sent forward. Please send General McLean a copy of this.

JAS. S. BRISBIN,
Colonel, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 28, 1864.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the order of General Schofield to you referred to in your telegram is unauthorized, and is hereby countermanded and revoked. Your present position and command were conferred on you by direct order of the President, and no subordinate can change it, unless for misconduct on your part, or some exigency of the service requiring action so immediate that the President's orders cannot be waited for. General Stoneman has been relieved, and ordered to report to Cincinnati.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 28, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN S. BUTLER:

Guerrillas are in the vicinity of Raywick, threatening to kill Union men. Would it not be well to order detachment of Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry to that point for protection? It is twelve miles from this point. Colonel Morrison is here. Direct him to send detachment if you deem it advisable.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Have all the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry at Lebanon that are mounted to move at once to Cumberland Gap and report to regiment. If guard is needed at Lebanon request General Ewing to send one from Louisville.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just received orders from Colonel Weatherford to move entire command from this place to Camp Nelson. The guerrillas are around here in several squads committing atrocious deeds of murder of citizens and soldiers. Thirteen citizens were murdered yesterday in the vicinity of Springfield. I have been under such strict orders that I could not scout far enough. The quartermaster's stores at this place ought to be protected.

J. A. MORRISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Smithland:

Your dispatch of 12 m. yesterday is just received. Everything is working nicely, and I have your detachments from Memphis here awaiting your arrival. Your entire command will come to this place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *On Board Steamer Albert Pearce, November 28, 1864.*

The transports carrying the troops of this division will move up the Cumberland River in the following order: First, Albert Pearce, division headquarters; second, Havana, First Brigade headquarters; third, James Raymond; fourth, Julia, Second Brigade headquarters; fifth, Lilly Martin; sixth, Maggie Hayes; seventh, Victory; eighth, Marmora; ninth, Camelia, Third Brigade headquarters; tenth, Silver Cloud.

The Maggie Hayes will be temporarily detached from the above order, but will not interfere with the order of the remainder of the fleet.

A strict adherence will be observed by the transports in regard to the signals and instructions in General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated Steamer Arago, November 26, 1864.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *On Board Steamer Wananita, November 28, 1864.*

On signal from headquarters boat the transports conveying the troops of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will move out into the stream in the following manner: First, Wananita; second, America; third, Thomas E. Tutt; fourth, Mars; fifth, Omaha; sixth, Olive; seventh, Silver Lake; eighth, Kate Kearney; ninth, Spray; tenth, Mollie McPike; eleventh, Prairie State; twelfth, Victory.

The boats will continue to move as directed in the above order to their destination. Orders will be communicated by signals, as furnished in General Orders, No. 18, from headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, current series.

By order of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *On Steamer Wananita, November 28, 1864.*

COMDG. OFFICER THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding division directs me to inform you that the command will not leave this place to-day, but that everything be in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow morning, on signal from the headquarters boat. It is also desired that you report to these headquarters arrival of each boat conveying the troops of your command, that we may know what boats have not reported at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for November 28, 1864.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Company L, 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, escort, Lieut. H. C. Reppert.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	56
Battalion 1st Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, Capt. G. M. Barber. *a*	.....	.....	.....	4	170	174	.....	.....	.....
Reserve Brigade, Col. H. Le Favour *b*	4	20	24	34	891	925	.....	.....	.....
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. W. J. Palmer. *c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	345	363
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. W. A. Naylor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Chattanooga, Col. C. H. Carlton *a*	18	94	112	72	2,357	2,429	.....	.....	.....

a November 14, 1864. *b* November 21, 1864. *c* September 26, 1864.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor. *a*	.....	.....	.....	11	587	598	.....	.....	.....
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. W. E. Merrill.	.....	.....	.....	26	1,255	1,281	.....	.....	.....
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan. *b*	.....	.....	.....	30	641	671	.....	.....	.....
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.	.....	.....	.....	24	502	526	.....	.....	.....
Total	22	114	136	201	6,403	6,604	19	400	419
Fourth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley.	19	122	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. N. Kimball.	41	186	227	249	5,315	5,564	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner.	39	184	223	257	5,432	5,689	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.	40	335	375	228	4,502	4,730	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Capt. Lyman Bridges.	7	117	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	146	944	1,090	734	15,249	15,983	.....	.....	.....
District of Tennessee:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	16	62	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	6	2	8	417	9,780	10,197	.....	.....	.....
Post Nashville, Tenn., Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller.	3	.....	3	32	1,486	1,518	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Tenn., Col. T. J. Downey.	.....	.....	.....	27	858	885	.....	.....	.....
Fort Donelson, Tenn., Lieut. Col. E. C. Brott.	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksville, Tenn., Col. A. A. Smith.	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin, Tenn., Col. James Gilfillan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn., Col. C. R. Thompson.	9	1	10	57	1,848	1,905	.....	.....	.....
Murfreesborough, Tenn., Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve.	8	9	17	59	1,297	1,356	.....	.....	.....
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn., Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.	2	.....	2	46	945	991	.....	.....	.....
District of Northern Alabama, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger.	6	27	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Stevenson, Ala., Col. W. Krzyzanowski.	7	33	40	32	703	735	.....	.....	.....
Post Columbia, Tenn., Brig. Gen. J. C. Starkweather.	6	18	24	9	269	278	.....	.....	.....
Post Bridgeport, Ala., Capt. N. A. Baldwin.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	67	156	223	679	17,186	17,865	.....	.....	.....
Signal Corps, Lieut. J. L. Hollopeter. *c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	235	1,214	1,449	1,614	38,838	40,452	19	400	419

a Last report. *b* September 19, 1864. *c* Not included in grand total.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Company L, 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, escort, Lieut. H. C. Reppert.	.....	.....	.....	1	55	56	50	.....
Battalion 1st Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, Capt. G. M. Barber. *a*	.....	.....	.....	4	170	174	.....	.....
Reserve Brigade, Col. H. Le Favour *b*	.....	.....	.....	38	911	949	.....	.....
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. W. J. Palmer. *c*	.....	.....	.....	18	345	363	434	.....
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. W. A. Naylor.	3	117	120	3	117	120	.....	7
Post Chattanooga, Col. C. H. Carlton *a*	60	1,931	1,991	150	4,282	4,532	30	105
18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor. *d*	.....	.....	.....	11	587	598	.....	.....
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. W. E. Merrill.	.....	.....	.....	26	1,255	1,281	.....	.....
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan. *e*	.....	.....	.....	30	641	671	.....	.....
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.	.....	.....	.....	24	502	526	.....	.....
Total	63	2,048	2,111	305	8,965	9,270	514	112
Fourth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley.	.....	.....	.....	19	122	141	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. N. Kimball.	.....	.....	.....	290	5,501	5,791	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner.	.....	.....	.....	296	5,616	5,912	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.	.....	.....	.....	268	4,857	5,105	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Capt. Lyman Bridges.	26	914	940	33	1,031	1,064	685	34
Total	26	914	940	906	17,107	18,013	685	34
District of Tennessee:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	.....	.....	.....	16	62	78	.....	.....
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	3	133	136	426	9,915	10,341	143	6
Post Nashville, Tenn., Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller.	19	705	724	54	2,191	2,245	265	35
Springfield, Tenn., Col. T. J. Downey.	.....	.....	.....	27	858	885	.....	.....
Fort Donelson, Tenn., Lieut. Col. E. C. Brott.	2	108	110	4	110	114	60	6
Clarksville, Tenn., Col. A. A. Smith.	3	60	63	5	62	67	98	6
Gallatin, Tenn., Col. James Gilfillan.	4	139	143	4	139	143	.....	6
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tenn., Col. C. R. Thompson.	3	107	110	69	1,956	2,025	130	6
Murfreesborough, Tenn., Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve.	9	387	396	76	1,693	1,769	.....	57
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Tenn., Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.	3	83	86	51	1,028	1,079	2	8
District of Northern Alabama, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger.	.....	.....	.....	6	27	33	.....	.....
Post Stevenson, Ala., Col. W. Krzyzanowski.	13	411	454	52	1,177	1,229	187	32
Post Columbia, Tenn., Brig. Gen. J. C. Starkweather.	3	135	138	18	422	440	.....	6
Post Bridgeport, Ala., Capt. N. A. Baldwin.	2	131	133	2	131	133	1	4
Total	64	2,429	2,496	810	19,771	20,581	886	172
Signal Corps, Lieut. J. L. Hollopeter. *f*	.....	.....	.....	11	61	72	.....	.....
Grand total	153	5,391	5,541	2,021	45,843	47,864	2,085	318

a November 14, 864.
b November 21, 1864.
c September 26, 1861.
d Last report.
e September 19, 1864
f Not included in grand total

No reports from One hundred and fortieth and One hundred and forty-second Indiana Infantry, One hundred and eighty-first and One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Forty-second and Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Companies L and M, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and detachments Eleventh Michigan and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. PORTER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 29, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Major-General Schofield telegraphs me the following, which I submit for your information:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 29, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy's cavalry has crossed in force on the Lewisburg pike, and General Wilson reports the enemy's infantry crossing above Huey's Mill, about five miles from this place. I have sent an infantry reconnaissance to learn the facts. If it proves true I will act according to your instructions received this morning.*

JNO. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

Dispatches from General Wilson confirm the above, and he furnishes the additional information that Forrest is meditating an attack upon Nashville at his earliest opportunity. I am making dispositions of my troops to receive him and give him a warm reception. I am expecting General Smith's troops to arrive almost every hour, as I received a dispatch from Clarksville this p. m. announcing his passing that place at 2.30 p. m. to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Paducah, November 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

At the suggestion of General Meredith, and in view of the reported movements of General Hood, I have sent the two iron-clads (which I had got here yesterday to make the reconnaissance you desired) to the Cumberland, to protect the passage of the troops under General Smith and your supplies to Nashville. Lieutenant-Commander Fitch is directed then to communicate in person with you at Nashville, and then to take the two iron-clads from the Cumberland up the Tennessee, to make the reconnaissance or to flank Hood, unless you think their services more necessary on the Cumberland. Would that I had a good iron-clad force on both rivers. I will have another iron-clad for this service in a few days. I have been making every effort to meet your

* For full text of this dispatch as sent to and received by Thomas, see p. 1137.

wishes, but have met with unexpected delay. If, however, the intelligence we have here is correct you are already possessed of the intelligence you desired, and the present disposition of the iron-clads is the best for co-operation with you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

BRIDGEPORT, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have notice that the draw of this bridge will be closed for twenty days. Have you any preference in regard to the disposition of my vessels?

MOREAU FORREST,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Capt. MOREAU FORREST,
Commanding U. S. Gun-Boats, Bridgeport:

Your dispatch of this day is received. Hold your boats below the bridge at Bridgeport, so that you can patrol the river below.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Louisville, Ky.:

It is my desire that you permit no more citizens to pass over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to this place for the present.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

Capt. S. B. BROWN,
Superintendent Transportation U. S. Military Railroads:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you send two trains of twelve cars each from Nashville to Tullahoma, there to be loaded with commissary stores, and thence to proceed to Chattanooga, where they will remain until further orders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Hood having succeeded in crossing Duck River, near Centerville, with cavalry, General Schofield fell back and now holds Spring Hill

as advance position until the force can get behind the Harpeth, which will be accomplished to-morrow. Forces have been withdrawn from the Northwestern railroad, and no trains will be run on that or the Chattanooga railroad until a safer time. Steedman comes to Cowan with all the forces he can bring. Rebel cavalry at Shelbyville. General A. J. Smith not arrived yet. The Cumberland is falling fast. The weather is warm.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—3.30 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Near Columbia:

Your dispatches of 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. yesterday are received. I have directed General Hammond to halt his command at Spring Hill and report to you for orders, if he cannot communicate with General Wilson, and also instructing him to keep you well advised of the enemy's movements. I desire you to fall back from Columbia and to take up your position at Franklin, leaving a sufficient force at Spring Hill to contest the enemy's progress until you are securely posted at Franklin. The troops at the fords below Williamsport, &c., will be withdrawn and take up a position behind Franklin. General A. J. Smith's command has not yet reached Nashville; as soon as he arrives I will make immediate disposition of his troops and notify you of the same. Please send me a report as to how matters stand upon your receipt of this.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Memorandum by operator at General Thomas' headquarters.

GENERAL: My night cipher man neglected to attend to yours for General Schofield, dated 3.30 a. m., and which he says was delivered here at 5.25 a. m., as envelope will prove. He was then engaged on an order to Captain Wentz ordering railroad matters. He says he was off duty (it being 6 a. m.), and notified man relieving him to attend to it. It was culpable action, and I trust will not again occur. My health must alone be my excuse for not personally attending to it.

Respectfully,

GLASS,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, Tenn., November 29, 1864—8.20 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

The enemy's cavalry has crossed in force on the Lewisburg pike, and General Wilson reports the infantry crossing above Huey's Mills, about five miles from this place. I have sent an infantry reconnaissance to learn the fact. If it prove true I will act according to your instructions received this morning. Please send orders to General Cooper, via Johnsonville; it may be doubtful whether my messenger from here will reach him.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 29, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Please have pontoons put down at Franklin at once.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Franklin:*

Your dispatch of 8 a. m. received. I have sent orders to General Cooper, as you requested, but I think it would be well for you to send a second messenger to him, to make sure that he receives his orders.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*
(Via Franklin.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Near Columbia:*

I have a report from the Northwestern railroad that four regiments of Forrest's cavalry have crossed Duck River below Williamsport. Have you any such information?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 29, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Major-General Schofield directs me to inform you that the enemy's cavalry crossed Duck River in force at daylight this morning at Huey's Mill, six miles from Columbia, and pushed at once for Spring Hill. Their cavalry reached that point at 4 p. m., and their infantry came in before dark and attacked General Stanley, who held the place with one division, very heavily. General Schofield's troops are pushing for Franklin as rapidly as possible. The general says he will not be able to get farther than Thompson's Station to-night, and possibly not farther than Spring Hill. He regards his situation as extremely perilous, and fears that he may be forced into a general battle to-morrow or lose his wagon train. General Wilson's cavalry have been pushed off toward the east, and do not connect with our infantry nor cover the pike. Thinking that the troops under General A. J. Smith had reached Franklin, General Schofield directed me to have them pushed down the Franklin pike to Spring Hill by daylight to-morrow. I left General Schofield two hours ago at Thompson's Station.

WM. J. TWINING,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp and Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Franklin:*

General Wilson has telegraphed me very fully the movements of the enemy yesterday and this morning. He believes Forrest is aiming

to strike this place, whilst the infantry will move against you and attempt to get on your flank. If you discover such to be his movement you had better cross Harpeth at Franklin, and then retire along the Franklin pike to this place, covering your wagon train and the railroad. I directed General Cooper, in accordance with your wishes, yesterday to withdraw from Centerville by the Nashville road, crossing Harpeth at Widow Dean's, and to report to you from that place for further orders. You had better send orders to meet him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NOVEMBER *29, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

GENERAL: Our skirmish line is now two miles from where I left you. One mile in front of us a column of infantry is moving up from Huey's Mill, or some point in that vicinity. After I first saw them they changed the direction of their column behind a hill, and I cannot tell whether they intend to advance or merely hold us in check. Colonel Post will hold on here till further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully,

WM. J. TWINING,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp and Chief Engineer.

[As recorded in General Schofield's order book.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 166. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864.*

I. The army will return to Franklin in the following order, viz:

General Stanley, with Wagner's division, will hold his position at Spring Hill until the army and trains have passed, and will act as rear guard from that point.

Colonel Stewart's cavalry, and also Colonel Hammond's, if he be within reach, will cover the flanks of the rear guard, and take its place under proper circumstances.

At dusk this evening General Cox will withdraw all save his picket-line, with a strong support, and march direct for Franklin, unless he finds the enemy drives in his pickets, in which case he will halt in the works in rear of his headquarters until the enemy is checked and the movement can be conducted without danger to the column in rear.

General Wood will continue the movement of General Cox, withdrawing by his right and following toward Franklin.

General Kimball will follow General Wood in like manner.

General Ruger will hold position on the north bank of Rutherford's Creek until all the troops, including skirmishers, shall have passed, when he will retire as rear guard, passing General Wagner at Spring Hill.

The pickets along Duck River will be withdrawn at midnight and will march at once to join their commands, except those of General Wood's right, which will halt in General Stanley's works one hour.

General Ruger's troops at Ducktown will march at 11 o'clock; will move along the railroad and join the division where the railroad strikes the pike.

The trains will move, without delay, to Franklin, under such escort as General Stanley may think necessary. If the necessary escort diminish too much the force at Spring Hill, General Stanley will detail from one of his other divisions sufficient force for the rear guard from that point.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[As received by General Stanley.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. — } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *November 29, 1864.*

The army will retire to Franklin in the following order, viz:

General Stanley, with General Wagner's division, will hold his position at Spring Hill until the army and trains have passed, and will act as rear guard from that point.

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General Ruger's troops at Ducktown will march at 11 o'clock; will move along the railroad and join the division where the railroad strikes the pike.

The trains will move, without delay, to Franklin, under such escort as General Stanley may think necessary. If the necessary escort diminish the force at Spring Hill too much, General Stanley will detain from one of his other divisions sufficient force for the rear guard from that point.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: Copies have been furnished Generals Wood and Kimball.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, November 29, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have a brigade ready to move at once. He will be at your headquarters in person and confer with you.

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin Pike, November 29, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say that he desires you to move at once with two divisions of your corps to Spring Hill. The trains are ordered to that point also.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

NOVEMBER 29, 1864—10.45 a. m.
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

Wood's reconnaissance shows a considerable force, at least, on this side of the river. I have halted Kimball's division this side of the creek and put it in position. I will try to hold the enemy until dark, and then draw back. Select a good position at Spring Hill, covering the approaches, and send out parties to reconnoiter on all roads leading east and southeast. Try to communicate with Wilson on the Lewisburg pike; tell him to cover Franklin and Spring Hill and try not to let the enemy get between us.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Barnum's House, November 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant LAUBACH,
Assistant Chief Quartermaster:

As soon as the Second Division and artillery pass, see that all trains are shoved ahead for Spring Hill. The First Division is to remain at Rutherford's Creek until all wagons pass. Remain behind with the trains and give this matter your personal supervision.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 29, 1864—8 a. m.

The First and Second Divisions of this corps will march at once to Spring Hill. Order of march: Second Division, First Division, both

left in front; all the artillery, excepting two batteries, which will be left with General Wood; all teams, excepting General Wood's ambulance, ordnance, and headquarters trains. General Whitaker's brigade, now at Rutherford's Creek, will follow the trains as rear guard. General Wood will report to General Schofield for orders.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SEVENTH MISSOURI VOL. INFANTRY:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your regiment as an escort for the supply train of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, to Franklin, Tenn., or as far beyond that point as may be necessary, and report to Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley, commanding Fourth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. CIST,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 29, 1864—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The enemy is crossing in force above us. I want you to leave a regiment to guard the river, and move at once with the remainder of your troops and artillery to Spring Hill. Leave orders with the regiment to join you there to-night, but not to leave its present position until after dark. If you see any indications of an effort of the enemy to cross in force where you are, communicate the facts and await further orders before moving. Send orders to your troops down the river to march without delay to Franklin, leaving the cavalry to watch the river; order them to obstruct the road as they fall back.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 29, 1864—8.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: Suspend the movement ordered this morning until further orders, but make all preparations for it. Order your infantry down the river to obstruct all the fords very thoroughly, and the roads leading from them. You had better send a good officer, with a few men, to attend to it. Let him pick up some of the cavalry near you to attend to it.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
No. —. } *Near Columbia, November 29, 1864.*

1. Casement's brigade will move at dark into the works crossing the turnpike near these headquarters.

2. Henderson's and Reilly's brigades will then pass through Casement's, in the order named, and take the road to Spring Hill; Casement's will follow in the rear.

3. The artillery, except a section without caissons, will follow Henderson's brigade. The one section will halt at Casement's brigade and accompany it.

4. The pickets will be maintained till midnight, if possible, and will then follow and overtake the command. All the pickets of the division will constitute one command, under an officer assigned by General Reilly, and the officer of the day of each of the other brigades will report to him.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Second copy.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hurt's Cross-Roads, November 29, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Near Columbia:

I have a prisoner who came with General Forrest to-day from Columbia. The rebel cavalry—Buford's, Chalmers', Jackson's divisions, a part Roddey's division, and Biffle's regiment (Forrest's escort)—crossed, by swimming, above Huey's Mill. Forrest himself left Columbia at 4.30 p. m. The rebel infantry were then expecting every minute to march. They were building three pontoon bridges just above Huey's when my prisoner crossed—expected to be ready by 11 to-night (of the 28th). The whole rebel force, except Buford's division, are encamped near Widow Shannon's to-night, on the Columbia and Shelbyville road. Buford is in my front, about Rally Hill. I think it very clear that they are aiming for Franklin, and that you ought to get to Spring Hill by 10 a. m. I'll keep on this road and hold the enemy all I can. If I had Hammond and Stewart here, I think they could not make anything until their infantry caught up. Communicate with me by Thompson's Station or Spring Hill, and thence eastward. I'll try to get no farther back to-morrow than the Ridge Meeting-House, due east from Thompson's, on this road. I shall probably leave this pike there and move toward Nolensville. Another prisoner confirms the above. Jackson's division is also at or near Rally Hill. There may be no strong advance of the enemy's cavalry till the infantry have crossed, which will be between now and daylight. Get back to Franklin without delay, leaving a small force to detain the enemy. The rebels will move by this road toward that point.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

This is started at 3 a. m.

J. H. W.

[Addressed on outside—Major-General Schofield by courier from Spring Hill. Important, Trot!!]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Columbia, Tenn., November 29, 1864—8.15 a. m.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 1 a. m., and will act upon it. Try to hold the enemy in check as long as possible, and communicate with me and General Stanley via Spring Hill.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 29, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

GENERAL: The brevet major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy is driving us back rapidly on this road. We are now at Mount Carmel. The general will turn the command off the road at the Ridge Meeting-House. There is no evidence of anything but cavalry.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 29, 1864—12 a. m. [*noon?*]

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy have driven us beyond the Ridge Church. They have also gotten possession of the Peytonsville and Bethesda road, which makes it impossible for them to cross Harpeth farther up than Henderson's Ford. Some of the officers of the command think that Forrest has divided his forces, sending some up on the Davis Ford road, but in the opinion of the general there is no doubt he has gone to Nashville with his whole force. The general will endeavor to cover Franklin as much as possible until you get there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Please let him know what time General Schofield will get through with the infantry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Four Miles East of Franklin, November 29, 1864—4.10 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The order of the major-general commanding, dated 8.15 a. m., is received. The enemy, after having pressed my command back this side of Ridge Meeting-House, has disappeared; I think, moving, via

Peytonsville, toward Nashville. In anticipation of your order, Johnson is crossing the Harpeth, with orders to throw out strong parties toward Triune, feed and groom, and push to Nolensville, whilst Hammond and Hatch occupy a position near me, covering the roads toward Henderson's Ford and Franklin. I will hold them where they are an hour or two longer, or till I hear the result of Johnson's observations. I am afraid now that we held on too long near Hurt's Cross-Roads this morning. Indications are very strong that while the enemy attacked us in force, he threw columns on the Bethesda and Peytonsville road. I have heard heavy firing in your direction all day, and feel very solicitous for you. I hope that you will pass the Harpeth to-night. I shall be concentrated again in two or three hours so as to cover the Brentwood pike, and be able to reach the Nolensville pike by daylight, so that should Forrest succeed in reaching Nashville ahead of me, I shall be there very closely behind him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two and a half Miles from Franklin, on Road to Triune,
November 29, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Commanding, &c.:

I arrived here about half an hour ago with Hatch and Hammond, having left the Franklin and Lewisburg pike after dark. Since night a scout, sent out toward Mount Carmel, drove in the enemy's cavalry pickets near the Ridge Meeting-House, and discovered a large camp of the enemy near that place. Hammond's brigade left here for Triune; will march there without halting, and report all movements of the enemy in that direction. I have the river pickets well out toward Triune, particularly toward the main crossings. I am very anxious to know your position and the result of the day's operations. I think it probable that a part of the enemy's cavalry this afternoon aimed to strike your rear or flank at Thompson's Station.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hurt's Cross-Roads, on Franklin and Lewisburg Pike,
November 29, 1864—3 a. m. (Via Franklin 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Forrest's cavalry—Buford's, Chalmers', and Jackson's divisions, a part of Roddey's, and Biffle's regiment—crossed Duck River on this road and at several fords between it and Huey's Mill, seven miles above Columbia, yesterday. A pontoon train sufficient for three bridges had arrived at Huey's just before dark; the bridges were expected to be ready by 11 o'clock last night and their infantry across by daylight this morning. The cavalry began crossing about noon at Davis' Ford, near Huey's, but could not get across at Hardison's, on this pike, till Capron's and Garrard's brigades were struck in flank and rear by the rebels at Rally Hill. I have kept General Schofield fully informed, and at 1 a.

m. sent him the information above, advising him to get back to Franklin at once. I have all of my command, except Hammond and Hatch's First Brigade, here. I don't know where the former is; the latter had been watching the river at Knob Grass Creek, and was ordered at sunset last night to join me by Spring Hill. I shall delay the enemy all in my power, if he presses me, and follow him wherever he goes. I have information from Chapel Hill to-day. The Sixth Illinois is probably near that place to-night, having gone to Shelbyville on a scout. I am sure, from what prisoners tell me, that the enemy is aiming for Nashville, via Franklin; his present direction, the location of his bridges, and the circumstances point clearly to that conclusion. This being true, I shall probably cross the Harpeth midway between Triune and Franklin and aim for Nolensville. Everything should be got off the Chattanooga road to-day. Hurry forward all the cavalry via Nolensville. I think everything should be concentrated at Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles Southeast of Franklin,
November 29, 1864—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: The enemy pressed the rear of my column closely as far as the Ridge Meeting-House, and, by marching around my left, prevented me from getting on the Peytonsville pike. My impression is that Forrest is aiming for Nashville, via Triune and Nolensville. A part of his force may have cut into Spring Hill; heavy artillery firing heard in that direction since 11 a. m. I cannot hear from Schofield, but for fear he may not have reached Franklin, I shall hold Hatch's Second Brigade and Hammond here till I know all is clear. In the meantime, Johnson and Croxton are crossing the Harpeth at Henderson's Ford, with orders to push strong parties toward Triune, feed, groom, and be ready to push on to Nolensville to-night, if they find the enemy is moving in that direction; I shall go in the same direction as soon as I can leave here in safety. You had better look out for Forrest at Nashville to-morrow noon; I'll be there before or very soon after he makes his appearance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. WHARTON,
Franklin:

General Wilson's telegrams have been received. What additional news have you? General Smith's troops passed Clarksville at 2.30 p. m. to-day, and I expect them at Nashville by 10 p. m. We have about 8,000 troops here besides Smith's expected. Show this dispatch to General Schofield.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 29, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I have no additional news. No firing has been heard since 4 p. m. I have forwarded your dispatch of 8 p. m. to Major-General Schofield, who has not yet reached this point.

H. C. WHARTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Engineers.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant NOYES,
Second U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp:

LIEUTENANT: I desire you to represent to the major-general commanding the corps the following condition of cavalry to remain at this point, in accordance with the decision of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, as to-day made:

Regiments remaining: Second New Jersey Cavalry, about 1,400; Fourth Missouri Cavalry, about 450; First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, about 350; Seventh Indiana Cavalry, about 850; aggregate, 3,050 men.

The Second New Jersey are high-bounty men, and about 600 are recruited of late for one year. The Fourth Missouri are veterans and recruits, with, say, two years to serve. The First Mississippi Mounted Rifles were organized here, and are yet without regular organization, enlisted originally, I believe, for three years. The Seventh Indiana is a good regiment, which has about two years to serve. There is no good feeling existing between officers and men of this regiment and those of the others. I think, with care and attention, the Seventh Indiana could be made an effective regiment, but now it lacks discipline and prompt attention to the duties devolving on both officers and men. I give it as my opinion, that if this regiment can consistently be withdrawn from this place, in addition to those already ordered off (viz, Third and Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri), it will be much better for the command generally, and especially for this Seventh Indiana. With the attention which could be given it and the example of the other regiments to follow, its effectiveness could be increased at least 50 per cent. The regiment wants (badly) different association. The men fight well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
} MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
No. 39. } *Near Louisville, Ky., November 29, 1864.*

Col. O. H. La Grange will march with his brigade on Thursday morning to Nashville, via Shepherdsville, Ky. On his arrival in Nashville he will report to the headquarters of Major-General Wilson for orders. His quartermaster will make the necessary arrangements with Captain De Wolf for supplying forage along the route. Colonel La Grange will report to Major Chambliss the time at which he starts, in order that it may be telegraphed to the front.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook:

ROBERT LE ROY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, November 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. L. D. Watkins is temporarily assigned to the command of all the mounted and dismounted men of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi at Nashville. He will immediately prepare his command for active service. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, companies, and detachments will report to General Watkins at these headquarters without delay.

[By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

CAMP NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 29, 1864.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
A. A. G., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

MAJOR: Please issue the order changing the regiments in the division (if the order is to be issued) made out as soon as you can conveniently. I want Colonel Seidel, of the Third Ohio Cavalry, who is a fighting man and will do good work with the brigade, to command it, and the sooner the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and First Ohio Cavalry, both of whose colonels rank him, are taken out of the brigade the greater it will facilitate me in organizing it and rendering it efficient.

Hoping that you will attend to this matter as soon as you can,

I am, very truly, yours,

ELI LONG.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Louisville, November 29, 1864.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
A. A. G., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Your dispatch is received. I will start the Fourth Ohio Cavalry on the 1st, unless the order is countermanded by General Whipple, who telegraphed it to me. There are but a few officers left in the regiment, nearly all of them having been mustered out. When I will be able to get any of the rest of the division off is more than I can say; but judging from the success with which we have been able to draw supplies so far, it will be at least two weeks more before the rest of this brigade will be able to get off, and two more upon that before Miller's brigade will be able to move. La Grange's brigade, of McCook's division, is just outfitting, and my requisitions are all ready for supplies, and the brigades and regiments, if necessary, can leave here in forty-eight hours after the supplies are drawn. McCook will, I understand, take nearly all of the horses now on hand here. The Cavalry Bureau is behindhand with its supplies, and division commanders cannot be expected to hurry or control it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Franklin, November 29, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

I have the honor to report Captain Bandy struck the enemy's pickets about two miles north of Mount Carmel, found the enemy in force, and, from the appearance of the camp-fires, believes there is a strong force camped in that neighborhood.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

NOVEMBER 29, 1864—1 a. m.

[Major-General WILSON:]

GENERAL: I sent you a prisoner some short time ago, one item of whose information I deem it proper to communicate, in writing, lest the prisoner should not be examined to-night. He was captured by part of the company which went to escort Colonel Harrison to his brigade. This man was picked up a very short distance in rear of General Forrest and staff, on a road running north between this and Columbia. The whole force of cavalry crossed over, he says, before Forrest left Columbia, as indicating the whereabouts of the main force of their cavalry. I have thought proper to call your attention to this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—3.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HAMMOND,
Franklin:

The following message is just received from General Schofield, near Columbia, and is sent for your information and guidance.*

If not already beyond that point, you will halt your brigade at Spring Hill, in accordance with General Wilson's wishes, and report to Major-General Wilson for orders, and if Major-General Wilson cannot be reached, report to Major-General Schofield for orders. Keep the roads well picketed to the front, and obstruct the enemy's approach to Spring Hill, should that be his intention, keeping General Schofield well advised of the enemy's movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Hurt's Cross-Roads, November 29, 1864—3 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND,
Comdg. First Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps:

Join me on this pike at the Ridge Meeting-House or Mount Carmel. Move with rapidity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

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* See Schofield to Thomas, 6 p. m. 28th, p. 1108.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND,
Commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to order you, if this reaches you before you leave Franklin, to keep up on the north bank of the Harpeth River, marching toward Triune until you meet me. If you have passed Franklin, picket well up the Franklin and Lewisburg pike, cross the Harpeth above Franklin, and join me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 29, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

GENERAL: Your order of yesterday to go to Spring Hill this moment received. Am in communication with General Wilson. He orders me this morning to come quickly to Ridge Meeting-House on the Lewisburg pike, fourteen miles from here. My ammunition has no caps, and I am now stripping musket ammunition to get 10,000 caps, and have sent post back where there are more in wagons. Will join General Wilson according to the latest order at the church—say at 10 a. m. Am leaving teams and all impediments behind. Can put 900 men in line, 600 carbines, and 300 pistols and sabers. Men very green, but in good heart.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Delayed here an hour and a half stripping musket cartridges to get caps. The Maynard ammunition had none. Will join General Wilson ten miles from here, on Lewisburg pike, at 10.15 this morning. Can put 1,000 men in line.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 29, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: My command on the road. No caps to my Maynard ammunition. Am stripping musket cartridges here now to enable my men to shoot. I delay for this only, and will leave everything behind, so as to join you at a trot. Commence looking for me at 10.15 o'clock at meeting-house, and later at Mount Carmel. Just received an order from General Schofield to go to Spring Hill; but your order being the latest, I obey it. I have notified him to that effect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 29, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Am in communication with General Wilson, who, this morning, orders to join him at Ridge Meeting-House. Column is now moving light; teams left behind. Have pressed enough musket caps to give me forty-five rounds. General Wilson was at Hurt's Cross-Roads last night, Mount Carmel this morning.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Four Miles from Franklin, November 29, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Commanding Brigade:

The general desires that you cross the river at once at Franklin and march on the Triune road until you intersect the column, or its trail, toward Nolensville. He would like to have you reach the Brentwood pike before you camp to-night. He will endeavor, with the main portion of the cavalry, to get to the neighborhood of Nolensville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER TENTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY:

Return to Nashville with your command. The provision train is to come back also, by order of Major-General Thomas. Halt your command half a mile outside the city, and then report in person to these headquarters for orders. Your destination has been changed.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1864.

Captain DAVIS,
Commanding Tenth Tennessee Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will march at 5.30 to-morrow for Nolensville, to watch the movements of the enemy in that vicinity. Picket all the roads in the neighborhood, move small parties in every direction, and keep your command constantly on the alert. Take every precaution you may deem necessary for the good order and safety of your command. Keep your command together, and allow no foraging, unless your forage should give out before you are recalled. Endeavor to communicate with any of our cavalry that may be in your vicinity, and report to General Wilson for orders, if he comes within ten miles of your command. Report any news of importance, without delay, to these headquarters, or to the headquarters of any brigade or other command in your vicinity; very important information will be sent to these headquarters; communicate, if possible, with General Wilson without delay.

This can be done by thoroughly patrolling the country in your front. Have frequent roll-calls during the day, to compel the presence of your men in camp. Arrest all officers found neglecting their duty, and punish with the utmost severity disobedience of orders or neglect of duty on the part of any of your men. Take the best possible care of your horses, and compel your officers to see that they are well groomed, properly watered, and fed.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Spring Hill, November 29, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD:

Three companies been left on picket between Huly [Hurt's?] Cross-Roads and Rolough [Rally?] Hill; were attacked, and they retreated to this place, reporting Buford's division of cavalry marching on this place to attack the wagon trains between here and Columbia. I [have] only a small force, 200 of regiment; all the rest is on courier-line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. HOEFLING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Communication between here and cavalry headquarters is cut off.

C. C. H.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Two and a half Miles of Spring Hill.

Opened and read by General Stanley. The head of Second Division, Fourth Corps, now here; will soon be in Spring Hill.

Indorsed as above by direction of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

What news have you from your different posts along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad? General Schofield will fall back to Franklin to-day, Hood having succeeded in throwing a force across Duck River yesterday above Columbia.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

All quiet along the line of railroad below this, except that last night the woodpile was burned south of Christiana, and a short break in the road. Trains just in from Tullahoma report the road all right; have repaired the break, and that the Fourth Michigan arrived

at Tullahoma last night. Rebel cavalry reported in the vicinity of Shelbyville, but reports confused and vague. General Milroy recalled the troops from McMinnville and Manchester yesterday, believing his line of road was menaced by Forrest. I directed him to countermand the order. I have directed the Fourth Michigan to come directly to this place. I will send full report of matters here this evening. Received dispatch from General Granger last night that he had sent off everything from Huntsville, except some rubbish and refugees, retaining a strong rear guard of cavalry. I attempted to dispatch him in reply, but the lines were reported down between Stevenson and Huntsville. It may be that communication between this and Nashville will be disturbed, and it might be well for you to give me instructions to govern my actions in that case, whether under circumstances I should move out and join in the battle that may be fought in front of Nashville. The troops here are mostly raw, but would be of use to you in an emergency.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

Your dispatch received. In the event of communications being cut off between us, I want you to hold Murfreesborough secure. As soon as General Smith arrives I will have troops enough here to whip Hood if he ventures this far. As soon as the commissary stores at Tullahoma can be taken away, you had better withdraw Milroy to Murfreesborough by way of Shelbyville; the troops at Elk River bridge might also come to Murfreesborough if they have time, or concentrate on the tunnel if cut off from Murfreesborough.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

A large force of the enemy's cavalry has got across Duck River, and you may look out for him about day after to-morrow, possibly to-morrow. I have ordered two trains to go to Tullahoma, to load up with the subsistence stores at that place for Chattanooga. Milroy should leave as soon as the stores are loaded up.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Fourth Michigan has arrived. Everything here seems to be in good condition. I have just returned from a ride with General Van Cleve and Major Willett through the fortifications.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Is your instructions that General Milroy shall withdraw from Tullahoma to be carried out now, or when communication shall be interrupted?

L. H. ROUSSEAU.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I do not wish General Milroy to withdraw from Tullahoma until after the commissary stores at that post are removed, after which he can join you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Milroy says he has no horses for his artillery. I shall direct him to take horses of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, if he has the harness, retaining the cavalry equipments on the horses. His wagon train is here, having been sent off without his knowledge, arriving here last night. A train of cars could reach there and return to this place, bringing camp equipage and artillery also. I request that the train be sent; if sent, platform-cars should come for the artillery. I fear it will be difficult to supply the horses to draw the artillery. Three or four heavy siege guns there. I have telegraphed General Milroy your instructions fully.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

Your dispatch of 7.45 p. m. is just received. I will direct a train to be sent at once to Tullahoma for General Milroy's artillery, which I wish loaded at the earlist moment. The garrisons on the railroad between Elk River bridge and Murfreesborough will be collected and go to Murfreesborough.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—8.45 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Have just received the following dispatch from General Milroy, and replied him that I would inform him when I heard from you as to the

matter of the dispatch. Will learn from him how much sick he has and how many contrabands that cannot march with him. I told him his sick might go to Chattanooga on the two trains going down:

TULLAHOMA, *November 29, 1864—8.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU:

Dispatch received. Shall I march as soon as the supply train moves off? Shall I take the block-house and bridge garrisons with me as I march? What disposition will be made of the sick in hospital here and the hundreds of poor contrabands? Shall I take in the garrisons between this and Elk River?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

Your dispatch of 8.45 p. m. is received. Say to General Milroy that his sick can be sent to Chattanooga and that his contrabands can go cross Elk River and go to Cowan, where General Steedman will be with sufficient force to protect them. The garrisons between Elk River bridge and Tullahoma will be collected together and taken to Murfreesborough with General Milroy's troops. He will also draw the troops stationed in block-houses, &c., between Tullahoma and Murfreesborough on his way back.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

What shall I do with the garrisons on the road between this and Tullahoma? Elk River is very strong, and with plenty of supplies and ammunition cannot be taken by cavalry. I should be very glad to be allowed to keep the garrison there, giving it abundance of supplies and ammunition, the bridge and block-houses being worth the risk. I have time yet to withdraw that garrison, except ten men to guard the bridge until the trains go over, and then go on the trains, and let it march to this place with General Milroy.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

The garrison at Elk River bridge can remain, as you desire; they will report to Major-General Steedman, at Cowan, who will afford assistance if necessary. I have directed that 500 cattle now at Tullahoma be driven to Elk River bridge, to be turned over to the garrison at that place. A hospital train will be at Murfreesborough at an early hour in the morning. I wish you to have the train loaded immediately upon its arrival and returned to Nashville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The road from Tullahoma to this place by way of Wartrace is better and eight miles shorter than by way of Shelbyville. I ask leave to order General Milroy to come by Wartrace.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY, *Tullahoma:*

Have you any news of the enemy?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *November 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

No news of the enemy since a small body of his cavalry was driven from before Shelbyville on yesterday morning.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY, *Tullahoma:*

Two trains have been ordered to Tullahoma to load surplus commissary stores now there. As soon as they arrive I wish you to have them loaded in the shortest possible time, when they will proceed direct to Chattanooga with the stores.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *November 29, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

I have ten guns here, and not a horse or mule to move them with—four of them are heavy siege guns; also a large amount of ammunition and regimental camp and garrison equipage; also 150 sick, and hospital supplies. There are over 200 contrabands unable to march.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY, *Tullahoma:*

Load your artillery and sick upon train now at Tullahoma immediately and send off as soon as you can. You can also load your sick upon empty cars of any north-bound train until you get all off. A train of box-cars will reach you to-morrow from Cowan, as soon as General Steedman's troops disembark, in which you can put any sick you have remaining and other property not already gotten away. Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The 500 cattle at Tullahoma will be driven to Elk River bridge, where they will be turned over to the garrison at that post. They must start very early in the morning of to-morrow, so as to get through in good time. Furnish a guard from your cavalry, which can return and join you at Murfreesborough.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—7.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Two trains of cars will reach you to-night; place all your stores upon them, except three days' rations for your command; they go to Chattanooga. Load them promptly, and be prepared when they move off to march at once to this place by way of Shelbyville; march promptly, but in good order. Have a strong rear guard, under an efficient officer who will protect the rear and allow no straggling or depredations. A large force of rebel cavalry has crossed Duck River above Columbia, and may be expected in this direction by daylight day after to-morrow; possibly to-morrow. I will telegraph you as to the garrison at Elk River before morning.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TULLAHOMA, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I have no horses or mules for moving artillery. I have ten guns here; four of them are heavy siege guns. Heavy artillery firing reported in a northwest direction this evening, from thirty to fifty miles distant.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Your dispatch received. I will inform you touching the matters inquired of as soon as I can hear from General Thomas; I have already telegraphed him. How many sick have you, and how many contrabands have you that cannot march with you? Can your sick go on an ordinary train of cars? If so, they might go to Chattanooga with two trains. Can you not use the horses of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, keeping equipments on, to draw your six-gun battery? If so, do it. I have telegraphed General Thomas to send a train there to bring off your artillery and camp equipage, but it may not come.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TULLAHOMA, *November 29, 1864.*
(Received 10.25 p. m.)

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

The road from here to Shelbyville is very bad, and about eight miles farther than by Wartrace, by which there is a good road. There are 150 sick here, besides considerable hospital and ordnance stores, and about 250 contrabands that can't march.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—10.10 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The garrison at Elk River will remain; direct it to report to General Steedman, who will take care of it. Have not yet heard from General Thomas as to the other matter.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 29, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

A train of cars will come at once from Nashville to bring away your artillery; have it ready to be loaded at the earliest possible moment and send it to this place. The garrisons between this place and Tullahoma will be gathered up by that train and brought here; place an efficient officer on the train to see to it. I will send Colonel Boone's adjutant or Captain Carson on the train down to notify the garrisons to be ready. Send all the ordnance stores you can to this place; the balance the other way. Have not yet heard from General Thomas as to the other matters. In withdrawing destroy nothing except what the rebels could use.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 29, 1864.

Capt. ROBERT E. CAIN,
Comdg. Detachment Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: The emergency which led to the order for you to evacuate McMinnville and report here has passed. You will therefore return to McMinnville and establish yourself there as heretofore. Order Captain Slade, of the One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to return to Manchester with his command and remain as on former orders. Any supplies that you or Captain Slade may need will be sent you upon application.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, November 29, 1864.

Maj. JOHN F. ARMSTRONG,
Comdg. Detachment Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry:

MAJOR: Information has been received which makes it necessary for you to return to this post. You will therefore proceed to this post without delay with all of your command.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

You will have to be careful how you use the railroad now or the enemy will get your trains. General Granger sent a train to Huntsville yesterday, and it was captured. If you find upon reaching Stevenson that there is risk, give up that expedition and proceed to put the other into execution—that is, take up a position at Cowan to threaten the enemy's rear, should he come over to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 29, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Will move for Stevenson by railroad at 3 p. m., with my whole command, and await further instructions at that point from the major-general commanding. Have arranged to convey my cavalry to Decatur with transports, convoyed by gun-boats, and to use the transports to cross my troops instead of pontoon. If the telegraph should be interrupted when I reach Stevenson, I will move on the instructions I have.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Stevenson:

Your dispatch of 11.30 a. m. to-day received. Concentrate your troops at Cowan, as previously directed, and if the enemy moves over to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad act according to instructions given in my telegram of the 25th. When General Smith arrives, and we begin to push the enemy back, you can then proceed to execute the Tuscumbia expedition.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Cowan:

I have directed that the garrison at Elk River bridge remain to defend the bridge, and I desire you to support it; put yourself in communication with the commanding officer, who I have directed to report to you. Send your first train unloaded to Tullahoma for General Milroy's sick, &c., to come to Nashville, and one of the south-bound trains will replace it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 29, 1864.*

General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Steamer Chattanooga arrived to-day from Decatur, loaded with stores. She has artillery on board, and Captain Naylor says he understands that it should have been left at Caperton's Ferry, below Bridgeport. I have no orders. Sent General Stoneman rations to-day; will send him forage and quartermaster's stores to-morrow.

A. J. MACKAY,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, November 29, 1864.*

Colonel Palmer, commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, having clearly represented to the general commanding the District of the Etowah not only the inutility but the disadvantage to his men and horses of his proceeding by a night march to Bridgeport, and the impossibility of its being otherwise than a night march, owing to his not having received his orders this day until 4 p. m., these orders are so far modified by the general commanding the district as to authorize Colonel Palmer to remain with his command in camp until daybreak, when he will proceed to Bridgeport, and there embark, with all dispatch, on board the transports in waiting, for Decatur, in accordance with the orders of Major-General Steedman.

By order of Brigadier-General Meagher:

HENRY A. FORD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I am informed by General Milroy, at Tullahoma, that the post is to be abandoned, and I am ordered by him to withdraw garrison from Estill Springs to Elk River and report to you.

W. WARNER,
Colonel 180th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Commanding Post.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

The following dispatch just received:

KINGSTON SPRINGS, *November 28, 1864.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON:

Captain Everett telegraphs from Newsom's that he has information that four rebel Tennessee cavalry regiments of Forrest's command have crossed Duck River in the vicinity of Williamsborough. He had a skirmish with about forty of the Eleventh Tennessee rebel cavalry at Smith's Springs, on South Harpeth. Let me know if you wish me to move.

W. R. SELLON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

Move all stores and trains to Nashville during the day that you possibly can, and prepare your command for march to Fort Donelson or Clarksville, as the case may be, and of which you will receive further orders. Should communication be broken by telegraph you will move your command to Fort Donelson, but do not consider this an order to go at once, nor until everything that can be moved is sent off, unless it should become actually necessary to move hastily, of which there is no prospect now. Answer and report.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 29, 1864—7.25 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your telegram received. Will ship everything possible. If the four regiments of Tennessee Cavalry strike the road, the train guard is not sufficient to save the train. I send all the extra guard I can spare. Shall I order the One hundredth Regiment to send 100 men? They can spare them. The paymaster goes on train to-day. Have you any orders for the Twelfth and One hundredth? They are at the east end of the road.

C. R. THOMPSON.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

General Donaldson telegraphs, by your order, to have wagon train sent to Nashville, with guard, to be furnished [by] me. Your orders to me are different. I will take train with me to Donelson, in case I move, unless I have further orders. Please inform me.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

Your dispatches are received. The Forty-third Wisconsin will be used as guards to the trains of quartermaster's stores coming to this place. Will all the stores be shipped to-day? If not, how many cars do you require, and how long will it take to get them on trains for this place? If everything has been sent away from Johnsonville you may withdraw from the place with your force, marching in the direction of Nashville along the railroad, picking up your guards as you come along. Answer immediately, with full report.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch just received. All the valuable stores have been sent except the machinery, which is being loaded and will be ready to be sent out by 2 o'clock this p. m. There will be about twenty car-loads of stores left. The goods will consist of carpenters' tools and mess furniture, such as stoves, ranges, &c. Will cars be sent for them, and when may they be expected? We have switch engines here to send train with machinery out with.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

I directed last night that sufficient cars should be sent to Johnsonville to bring away everything to-day, so that you could move with your troops and the wagon train to this place. Have you sent away all the cannon? If not, and no train arrives to-day, you must destroy the carriages of the 20-pounders and throw the guns in the river. The battery will come along with you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—12 m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

Your dispatch of 10.30 this a. m. is just received. Forty cars (four trains) have been ordered to Johnsonville, and will leave here at once for the balance of the stores now remaining at Johnsonville. Immediately upon arrival of the trains I wish you to have them loaded and sent forward to Nashville, after which you will withdraw your command from Johnsonville, leaving store-houses and other property undisturbed, and march along the line of the railroad to this place, taking up the guards along the road as you move this way. Should you learn beyond the possibility of a doubt that a heavy force of the enemy has crossed Duck River, and there is a possibility of your being cut off from this place, then move promptly upon Clarksville and take post at that place. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

You will please send the following dispatch by a mounted messenger to Brigadier-General Cooper, at Centerville:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Centerville:

Move your command by the Nashville road across Harpeth River at Widow Dean's, and from there report to Major-General Schofield, at Franklin. He will give you further directions.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON SPRINGS, *November 29, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I wish to inquire if any more trains will be ordered to Johnsonville.

W. R. SELLON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. R. SELLON,
Kingston Springs:

No more trains will be ordered to Johnsonville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON SPRINGS, *November 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The telegraphic communication with Johnsonville is broken. Shall I wait here for Colonel Thompson, or concentrate my regiment after the trains pass east and go to Nashville without waiting? I address you, as I have been told that headquarters District of Tennessee have been moved from Nashville.

W. R. SELLON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Col. W. R. SELLON,
Kingston Springs:

Your dispatch of this date is just received. When the last trains pass your post going east, concentrate your regiment and the One hundredth U. S. Colored Troops and move back to this place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *November 29, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Information which I consider perfectly reliable places it beyond a doubt that Breckinridge, with his whole mounted force, was last night at Morristown. I will have him out of Tennessee in less than a week.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 29, 1864—5 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major-General Burbridge has concentrated at Cumberland Gap all the available force in Kentucky. I cannot detach any additional colored regiments for the Army of the James. He felt compelled to retain one of the regiments previously ordered there. Recruiting has been slow since I left here, owing to the necessity of concentrating troops to meet Breckinridge, and detachments could not, therefore, be sent through the country to gather up the rebel districts; they are coming rapidly to the colored troops at Cumberland Gap. Breckinridge is at Morristown, and will probably fall back, as he cannot enter Kentucky through Cumberland Gap; if he does not, Burbridge will strike for Bull's Gap and attack him in the rear while Stoneman attacks him in the front. Gillem joins Burbridge with a division. If Breckinridge retires Burbridge will attempt to intercept him at Rogersville. Captain Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, is overworked and sadly in need of an assistant.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 29, 1864—5.20 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There is an impression in Kentucky that General Burbridge is going to be relieved of his command, and a number of prominent citizens have called upon me and represented that of all the commanders that have been here he is the most acceptable to the Union people. Southern sympathizers, against whom he has always acted rigorously, desire the change, and would rejoice in it as a triumph. I sincerely hope that no change will be made.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
No. 76. } *Lexington, Ky., November 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. The First Battalion, Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the First Division, Military District of Kentucky. The commanding officer will report for orders to Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, commanding First Division.

XI. Col. T. D. Sedgewick, One hundred and fourteenth U. S. Colored Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Camp Nelson, Ky., and will take command of his regiment at Louisa, Ky., without delay.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., November 29, 1864.*

The following officers will be obeyed and respected as members of the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and are announced as such from this date: First Lieut. and Adjt. James M. Watts, Forty-sixth Indiana Veteran Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Thomas A. Howes, Forty-sixth Indiana Veteran Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *November 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

A large number of colored women and children have accumulated at Camp Nelson. Many of them are the wives and children of our colored soldiers. There will be much suffering among them this winter, unless shelters are built and rations issued to them. For the sake of humanity, I hope you will issue the proper order in this case as soon as possible.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *November 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Yesterday morning I arrived here and immediately had an interview with Governor Bramlette. He thinks there is a conspiracy to drive him into an attitude of apparent hostility to U. S. authorities, so as to justify the military commander in seizing the reins of civil government in his State. He says General Burbridge is the tool of these conspirators—has furnished no proofs as yet, but thinks he can very soon. After examining the records of State adjutant-general's office, I have directed copies to be made of such papers as I consider material, and that the information required by paragraph II of my instructions be furnished. Adjutant-General Thomas went to Lexington yesterday to remain a short time, and I think best to join him there in order to get all possible information relative to colored troops; will remain there two or three days at Phœnix Hotel. General Burbridge is at Cumberland Gap. Shall I attempt to reach him there or await his return, or be content with such information as I can gather without consulting him?

Address after 1st of December, Capital Hotel, Frankfort.

With very great respect, your most obedient servant,

E. H. LUDINGTON,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 29, 1864—12 m.

Col. A. A. SMITH, *Clarksville, Tenn.:*

Have any of General A. J. Smith's troops passed up the river this morning or yesterday?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, *Chief of Staff:*

The last one of eleven transports, with troops, and two gun-boats have just passed up.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

MOUNT STERLING, *November 29, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER:

Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson arrived this evening; passed through Prestonburg to Louisville, and returned through Louisa by Morehead and Owingsville, and reports everything quiet this side Pound Gap. There are four Georgia regiments in the vicinity of the salt-works, and one doing picket duty from the gap to Abingdon. A rebel force supposed to be coming from Kanawha Valley, by Guyandotte River and Louisa, to invade Kentucky; don't know the commander or size of force, but he believes there is some truth in the rumor. I feel secure here, and have no apprehension of immediate attack. Four hundred and fifty of the Thirty-ninth Kentucky started from Louisa, and 122 arrived this evening; all the rest deserted, except a few taken sick. I will write you by to-morrow's mail.

CHARLES S. HANSON.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 30, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday says that it is no longer contraband to state that General Breckinridge's command is now marching on a campaign that will fill Kentucky with dismay, and that probably by this time Burbridge has felt the shock. The Richmond papers of the 28th stated that General Breckinridge was at Bristol in person on the 25th.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Same to Major-General Thomas.)

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

Your dispatch 11.30 a. m. is received. I have notified General Stoneman, who will notify General Burbridge. General Stoneman telegraphed

me yesterday that Breckinridge was at Morristown with a force by no means formidable, and he feels confident that Breckinridge cannot get much the start of him, should he attempt any movement.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 30, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.40 a. m. December 1.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I forward you the following dispatch, containing good news, from General Schofield, at Franklin:

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with about two corps, commencing at 4 p. m. and lasting until after dark. He was repulsed at all points, with very heavy loss, probably 5,000 or 6,000 men. Our loss is probably not more than one-tenth that number. We have captured about 1,000 men, including one brigadier-general. Your dispatch of this p. m. is received. I had already given the orders you direct, and am now executing them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

This afternoon I gave the order to General Steedman, who was at Cowan with 5,000 men, to embark on railroad cars, and come to Nashville immediately; I presume he will be here by to-morrow morning. Major-General Smith's last division will reach here to-night, and I am in hopes now to be able to manage Hood, notwithstanding his great superiority in the number of his cavalry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Admiral S. P. LEE,
Mound City:

As soon as the iron-clads return to Paducah please order them into the Cumberland to patrol that river and convoy transports up and down. Hood, at present, has a cavalry force so much larger than mine that I have been compelled to fall back and concentrate on Nashville; but as soon as I can get my cavalry back from Louisville I feel confident I can drive him back.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Col. J. C. CRANE, Major WENTZ, and Others:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding, in reply to your inquiries, to say, that it is his desire that the men of the railroad department shall only be employed in constructing fortifications about

the city, and not that they be armed and equipped. You will therefore put into their hands intrenching tools for the purpose named, and they should be properly organized, so as to work more efficiently and to the best advantage. You will direct the officers in command of the organization to report to Brigadier-General Tower, inspector of fortifications, for duty.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Maj. W. R. PRICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Thomas says it would not be safe to ship horses here at present, so they had better go to Louisville.

JNO. GREEN.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 30, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

General A. J. Smith has arrived, and nearly all his forces. Tullahoma is evacuated, and the telegraph offices there and north to Murfreesborough closed. Schofield still holding Franklin, but hard pressed by Hood. Until 8 p. m. we repulsed all attacks, and now the firing has closed. Forrest threatens Nashville, but can only threaten. Telegraph still works to Chattanooga, Dalton, and Knoxville, even. Nashville rebels jubilant and Jews frightened. Quartermaster's men, Veteran Reserves, fellows convalescent, and darkeys under arms and busy on earth-works.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—1 a. m.*

Capt. W. J. TWINING,
Aide-de-Camp, Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio:

Your dispatch of 1 a. m. to-day is received. Please inform General Schofield that Major-General Smith's troops have just arrived at the levee and are still on boats, and that it is impossible for them to reach Franklin to-day. He must make strong efforts to cover his wagon train, protecting it against the enemy, and as well to reach Franklin with his command and get into position there. I will dispatch him further in a few hours.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864—5 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Have just seen your dispatch to Captain Twining of 4 a. m. If Smith is not needed for the immediate defense of Nashville, I think he had better march for Franklin at once. He could at least cover my wagon train, if I have to fall back from here.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864—5.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I hope to get my troops and material safely across the Harpeth this morning. We have suffered no material loss so far. I shall try and get Wilson on my flank this morning. Forrest was all around us yesterday, but we brushed him away during the evening, and came through. Hood attacked in front and flank, but did not hurt us.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN. *November 30, 1864—9.50 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

My trains are coming in all right. Half the troops are here, and the other half about five miles out, coming on in good order, with light skirmishing. I will have all across the river this evening. Wilson is here, and has his cavalry on my flank. I do not know where Forrest is; he may have gone east, but, no doubt, will strike our flank and rear again soon. Wilson is entirely unable to cope with him. Of course I cannot prevent Hood from crossing the Harpeth whenever he may attempt it. Do you desire me to hold on here until compelled to fall back?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—10.25 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Franklin:

Your dispatches of 5.30, 5.50, and Wilson's dispatch, forwarded to you, have been received. It will take Smith quite all day to disembark, but if I find there is no immediate necessity to retain him here, will send him to Franklin or Brentwood, according to circumstances. If you can prevent Hood from turning your position at Franklin, it should be held; but I do not wish you to risk too much. I send you a map of the environs of Franklin.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Troops and trains in all right.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 10.25 a. m. is received. I am satisfied that I have heretofore run too much risk in trying to hold Hood in check, while so

far inferior to him in both infantry and cavalry. The slightest mistake on my part, or failure of a subordinate, during the last three days might have proved disastrous. I don't want to get into so tight a place again; yet, I will cheerfully act in accordance with your views of expediency, if you think it important to hold Hood back, as long as possible. When you get all your troops together and the cavalry in effective condition, we can whip Hood easily, and, I believe, make the campaign a decisive one; before that, the most we can do is to husband our strength and increase it as much as possible. I fear the troops which were stationed on the river below Columbia will be lost. I will get my trains out of the way as soon as possible, and watch Hood carefully. Possibly I may be able to hold him here, but do not expect to be able to do so long.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Franklin:

General Smith reported to me this morning that one division of his troops is still behind. We must therefore try to hold Hood where he now is until those troops can get up, and the steamers return; after that we will concentrate here, reorganize our cavalry, and try Hood again. Do you think you can hold Hood at Franklin for three days longer? Answer, giving your views, and I should like to know what Wilson thinks he can do to aid you in holding Hood.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have just received your dispatch asking whether I can hold Hood here three days. I do not believe I can. I can doubtless hold him one day, but will hazard something in doing that. He now has a large force, probably two corps, in my front, and seems prepared * to cross the river above and below. I think he can effect a crossing to-morrow, in spite of all my efforts, and probably to-night, if he attempts it. A worse position than this for an inferior force could hardly be found. I will refer your question to General Wilson this evening; I think he can do very little. I have no doubt Forrest will be in my rear to-morrow, or doing some greater mischief. It appears to me that I ought to take position at Brentwood at once. If A. J. Smith's division and the Murfreesborough garrison join me there, I ought to be able to hold Hood in check for some time. I have just learned that the enemy's cavalry is already crossing three miles below.* I will have lively times with my trains again.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

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*So recorded in Schofield's telegrams-sent book, but in Thomas' telegrams-received book these words are "preparing" and "above."

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Franklin:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. is received. Send back your trains to this place at once, and hold your troops in readiness to march to Brentwood, and thence to this place, as soon as your trains are fairly on the way, so disposing your force as to cover the wagon train. Have all railroad trains sent back immediately. Notify General Wilson of my instructions; he will govern himself accordingly. Relieve all garrisons in block-houses and send back by railroad trains last over the road. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Please send A. J. Smith's division to Brentwood early to-morrow morning. Also please send to Brentwood to-morrow morning 1,000,000 rounds infantry ammunition, 2,000 rounds 3-inch, and 1,000 rounds light twelve artillery.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864—7.10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with about two corps, commencing at 4 p. m. and lasting until after dark. He was repulsed at all points, with very heavy loss, probably 5,000 or 6,000 men. Our loss is probably not more than one-tenth that number. We have captured about 1,000 prisoners, including one brigadier-general. Your dispatch of this p. m. is received. I had already given the orders you direct, and am now executing them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Franklin:

Your telegram is just received. It is glorious news, and I congratulate you and the brave men of your command; but you must look out that the enemy does not still persist. The courier you sent to General Cooper, at Widow Dean's, could not reach there, and reports that he was chased by rebel cavalry on the whole route, and finally came into this place. Major-General Steedman, with 5,000 men, should be here in the morning. When he arrives I will start General A. J. Smith's command and General Steedman's troops to your assistance at Brentwood.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.*

I. The troops will be withdrawn from the south bank of the river Harpeth to-night as follows:

The lines will be drawn back from the right and left simultaneously at midnight. Troops from the left will pass by the railroad bridge, and those from the right by the foot bridge. The troops will take the Nashville pike, and, unless otherwise ordered, will march to Brentwood.

The pickets of the whole line will be withdrawn simultaneously soon after the rear of the column has crossed the river.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hartsuff will indicate to the picket officers of the divisions the time to withdraw.

General Wood will cover the crossing and act as rear guard.

The strictest silence will be preserved during the movement. Fires must not be permitted.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Capt. J. C. VAN DUZER,
Nashville:

Everett was not arrested for coming to Franklin, but for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. McReynolds was arrested for disobeying a positive order to remain with these headquarters. They will both be court-martialed. Another drunken operator, whose name I do not know, was arrested this morning. He was swearing he would do no work until the others were released.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Captain BRIDGES:

The commanding general directs that you report four batteries from your command to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox for position on the line.

Very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

General KIMBALL:

The commanding general directs that you report with your command to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox for position on the line to-day.

Very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
North side Harpeth River, November 30, 1864—3.10 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Franklin, Tenn.:

COLONEL: You will send the detachment of cavalry now on duty at Franklin, and under your orders, to report to these headquarters for duty immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, November 30, 1864—12.50 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the enemy is pushing General Croxton's cavalry, either up the river on this side or across the river. The general desires General Wood to look out for the trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HAYES,
Chief Quartermaster:

Start all your trains, except ammunition, headquarters, and ambulances, to Nashville immediately. General Wood will send a regiment with you as guard. Report to General Thomas on arrival there for orders where to park.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864—7.15 p. m.

The following is a copy of Major-General Schofield's order for withdrawal to-night:

The troops will be withdrawn from the south bank of the river to-night as follows: The lines will be drawn back from the right and left simultaneously at midnight. Troops from the left will pass by the railroad bridge, and those from the right by the foot bridge. The troops will take the Nashville pike, [and,] unless otherwise ordered, will march to Brentwood. The pickets of the whole line will be withdrawn simultaneously soon after the rear of the column has crossed the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Hartsuff will indicate to the picket officers of the divisions the time of withdrawal. General Wood will cover the crossing and act as rear guard. The strictest silence must be preserved during the movement. Fires must not be permitted.

General Kimball will withdraw by his right flank, followed by General Wagner. As soon as General Kimball has crossed the river he will move at once on Brentwood.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

General KIMBALL:

GENERAL: Commence withdrawing your command at dark. General Kimball will take the foot bridge and General Wagner the railroad bridge. General Kimball will not withdraw his pickets until 12 o'clock to-night.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wagner.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division:

The general commanding directs that you hold the heights you now occupy until dark, unless too severely pressed; that you relieve Colonel Opdycke with one of your brigades, and leave his and the remaining brigade as a support; and that you cross the river to the north bank after dark, at which time the position you are to occupy will be pointed out to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[J. S. FULLERTON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Third Division:

Hold your command in readiness to cover the crossing of the river in case the enemy break our lines on the south side of river. They are reported advancing in force. Detail one regiment from your division to go with trains to Nashville as guard. Train starts immediately.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General BEATTY,
Commanding Third Brigade:

GENERAL: You will get your command ready to move up the river three miles to Hughes' Mills, to prevent the rebels crossing at that point. Do not start until you get your rations, and issue them at once, that you may be prepared to move, and when ready report at these headquarters, and General Stanley will send a man to conduct you to the place.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. COOPER,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he has been informed by General Thomas that you have been ordered to Nashville, via Widow Dean's ford, on the Harpeth. The ford is not designated on any map here, but the commanding general desires you to push forward from your present position by the most practicable road. Look out for Forrest on your right, and do not permit your command to be captured by cavalry, if you can possibly avoid it. Report from Nashville for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you debark your command, and everything pertaining to it, at this point, and hold them in readiness to march immediately to camp. A guide will be sent you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. J. B. Moore, commanding brigade, Seventeenth Army Corps.)

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will not permit either officers or men of your command to visit the city to-morrow without passes from division headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer America, November 30, 1864.

Lieut. RICHARD REES,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Div., Sixteenth Army Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the troops of this command embarked on steamers at Saint Louis, Mo., on the 24th instant, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill., and at that place, which was reached on the 27th, were ordered to proceed to Nashville, Tenn. The One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers is commanded

by Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor, is armed with the Springfield rifled musket, model 1861, caliber .58. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor reports 384 men present for duty, 384 stand of arms, 9,000 rounds of ammunition, in good order. The men are well clothed and the arms and accouterments are generally in good condition. The health and efficiency of the regiment is good. The Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers is commanded by Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore, is armed with the Springfield rifled musket, model 1861, caliber .58. The arms and accouterments are in good order. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore reports 450 men present for duty, 465 stand of arms, and 18,000 rounds of ammunition, in good order. The health and general sanitary condition is good. The efficiency of the regiment is good. The Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers is commanded by Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven, is armed with the long Enfield rifled musket, caliber .58. The arms and accouterments are in good condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Craven reports 464 men present for duty, 410 stand of arms, and 16,350 rounds of ammunition, in good order. The health and general sanitary condition of the regiment is good. The efficiency of the regiment is good. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers is commanded by Lieut. Col. James F. Drish, is armed with the Springfield rifled musket, model 1861, caliber .58. The arms and accouterments are in good order. Lieutenant-Colonel Drish reports 388 men present for duty, 364 stand of arms, 13,800 rounds of ammunition, in good order. The health is generally good, and the efficiency of the regiment is good. The Ninth Battery Indiana Volunteers is commanded by Second Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee, is armed with two 3-inch rifled guns and two 12-pounder bronze guns (light), in good order. Lieutenant Calfee reports 90 men present for duty, 660 rounds of ammunition, in good order. The horses and mules of the battery are in a fair condition, having drawn some new ones since last report. The health and general sanitary condition of the men is good. The efficiency of the battery is good. The adjutant's department of each regiment and that of the brigade is in good condition. The books are generally complete, and orders properly filed. The quartermaster's department of the regiments, battery, and that of the brigade is in a fair condition, though they are somewhat behind with their reports and returns on account of being on the march for some time past; but every effort is being made to make them out. The books are generally well kept.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALONZO CONVERSE,
First-Lieutenant, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, First Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS:

COLONEL: You will immediately disembark the land transportation and stock of your command. The troops must be ashore at daylight, and be in readiness to move to camp west of the city.

By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAS. B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles and a Half East of Franklin, November 30, 1864—5.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

General Hammond reports, 1.30 a. m., from Petersburg, four miles this side of Triune, no enemy in that part of the country, and none have shown themselves in that direction. I shall therefore remain here until I hear where you are. I have sent strong parties toward Peytonsville and the Ridge Meeting-House, also to open communication with you. I haven't yet learned where Stewart's brigade is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864—5.35 a. m.

Brevet Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I want you to cover my immediate flank and rear, to-day at least, with a portion of your troops. I will be near this place, and I hope on the north bank of the Harpeth.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Major-General WILSON:

General Schofield is on the line, but I have received your dispatch of 5.30 a. m. November 30. The general has lately given Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton a message for you of the following import, viz:

I hope to get my troops and material north of the Harpeth this morning. I want you to cover my left and rear to-day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CLINTON A. CILLEY.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles East of Franklin, November 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Ohio:

MAJOR: A sergeant of the Twelfth Missouri, taken prisoner at Campbellsville, escaped from the enemy and came into our lines with a battalion of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry this morning. He says he left Gordon's Ferry, on Duck River, at 1 and Williamsport at 2 p. m. yesterday. The One hundred and twenty-third Illinois was at those two points when he left, making no preparations to leave. Nothing new has developed itself in my front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles and a Half East of Franklin,
November 30, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Commanding U. S. Forces:*

GENERAL: Colonel Dorr, First Tennessee [Eighth Iowa] Cavalry, reports rebel infantry approaching Hughes' Ford, three miles above Franklin, apparently with the intention of crossing. I have sent an officer to ascertain the facts, and directed General Johnson to resist as long as possible any real advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles and a Half East of Franklin,
November 30, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The movement of the enemy toward my front is nearer town than by Hughes' Mill—say one mile and a half. It has not yet developed itself into anything more than the appearance of the enemy's infantry in the neighborhood of the river. Citizens say they can cross anywhere. I shall have it watched closely. No enemy yet reported at Hughes' Ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, November 30, 1864—3 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

GENERAL: The enemy has made his appearance at Hughes' Ford, marching up to Hardison's [Henderson's?] Ford. The bearer of the dispatch says, after it was written, the enemy charged the picket at Hughes' Ford and he thinks crossed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864—3.05 p. m.

Brevet Major-General WILSON, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that he has sent a brigade of infantry to Hughes' Ford, to check the crossing of the enemy at that point. The general desires you to furnish a regiment of cavalry, to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Le Duc, chief quartermaster, at these headquarters, at 5 a. m. to-morrow, to escort a wagon train to Nashville. The general would like to see you this evening at these headquarters, unless your presence is necessary with your troops.

Very respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
November 30, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: There is sharp skirmishing in my front.

Respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Franklin, November 30, 1864—5.30 p. m.

General WILSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

The major-general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your communication, per Colonel Wharton, of 5 p. m. He tenders his compliments and thanks. We have whipped them here at every point. The general directs me to say that he will withdraw to Brentwood to-night, but will leave the pickets out till near daylight to guard the fords, &c. He desires you to remain with your command till daylight and watch the river closely, then fall back on the flanks of the rear guard. It is barely possible he may not withdraw to-night, in which case, of course, you must maintain your position. He desires you to ascertain definitely, then, before moving whether the troops are gone.

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, *November 30, 1864.*

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

The general commanding wants you to collect all the stragglers from the Cavalry Corps in Nashville and send them out; if they have no serviceable horses, send them on foot.

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Capt. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Captain Woodward, my assistant adjutant-general, wrote you a few days since in my name. I authorized him to do so, thinking I should be in Memphis the next day, but I went to Springfield, Ill., to confer with the Adjutant-General with regard to filling up the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiments. I arrived here this morning; did not see Lieutenant Noyes, of the general's staff, as he had left the afternoon before. It has finally been decided to send Winslow's brigade to Nashville, leaving the balance of the division here. This brigade consists of the Third and Fourth Iowa and Tenth Missouri, with two rifled pieces. They are splendid troops; the best in the division. General Washburn declines issuing the order until General Dana arrives. He is expected here on Saturday. As soon as the

order is issued, I will use all possible dispatch in getting them transported to Nashville. As soon as they are under way, I will report to you in person. I have this morning received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen, commanding the detachment of the brigade in Missouri. He has just arrived in Saint Louis, where he has orders to refit and embark for Nashville. I have sent him word to telegraph me the day he will be ready to leave Saint Louis, and I will endeavor to have the detachments from here and from Saint Louis meet at Cairo and proceed to Nashville together.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Two Miles and a Half East of Franklin,
November 30, 1864—9 p. m.

The Cavalry Corps will move at daylight to-morrow morning toward Brentwood. The pickets will be withdrawn just before it is daylight and join their respective commands. Croxton's brigade will move parallel to the Columbia and Nashville pike, keeping up connection with the infantry rear guard; Hatch's division (Fifth) and Harrison's brigade by the road between the Brentwood and Franklin pikes, Hatch's division covering the rear; Hammond's brigade by the Brentwood pike; all delaying the enemy, if pursued, as much as possible. Corps headquarters will be during the day on the road pursued by the Fifth and Sixth Divisions. Division and brigade commanders will see that the march is conducted in an orderly manner, and will communicate promptly all information obtained of movements of the enemy.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

JOHN N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT TENTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
Seven Miles from Nolensville, November 30, 1864.

General WILSON:

I learn from reliable authority that several squads of rebels were in this neighborhood last night—in all, about twenty-five men; also that a regiment of cavalry crossed this road yesterday going toward Murfreesborough. The latter report I am not prepared to believe.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. DAVIS,
Captain, Commanding Detachment Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles East of Franklin, November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, to proceed by the north bank of the river, to the right of infantry line, and picket from that line well down the river—pickets of observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. ANDREWS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 30, 1864—3 p. m.

General WILSON:

GENERAL: Enemy reported having crossed at Hughes' Mill, and large force reported marching up river on south side.

Respectfully,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

3.20 P. M.

Respectfully forwarded to General Schofield.
There is no doubt of this. It has come in all along the line—cavalry.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
La Vergne, Tenn., November 30, 1864—5 p. m.

Major BEAUMONT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point this 2 p. m. Nothing on the road, excepting one squad rebel cavalry. I sent scouts out to night, one in direction of Nolensville. It is reported here that 300 rebel cavalry occupy the place. I shall move there to-morrow, and thence to Nashville. A skirmish occurred to-day on Nolensville pike, five miles from here, between twenty-five rebel patrols and a mounted scout belonging to this place; ran them, killing two.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Colonel Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry.

Report of First Brigade, Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

Regiment.	Number for duty.	Arms.		Horses.	
		Number.	Kind.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
13th Illinois Cavalry	96	59	Guns	31	78
		13	Revolvers		
16th Illinois Cavalry	168	137	Guns	135	44
		31	Revolvers		
8th Michigan Cavalry	147	134	Guns	101	59
		13	Revolvers		
Total	411	330	Guns	267	181
		57	Revolvers		

HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

(Received November 30, 1864.)

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, November 30, 1864.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Division, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to say, in explanation of my memorandum report made this morning, that to the best of my recollection, in the absence of books and papers, the present for duty in last report was 1,198; deduct Fifth Iowa, 490, and we have 708, the present for duty of the First Brigade with its present regiments; from this amount should be deducted the dismounted men and those with unserviceable horses sent back to Nashville, some 215 or 220, also the killed, wounded, and missing, which amounts to about 50. The brigade drew rations last night for about 580 men; this includes men on daily and extra duty, while my report of this a. m. embraces only those present with the command mounted and ready to move into line of battle. In regard to my dismounted men mounting from the country, permit me to say that I might have kept my command mounted had I not heretofore received most positive orders not to seize horses. As soon as I arrived at Pulaski, the fore part of this month, General Stanley gave me most positive orders in this respect, and said that the orders in force in Georgia could not extend to Tennessee. I would also say, captain, in regard to the dismounting of so many of my command, that it is attributable in a great measure to the absence of so many of the officers, particularly proper commanding officers of the different regiments, especially in the Fourteenth Illinois and Eighth Michigan Cavalry, to which fact I have repeatedly called the attention of General Schofield and other commanding officers. An investigation of the matter will show these facts to be as stated, which I most respectfully ask. When the command can get to their books and papers, I will make a regular detailed report, which will account for the difference as per this morning's report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORACE CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

PETERSBURG, [TENN.,] *November 30, 1864—1.15 a. m.*

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Have been here a few minutes. The road is horrible, rocky and muddy. I have questioned citizens on the road and here. I can learn nothing of any Confederate or Federal force in this direction. A Doctor Pascal heard of eight of our men being on the Shelbyville and Triune pike yesterday. On Sunday seven rebels, looking like deserters, went up the Nolensville pike toward Franklin. Some of our soldiers were seen near Davis' Mills yesterday. The closest examination from high ground fails to show any glare on the sky, or smoke, such as even the smallest camp would cause. None of our men have been seen on this road. This point is three miles from Triune; six miles from Davis' Mills (good ford there); seven miles from Peytonsville; ten miles from Franklin; from the nearest point on Harpeth River, one mile and a half. The river can be forded anywhere, save immediately above the mill-dams. Triune is about four miles and a

half from Harpeth River. There is abundant forage in the country. I will select a good position and picket the river strongly, and keep watch until I hear from you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles East of Franklin, November 30, 1864—5.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND,
Commanding First Brigade, Seventh Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 1.30 a. m. is received. Keep your command well in hand. A few men for observation on the main road will subserve every purpose. Report promptly everything of importance. I cannot hear from Schofield. The rebel cavalry is probably yet in the direction of Mount Carmel. Should you be attacked, delay the enemy all you can and notify me promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles and a Half from Franklin, November 30, 1864—7 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND,
Triune:

Fall back to within four miles of this place, on the Wilson pike, about Doctor Crockett's. When you arrive there report to me by an officer for further instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

NEAR TRIUNE, *November 30, 1864.*

General WILSON:

The Sixth Illinois Cavalry turns up, and the captain (Glass) having been to Shelbyville, can tell you all that is going on there and south of Triune. I will occupy the river-bank at once and hold on, gathering what information I can through the country. I construe your instructions to allow me to scout beyond the river. I sent a dispatch from Petersburg at 1.30 o'clock. Nothing of any account in it save distances. I find a large number of cross-roads to the river all along this road, so that Triune can easily be turned on the west side. I think if you send me dispatches that the Brentwood pike coming in at Petersburg is safer than the road I have come.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles and a Half East of Franklin, November 30, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND,
Commanding, on Wilson Pike:

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry are crossing the river in your front at Henderson's Ford. Be careful. Keep your command well in hand, and if pressed, move back on that pike, communicating frequently with me on the road between you and the Franklin pike.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Wilson's Mill, November 30, 1864—6.25 p. m.

Major-General WILSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I am three-quarters of a mile south of Wilson's Mill, across the Brentwood pike. Pursuant to your order, I will form my line across the pike and will face southwest. I had my line on Harpeth River, four miles and a half south of Triune. When your order to go to Doctor Crockett's was received, I marched at once, and twenty miles soon brought me into the Wilson pike, about two miles from this house. I could hear of small parties of rebels, possibly patrols or press gangs, but no force; nor is there among the people any sign of the presence of a rebel force. I found pickets belonging to the Tenth Tennessee, two miles below Nolensville, at Patten's house. They said their regiment had just been transferred and didn't know their brigade or division. The country is exceedingly rough and rocky between Nolensville and Wilson's pike, but passable for anything save loaded wagons. I thought I heard firing at Davis' Ford this morning, but know now that it was at Franklin. The country people all think Franklin taken. I sent to you at 3 p. m., but the messenger, after a vain search, has returned. There is a good road, which starts at Doctor Owen's house, close to Wilson's Mill, and opens in the Nashville and Franklin pike three miles from Franklin, at Squire Mackey's house. You had better communicate with me over that road, and I will be found at or near Wilson's Mill for orders. The country clear back to the Nashville pike and up to Brentwood is quite open, and not good for defense. I will impede the enemy all I can, and if I get no further orders, will keep well on their flank and to the east of the pike. I anticipate danger entirely on my right, toward Franklin. Have feed on hand, and horses tired, but good for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Two Miles and a Half East of Franklin, November 30, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HAMMOND,
Commanding Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: We have had a glorious day. Have driven the enemy across the river at every point. Hood assaulted the infantry at Franklin seven different times—repulsed with terrible slaughter and loss of

many prisoners. Hatch and Croxton made a beautiful fight at the same time, driving the enemy's cavalry across the river with great gallantry. We shall withdraw to Brentwood to-morrow at daylight. You were ordered at 7 a. m. to withdraw from Triune to the Brentwood pike and stop at Doctor Crockett's, or Wilson's, about four miles from here. I have heard nothing from you since the first report from you at Petersburg. Should my orders not have reached you, and this finds you in the neighborhood of Triune, move at once to the point indicated on the Brentwood pike, so as to begin retiring from there slowly soon after daylight. Communicate often with me, and if pressed by the enemy, hold on as well as possible without endangering your command.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DISMOUNTED CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 30, 1864.

Maj. E. B. BEAUMONT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have posted mounted pickets on Lebanon pike, 16 mounted men; Chicken road, 16; Murfreesborough pike, 20; Nolensville pike, 10; between Nolensville and Murfreesborough pikes, on by-road, 10 mounted men. On ridge behind stables have posted Eighteenth Indiana Battery, supported by Major Green's battalion, 300 men; on his left, reaching to the Lebanon pike, have posted Major Smith with 450 men. On Cemetery Hill have posted First Illinois Battery, supported by Lieut. Col. [William T. Pepper,] Thirteenth Indiana, 450 men; on his right Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch with dismounted men of Fifth Division (700), reaching to the Murfreesborough pike. The Chicago Battery has been posted on first hill behind the bayou bridge on right of Lebanon pike. All the camps and baggage have been moved behind the bayou. The arms have just been received and are now being issued. As soon as the men are supplied they will be marched to the line, when I shall throw out (as directed) a strong line of skirmishers. The troops will pass the night under arms on the line, batteries harnessed, &c., having after forming my line a reserve force of 300 armed men, mounted and dismounted, with which I can re-enforce the weak points in the line. We have all the officers needed at present to organize the troops. Pickets on the roads are out from three to four miles from the city. If anything happens will communicate with headquarters Cavalry Corps without delay, and try to keep the troops in the positions assigned them until the general gets here.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MINER,
Lieut. Col. Seventh Ohio Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Depot.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

You will give the necessary orders for General Milroy to move his command to Murfreesborough, via Wartrace, as you suggest.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Milroy's artillery is on the way here. His troops were ordered to fall in, and by this are on the way. He will himself wait for the troops from Manchester, put them on a train coming north at this hour (as they will be tired) as train guard, and after loading a good deal of military stuff will join his command. The troops from Shelbyville are ordered to join him at Wartrace. I have directed him to march by way of Wartrace. Have you any further news for me? Rebels here believe Hood will not attack Nashville, but flank it and go on north.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Milroy's artillery, except the siege guns, is just arrived, and will be at once put in position; the ammunition, &c., of siege guns brought off. The works are, as you know, very extensive here, and yet I find it so difficult what position shall not be occupied, that I have concluded to do my best to hold all. I am fixing up matters with that view, and feel satisfied with the condition of affairs under all the circumstances. I could use with advantage the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, just from Columbia, five guns, if you do not need the battery, and [if] any train should come this way I would like to have it. No news.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Murfreesborough:

I did not intend to send any more trains south until further orders. I feel confident you can hold Murfreesborough against any force Hood will be likely to send against you until we can get our cavalry ready; in about five days, I think.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. Will try to get everything off as you direct. At what hour do you desire [me] to leave this place? I am desired to inquire whether any transportation can be obtained for the goods of sutlers and trade stores; if not, it will occasion numerous losses to many loyal men.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

I desire you to leave Tullahoma at no particular hour, but just as soon as you can get all your sick on board north-bound trains and have carried out my previous directions given you. Have you shipped your artillery yet, and have the commissary stores been loaded on south-bound trains for Chattanooga yet? They must be loaded just as soon as trains arrive. Don't permit your men to be stampeded, but have things done quietly, and no useless destruction of property of any kind.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864—9.20 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. My artillery and ordnance stores left on train north at 8 a. m., by previous orders. My sick were loaded on south-bound train for Chattanooga. I am having engine moved, and the train will start north in a few minutes. I have started my column. The garrisons from McMinnville and Manchester have not yet come in, but will be here in about an hour. I will put the infantry portion of them on board the train coming up from Cowan, which train will take on board a large amount of surplus regimental baggage and ordnance left here, also prisoners. A portion of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, under Major Armstrong, have been out west on a scout for several days, but I am looking for them in soon, when they will come on with me or after me.

R. H. MILROY.

My subsistence stores are loaded and will start soon.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 30, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Certainly; have the camp equipage of the garrisons put in the cars. I will try and send six cars from here for ordnance and other stores, and if you can do so put on also sutler and merchants' goods. The loyal citizens should go over to General Steedman, at Cowan; it would also be a good place to send sutler and other goods. You should first put on your cars your garrison and camp equipage, then ordnance stores, and then sutler and other goods. I have asked leave for you to march by way of Wartrace; it was General Thomas' orders to go via Shelbyville.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I have ordered my command to fall in for the march. There is a very large amount of stuff here, mostly military, awaiting shipment. I learn that a train of box-cars that brought troops to Cowan will pass here about 9 a. m., going north. The garrison from Manchester will be in soon, and will be too tired to march much farther; I will put them on as guards to the train; have all baggage loaded on, and follow soon after us. A portion of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry have been west on a scout some days. I have sent for them, and they too will follow after. I will start the column, and wait here until I can get the place evacuated and all stores off. The troops at Shelbyville have been ordered to meet me at Wartrace. The 9 o'clock train can pick up garrison and camp equipage of block-houses.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I have not yet learned whether I can go by Wartrace. Please let me know what I shall leave here. Have got artillery loaded and ready to start, but it will take some hours yet to get ready to evacuate.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Your dispatch received. Have not heard from General Thomas as to coming by Wartrace. I will take the liberty to say you can come that way. Your stores and sick should be loaded on train before you leave. If ready send the artillery on at once with guards. The trains have left here for stores and sick. What amount of subsistence stores have you? The trains going to Chattanooga with stores should be fully loaded with what is most valuable. What will you have over and above an ordnance train load?

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I am ordered to evacuate this place and the line from Elk River to Murfreesborough, and am about to start to march through. Hope we will soon close the gap between us again; till then, adieu. I have my sick loaded on a train for Chattanooga by order General Thomas. I will need that train to transport stores, &c.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

COWAN, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Have just started train, by direction of General Thomas, to carry your sick to Nashville.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN:

Yes; the train will return with subsistence stores as soon as loaded. Please send it soon, as we want to leave. News that Forrest is approaching from the west to strike between this and Murfreesborough, and I will probably strike him.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

If possible, send up another train, at least twelve cars, to take surplus subsistence stores, for which there is no transportation. The engine can be turned here.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

WARTRACE, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I left Tullahoma shortly before your train arrived. I left a cavalry company to guard the place till the commissary stores were loaded. Captain Thornton, post commissary of subsistence, was there to load and go with the stores; he had everything ready, and could load in an hour. My cavalry has not yet come up. If your train has not returned as ordered, something is wrong; perhaps it has been gobbled. I have no news.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
No. 115. } *Tullahoma, November 30, 1864.*

I. The troops at this post are formed into a temporary brigade, and Col. Edward Anderson, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, assigned as its commander.

II. The following will be the order of march, starting out on the district road leading to Wartrace: First, cavalry (mounted); second, One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; third, train; fourth, cavalry (dismounted); fifth, One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; sixth, detachment Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Each regiment will detail a guard, under an officer, to march with and protect its part of the train. Each regiment will have a rear guard, which will prevent any of its men falling behind it. There will be a strong rear guard to the column, under command of a

field officer. This guard will suffer no soldier to loiter or straggle behind. Entering of private houses for any purpose is prohibited, and officers will be held accountable for any depredations committed by the men.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COWAN, *November 30, 1864—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Have just arrived with two trains, and started one train for Tullahoma. My whole command will be here by 11 o'clock. Communicated with Colonel Warner, commanding at Elk River, from Stevenson. Received your instructions of yesterday at Stevenson.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—5.35 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Cowan:

Embark your troops immediately on the cars and come to Nashville as soon as possible. Instruct the garrison at Elk River bridge to be on the lookout for the enemy, and if he be found approaching in too strong a force to be successfully resisted, they will fall back to Cowan and join the garrison at that place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COWAN, *November 30, 1864.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I am here with the full strength I reported you from Chattanooga, with artillery in addition. Scouts sent out from Decherd, ten miles in direction of Lynchburg, have just returned and report everything quiet and no signs of enemy. Just received your dispatch to come to Nashville.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, *Chattanooga, November 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Colonel Gowin, commanding Sixth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, will send 130 men of his command, under proper officers, to Cleveland to-morrow morning (December 1) at daybreak. The utmost dispatch is demanded. The officers in command of the cavalry, on reaching Cleveland, will report immediately to Colonel Boughton, commanding post.

IV. Lieut. Col. C. J. Dickerson, commanding Provisional Camp, Fifteenth Army Corps, will forward all artillerists in his command to Cleveland, Tenn., by the first train thither. On arriving at the Chattanooga depot they will report to the officer in charge of the artillerists from Captain Murray's camp of detachments.

V. Capt. E. D. Murray, commanding camps of Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps detachments, will send all artillerists in his command to Cleveland, Tenn., by the first train for that point. He will detail one commissioned officer to take charge of the party, who will, on arrival at Cleveland, report them to Col. Horace Boughton, commanding post, and will return without delay.

VI. Capt. William A. Naylor, commanding gun-boat Stone River, will proceed as soon as ready to Bridgeport, and cruise between that point and Larkin's Landing, until further orders. This present order to be considered by Captain Naylor subject to any order he may receive from Major-General Steedman.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Capt. E. D. Murray, commanding Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps detachments, having reported to these headquarters that there are a number of his detachment still unarmed, will proceed forthwith to arm and equip the whole remainder of his command so reported.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Meagher:

HENRY A. FORD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. PROVISIONAL DIVISION, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

I. Hereafter commanding officers of detachments will see that the men under their command attend roll-call three times each day and that they are drilled in squad and company drill not less than four hours each day.

II. * * * A consolidated morning report of each detachment will be sent to these headquarters every morning before 12 o'clock.

By command of Col. C. J. Dilworth:

G. A. C. BARNETT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I arrived here at 1 p. m. The Third Battalion left Kelley's Ferry, on steam-boat Kennesaw, at 7 a. m. this morning, but has not yet arrived here; it is expected about 5 p. m. When do you expect me to reach you; and where should my forage and subsistence be unloaded from boat; and [will it] be sent up by railroad or carried in my wagons?

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

DECHERD, *November 30, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN:

I have 400 men and two guns at Elk River, and same number of men here, but no guns. My major commands left wing of regiment, at Elk River. I have right wing here.

W. WARNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DECHERD, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I find that a detachment of First Michigan Engineers, 100 strong, is at Elk River bridge, in addition to force I reported to-day.

WILLARD WARNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DECHERD, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Captain Shipp has just returned from a scout in the direction of Shelbyville and Lynchburg. He went ten miles, crossing Elk River, and neither saw nor heard of any enemy. All quiet at bridge. I have road patrolled from bridge north two miles every hour.

W. WARNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

One battery left here at 8 a. m. to-day; the remainder of the artillery will leave by 1 p. m.

M. C. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

In compliance with telegram received from Major-General Milroy, I have the honor to report myself to you with my brigade stationed from Elk River to Bridgeport. The Sixty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry and Ninth Ohio Battery, both at Bridgeport, are included.

W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Colonel.

STEVENSON, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I respectfully submit report of effective force of my command, exclusive of the Sixty-eighth New York and Ninth Ohio Battery: Elk River, Major Wood, 398 men of the One hundred and sixth Ohio; Decherd, Colonel Warner, 370 men of One hundred and eightieth Ohio and 45 men of Fifth Tennessee Cavalry; Cowan, 37 men of the One hundred and sixth Ohio; Gerrard Creek, 21, and on tunnel 46 men of One hundred and sixth Ohio; Block-houses Nos. 21 to 28, inclusive, 105 men of Sixth

Kentucky Infantry; Anderson, 61 men of Sixth Kentucky Infantry; Bass, 33 men of Sixth Kentucky Infantry; Block-houses Nos. 29 to 35, inclusive, 132 men of One hundred and sixth Ohio; Stevenson, Ala., Fifty-eighth New York and detachment of One hundred and sixth Ohio—total, 341—and battery of First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, 126 men, with six pieces; Widow's Creek, 29 men of Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Colonel.

DALTON, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

My pickets are attacked on Spring Place road; I don't know what force.

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DALTON, *November 30, 1864.*

Capt. H. A. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of the Etowah:

The attack was easily repulsed. They captured one of my scouts. Have sent a reconnaissance out on main roads. You need not entertain any fears of my surrendering. Do not think the force exceeded 200. Can't you send me 100 cavalry?

J. B. CULVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLEVELAND, *November 30, 1864.*

Capt. H. A. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouting parties have returned, and report that the band of guerrillas who committed the depredations yesterday number about fifty, under command of Gatewood. I have the names of six men who were murdered; others are reported killed or wounded. I will forward written report by train.

H. BOUGHTON,
Colonel 143d New York, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

General W. D. WHIPPLE:

Twelve transports loaded with troops have just passed up.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 30, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One transport with troops and gun-boat have just passed up.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Waverly:

I dispatched you this afternoon an order to take your command, wagon train, and beef-cattle to Clarksville, and not to attempt to come this way, requesting you to answer. Why have you not done so, acknowledging receipt of my dispatch? Answer at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Captain MONTANDON,
Waverly:

Go from Waverly to Clarksville, and cross the river there.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Colonel THOMPSON,
Waverly or Johnsonville:

Captain Montandon has been ordered from Waverly to Clarksville, and you will cover his march. Report your arrival at Clarksville.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Not sent. Line abandoned above date.

D. H.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. R. SELLON,
Kingston Springs:

Send a mounted party at once, on receipt of this, to Centerville, with this order to General Cooper, stationed there:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Centerville:

Upon receipt of this march your command at once to Clarksville, and without delay, unless you received my dispatch of the 28th and have started for Nashville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON SPRINGS, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Captain Everett, with my mounted companies, has just returned from a four days' scout. He has been from within eight miles of Franklin to eighteen miles of Centerville, covering the ground between Duck River

and the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad as far as section forty-two; could not gain information of any rebel force across Duck River, except the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh (rebel) Tennessee Cavalry, or detachments of these regiments, of whose crossing I telegraphed Major Polk night before last, and does not think any larger force has crossed between the points named; had a skirmish with a small force of the Eleventh Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry, and chased several surgeons, with their escort, but could not capture any. The citizens are perfectly quiet, and do not seem at all alarmed and are not afraid of conscription, as would be the case if they thought the rebels were coming. Rebel deserters had not been disturbed. My horses are very much jaded and need rest, but if you have any work for them let me know and I will try and have it done.

W. R. SELLON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. R. SELLON,
Kingston Springs:

Have you sent the party to General Cooper, at Centerville, to order him to move his command at once for Clarksville? Is the One hundredth Colored beyond you on the railroad? You must draw that in with your regiment as soon as the last train from Johnsonville passes east. Answer, and say what you have done toward sending orders to General Cooper.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. R. SELLON,
Kingston Springs:

I dispatched you this afternoon to march the One hundredth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops and your own regiment to Nashville as soon as the last trains coming this way had passed, taking up the garrisons in block-houses and at posts as you came on. I directed you to acknowledge receipt, and now wish to know why you have not done so. Answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 30, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
Knoxville:

The following just received.*

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Grant to Halleck and Thomas, 11.30 a. m., p. 1166.

KNOXVILLE, *November 30, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Your telegram of 12 m. just received. I cannot learn where Breckinridge is himself, but his force last night was at Morristown, and General Carter, provost-marshal-general, has gone to New Market, to have an interview, by authority of the War Department, with General Vaughn, of Breckinridge's command. A woman who came through B.'s lines last night says a rebel officer told her that Lee's forces had evacuated Richmond, and that their advance was at Dublin Station or New River. Burbridge is now at Bean's Station, and I have directed him to scout up toward Rogersville and Kingsport. Breckinridge will have a jolly time if he goes into Kentucky with the force he now has.

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 99. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., November 30, 1864.*

The forts at Loudon, Tenn., will hereafter be designated as follows:

The fort on the hill, south side of the river, Fort Ammen, after Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, U. S. Volunteers.

The tête-de-pont, Fort De Hart, in memory of Capt. H. V. De Hart, Fifth U. S. Artillery, killed in battle.

The fort adjoining the tête-de-pont, Fort Russell, in memory of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, major Eighth U. S. Infantry, killed in battle.

The fort on the north side of the river, Fort Davis, in memory of Col. B. F. Davis, Eighth New York Cavalry, and captain First U. S. Cavalry, killed in battle.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 30, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Via Cumberland Gap.)

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

The following dispatch just received from Nashville, Tenn.*

Have you any information which leads you to suppose there is any reliance to be placed in this report? Get your force well in hand at Bean's Station; take up a strong position in the Gap; scout well toward Rogersville and Kingsport and on to the fords in your front over the Holston River; establish strong courier-posts at Rutledge and Blain's Cross-Roads. There is a large infantry force at Strawberry Plains and a small cavalry force scouting from there up the river Holston. Look out that the enemy does not cross and get in between you and them; he was reported at Morristown and Bull's Gap last night. Keep me informed by your courier-line.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Grant to Halleck and Thomas, 11.30 a. m. p. 1166.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., November 30, 1864.*

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V. Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, Fifth U. S. Colored Cavalry, in addition to his present duties, will assume command of Camp Nelson, reporting as commandant of the camp to Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, commanding First Division, Military District of Kentucky.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1864.—For abstract from return of the U. S. Forces under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, see p. 53.]

[NOVEMBER 30, 1864.—For abstract from return of the District of Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, see p. 57.]

Organization of the U. S. Forces commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, November 30, 1864.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.

21st Illinois, Capt. William H. Jamison.
38th Illinois, Capt. Andrew M. Pollard.
31st Indiana, Col. John T. Smith.
81st Indiana, Maj. Edward G. Mathey.
90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman.
101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDanald.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

96th Illinois, Maj. George Hicks.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
35th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin.
21st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Evans.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Northup.
40th Ohio (six companies), Lieut. Col. James Watson.
45th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Humphrey.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.

75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
80th Illinois, Capt. James Cunningham.
84th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morton.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana (three companies), Capt. Henry W. Lawton.
36th Indiana (one company), Lieut. John P. Swisher.
84th Indiana, Maj. John C. Taylor.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

First Brigade.

Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.

36th Illinois, Maj. Levi P. Holden.
44th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Russell.
73d Illinois, Maj. Thomas W. Motherspaw.
74th Illinois, } Lieut. Col. George W.
88th Illinois, } Smith.
125th Ohio, Capt. Edward P. Bates.
24th Wisconsin, Capt. Edwin B. Parsons.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN Q. LANE.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond.
40th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Henry Leaming.
57th Indiana, Maj. John S. McGraw.
28th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. J. Rowan Boone.
26th Ohio, Capt. William Clark.
97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH CONRAD.

42d Illinois, Maj. Frederick A. Atwater.
51st Illinois, Capt. Merritt B. Atwater.
79th Illinois,* Col. Allen Buckner.
15th Missouri, Capt. George Ernst.
64th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown.
65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. ABEL D. STREIGHT.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
51st Indiana, Capt. William W. Scearce.
8th Kansas, Lieut. Col. John Conover.
15th Ohio, Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Maj. Luther M. Strong.

Second Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Maj. James M. Stookey.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
71st Ohio, Col. Henry K. McConnell.
93d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Parker.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
17th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Maj. Joseph T. Snider.
19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Aaron P. Baldwin.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. John S. Burdick.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.

* Veteran detachment 27th Illinois attached.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

ENGINEER BATTALION.

Capt. CHARLES E. MCALESTER.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MCCREARY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

130th Indiana, Col. Charles S. Parrish.
25th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.
3d Tennessee, Col. William Cross.
6th Tennessee (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO H. MOORE.

107th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry.
80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
129th Indiana, Col. Charles A. Zollinger.
23d Michigan, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding.
111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
118th Ohio, Maj. Edgar Sowers.

Third Brigade.

Col. SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

72d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton.
91st Indiana, Col. John Mehringer.
123d Indiana, Col. John C. McQuiston.
44th Missouri, Col. Robert C. Bradshaw.
50th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Gillespie.
183d Ohio, Col. George W. Hoge.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery, Capt. Edward W. Nicholson.
1st Michigan Light, Battery F, Capt. Byron D. Paddock.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Frank Wilson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.†

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY.

12th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John S. White.
100th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Hayes.
104th Ohio, Col. Oscar W. Sterl.
8th Tennessee, Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. Scott Stewart.
65th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond.
124th Indiana, Col. John M. Orr.
103d Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickands.
5th Tennessee, Maj. David G. Bowers.

* Or Army of the Ohio.
† In temporary command of Twenty-third Army Corps, vice Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding U. S. forces at Franklin.

Third Brigade.

Col. ISRAEL N. STILES.

112th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Emery S. Bond.
63d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel Morris.
120th Indiana, Col. Allen W. Prather.
128th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
Indiana Light, 23d Battery, Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Maj. Joseph M. McLane.
93d Indiana, Capt. Charles A. Hubbard.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. John A. Fitch.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah F. Marsh.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Eli Bowyer.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.

Third Brigade.

Col. SYLVESTER G. HILL.

12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Capt. Abraham N. Snyder.
7th Minnesota, Col. William R. Marshall.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. KINNEY.

119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.
122d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, *Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore.
Indiana Light Artillery, 9th Battery, Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

58th Illinois, Maj. Robert W. Healy.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
Indiana Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.

* Detachment 24th Missouri attached.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Merriam.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
178th New York, Capt. John B. Gandolfo.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. John W. Lowell.

BRIGADE SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers.
95th Illinois, Col. Leander Blanden.
14th Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward.
33d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Lovell.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. LYON.

73d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade.
18th Michigan, Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd.
102d Ohio, Capt. William C. Scott.
13th Wisconsin, Capt. Edgar W. Blake.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWIN C. MASON.

142d Indiana, Col. John M. Comparet.
45th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolphus Dobke.
173d Ohio, Col. John R. Hurd.
176th Ohio, Col. Edwin C. Mason.
179th Ohio, Col. Harley H. Sage.

POST FORCES, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER.

3d Kentucky (detachment), Lieut. Robert Gilmore.
17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.
44th Wisconsin (detachment), 45th Wisconsin (detachment), } Lieut. Col. Oliver C. Bissell.
Indiana Light Artillery, 12th Battery,* Capt. James E. White.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery E,* Lieut. Charles M. Durand.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery E,* Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery C,* Lieut. Joseph Grigsby.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery D,* Capt. Samuel D. Leinart.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery A,* Lieut. Jerry Lewis.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery I,* Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

Col. THOMAS J. DOWNEY.

15th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. George T. Armstrong.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

* Constituted the garrison artillery, under Maj. John J. Ely.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Col. JAMES GILFILLAN.

Indiana Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

TROOPS ON THE NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

12th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William R. Sellon.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
100th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Collin Ford.
Kansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

STEVENSON, ALA.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. William H. Pease.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Indiana Light Artillery, 21st Battery, Capt. Abram P. Andrew.

DEFENSES OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

61st Illinois,* Lieut. Col. Daniel Grass.
140th Indiana,* Col. Thomas J. Brady.
3d Michigan,* Col. Moses B. Houghton.
4th Michigan,* Col. Jairus W. Hall.
29th Michigan,* Col. Thomas Saylor.
8th Minnesota,* Col. Minor T. Thomas.
115th Ohio, Col. Thomas C. Boone.
174th Ohio,* Col. John S. Jones.
181st Ohio,* Col. John O'Dowd.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Henry B. Corbin.
Ohio Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Frank Jackson.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt Henry E. Stiles.

Third Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dawkins.
58th New York, Maj. Michael Esembaux.
68th New York, Col. Felix Prince Salm.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
180th Ohio, Col. Willard Warner.
Ohio Light Artillery, 9th Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Lewis Heckman.

Unattached.

59th Ohio (detachment), Capt. Elbert M. Sargent.
177th Ohio, Col. Arthur T. Wilcox.
178th Ohio, Col. Joab A. Stafford.
12th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Edward Anderson.
New York Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Henry Bundy.

UNASSIGNED REGIMENTS.

83d Illinois (eight companies), Maj. William G. Bond.
83d Illinois (two companies), Capt. James Moore.
11th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John Ball.
175th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel McCoy.
182d Ohio, Col. Lewis Butler.
75th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alvin V. Matzdorff.
78th Pennsylvania (two companies), Lieut. Col. Augustus B. Bonnaffon.
43d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Byron Paine.

* Temporarily attached.

DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

FIRST SEPARATE DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN H. KING.

15th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Thomas H. Norton.
15th United States, 3d Battalion (four companies), Capt. George M. Brayton.
16th United States (ten companies), Capt. Ebenezer Gay.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry R. Mizner.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Thomas Cummings.

Second Brigade.

Col. CALEB H. CARLTON.

29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel O. Gregory.
32d Indiana (detachment).
44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James F. Curtis.
68th Indiana, Maj. Edmund Finn.
8th Kentucky (detachment).
18th Ohio, Maj. John M. Benedict.
15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.

Unassigned Infantry.

14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.
42d U. S. Colored Troops (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Putnam.
44th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis Johnson.

Garrison Artillery, Chattanooga.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. COTTER.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Almerick W. Wilbur.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Capt. John C. Schuetz.
1st Minnesota Heavy, Company A, Capt. Clinton N. Sterry.
1st Minnesota Heavy, Company B, Capt. William M. Leyde.
1st Minnesota Heavy, Company C, Capt. George L. Porter.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.
5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.
Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Daniel Webster.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Joseph W. Wait.

Bridgeport, Ala.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Joseph L. Follett.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

Col. HEBER LE FAVOUR.

9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.
22d Michigan, Capt. Henry Breidenbach.

UNASSIGNED INFANTRY.

1st Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. William E. Merrill.

UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. JEHU L. HOLLOPETER.

U. S. VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. AUDLEY W. GAZZAM.

CAVALRY.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Lieut. Joseph Hedges.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa Col Joseph B. Dorr.
4th Kentucky (mounted infantry), Col. Robert M. Kelly.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin M. Dyer.

Second Brigade.

Col. OSCAR H. LA GRANGE.

2d Indiana (battalion), Capt. Roswell S. Hill.
4th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson.
1st Wisconsin, Maj. Henry Harnden.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. LOUIS D. WATKINS.

4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George Welling.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
7th Kentucky, Col. John K. Faulkner.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 18th Battery, Capt. Moses M. Beck.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ELI LONG.

First Brigade (mounted infantry).

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana, Col. Jacob G. Vail.
72d Indiana, Capt. Chester G. Thomson.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. G. MINTY.

4th Michigan, Maj. Horace D. Grant.
1st Ohio, Col. Beroth B. Eggleston.
3d Ohio, Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Maj. George W. Dobb.
7th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James J. Seibert.

Artillery.

Illinois Light, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Capt. George I. Robinson.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT R. STEWART.

3d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Carnahan.
11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Abram Sharra.
12th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brown.
10th Tennessee, Maj. William P. Story.

Second Brigade.

Col. DATUS E. COON.

6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Lynch.
7th Illinois, Maj. John M. Graham.
9th Illinois, Capt. Joseph W. Harper.
2d Iowa, Maj. Charles C. Horton.
12th Tennessee, Col. George Spalding.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Isaac W. Curtis.

SIXTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

14th Illinois, Maj. Francis M. Davidson.
16th Illinois, Maj. Charles H. Beeres.
5th Indiana, Maj. Moses D. Leeson.
8th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Grover S. Wormer.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. LOWE.

6th Indiana, Maj. Jacob S. Stephens.
5th Iowa, Maj. J. Morris Young.
7th Ohio, Col. Israel Garrard.
3d Tennessee (three companies), Maj. Benjamin Cunningham.

Third Brigade.

15th Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Palmer.
5th Tennessee, Maj. John F. Armstrong.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN H. HAMMOND.

9th Indiana, Col. George W. Jackson.
10th Indiana, Col. Thomas N. Pace.
13th Indiana, Col. Gilbert M. L. Johnson.
19th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Mesback Stephens.

* As constituted by Special Orders, No. 12, November 17, 1864, from headquarters Cavalry Corps (see p. 926). On November 30 the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois, Eighth Michigan, Fifth Iowa, and Seventh Ohio appear to be the only regiments present with the command. Colonel Lowe, assigned as commander of the Second Brigade, was absent, and Col. James Biddle commanded the Sixth Indiana and detachment Third Tennessee. Col. Thomas J. Harrison was the actual commander of the First Brigade. The Third Brigade had no actual organization, the regiments being separated.

PETERSBURG, *November 14, 1864.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

General Breckinridge reports that on the evening of the 11th he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Bull's Gap, and the next morning forced them back a mile and captured a line of works, but was unable to expel them from the gap. He reoccupied the position held in the morning without molestation. Our loss slight. On the night of the 11th Major Tool attacked the enemy near Morristown, captured fifty prisoners, and burned a train loaded with commissary stores and nine wagons.*

R. E. LEE.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Maury reports that a member of the Signal Corps who knows cipher key word and signals has gone into Memphis.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, November 14, 1864.

On application to J. Coffee Simpson, C. S. depositary, at Mr. Harkins' store, southeast corner of the square, in Florence, the soldiers of this army can dispose of all old issue of Confederate notes either for 4 per cent. bonds or new issue. Brigadier-General Jackson is authorized to designate such officers as he may see fit to effect the above exchange for his command.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General

JONESBOROUGH, GA., *November 14, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

Sherman, with Fifteenth and Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, is in Atlanta. Prisoners and citizens say camp rumors are that they will march to Augusta and Savannah. Scouts and prisoners report Sherman destroying railroad from Atlanta to Allatoona.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

NEAR ATLANTA, *November 14, 1864.*

General J. H. CLANTON,
Blue Mountain:

The enemy's cavalry may move through Carrollton toward West Point and Montgomery Railroad. Keep it well watched.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

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* For reports of these operations, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 885.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: It is the direction of General Beauregard that you render to these headquarters, with as little delay as practicable, the organization of your command, exhibiting the effective strength of each brigade and regiment, with its commander. You will also report the organization, character, number, and caliber of the artillery serving with you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
November 14, 1864.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I sent a citizen, William Clemens, under guard to division headquarters to-day. He has been guiding the enemy, and if let at large again will be a very dangerous man to the citizens. I found upon him passes to go through the enemy's lines at all times and to be treated as a good and loyal citizen by all U. S. soldiers.

Respectfully,

F. C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Commanding District, Lovejoy's, Ga.:

General Hood and myself concur in the views expressed by yourself and General Smith, except with regard to reconstructing railroad toward Atlanta, which is not approved; reasons given in letter.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy sent to General G. W. Smith, same address.)

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Order all commandants of posts along Mobile and Ohio Railroad to collect and forward stragglers to the front. It is reported an efficient commandant is necessary at post of Okolona.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

I advise, under present circumstances, General Gardner should transfer his headquarters to Corinth

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Your dispatch of 13th was misread; its contents have been communicated to Richmond. No artillery troops can be spared from Charleston. General Hood says that the artillerists from Macon cannot be spared.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PETERSBURG, *November 15, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 13th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About 1 o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughn's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, 10 stand of colors, 6 pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete; 50 loaded wagons, with teams; ambulances, with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

R. E. LEE.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 15, 1864.*

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Forrest reports that his captured gun-boat being disabled by three of enemy's it became necessary to destroy it and the two transports under convoy up the river; but Forrest subsequently destroyed, as already reported, three gun-boats of enemy.*

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 15, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 16th.)

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

Weather again bad, and river still high. General Stewart's corps has not yet crossed; it is constructing defenses on the south side whilst awaiting arrival of Forrest's cavalry, which could not cross at Clifton or below, owing to destruction of his two transports and sudden rise in river. His forces will be here on 17th or 18th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

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* For reports of these operations, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 858.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 15, 1864—7 p. m.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

General Taylor reports Federals going up Mississippi from Vicksburg and points below. General Gardner reports a movement from Memphis expected. Press dispatches report part of A. J. Smith's forces having arrived at Paducah. I shall leave in the morning to inspect and hurry up defenses of Corinth.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 15, 1864—8 a. m.*

Colonel LOCKETT,
Chief Engineer, Corinth:

Whenever defenses of Corinth are ready for armament, apply at once to General Hood for guns and artillerists. General Smith has been instructed to same effect.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 15, 1864—8 a. m.*

Maj. E. WILLIS,
Corinth, Miss.:

Await my arrival at Corinth.

* * * * * * *

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 15, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Maj. E. WILLIS,
Chief Quartermaster, Corinth, Miss.:

To prevent confusion be careful not to disturb supplies ordered by or already turned over to chief quartermaster or commissary of the army.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, *November 15, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

Countermanded no order of Major Ayer or Moore, but, on the contrary, ordered corn up from Mobile and Ohio road before I went up and forwarded.

E. WILLIS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 15, 1864.

General. J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c., Florence:

GENERAL: In consequence of the reported arrival at Paducah of a part of General A. J. Smith's forces, which, taken in connection with General Canby's arrival at Memphis, may indicate ulterior offensive operations in West Tennessee or North Mississippi, I shall repair in

the morning to inspect and hurry up the defenses at Corinth. My absence will depend on circumstances. My headquarters will remain here until further notice. I desire meanwhile you would communicate to me by telegraph anything of importance which may occur in your front, for my information and that of the War Department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 15, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c., Florence, Ala.:

GENERAL: As you seemed yesterday to have misunderstood my verbal communication of the 13th instant through my chief of staff, I deem it of sufficient importance to communicate in writing what I had instructed him to say relative to the movement of the Army of Tennessee. I instructed him to tell you "that in consequence of the information received the night previous, to wit, the apparent confirmation of the concentration of the bulk of Sherman's army in Middle Tennessee—at Pulaski, Huntsville, and Decatur—the arrival of Canby and part of his forces at Memphis, and the condition of Cobb's and Smith's forces at Lovejoy's Station, I desired to confer further with you before you commenced the projected movement into Middle Tennessee, then partly in process of execution—that is, Lee's corps already in advance of Florence, and Cheatham's and Stewart's corps under orders to cross the river." My purpose was to call again your attention, as I did yesterday:

First. To the necessity of guarding well your right flank and rear in advancing toward Lawrenceburg and Pulaski against a sudden offensive movement of the enemy from Huntsville or Athens across the Elk River.

Second. To securing against the passage of the enemy's gun-boats another point—about Savannah or Clifton—besides Florence, for the army to recross the Tennessee in the event of disaster.

Third. To giving still greater protection to Corinth and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to that point.

I was aware that those points had already been discussed between us, but my anxiety for the safety of the troops under your command made it incumbent on me to call again your attention to those important matters. I wish also to inform you that the third point mentioned may require greater time than was at first supposed necessary. All orders for completing the defenses of Corinth, repairing and prosecuting vigorously the work on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to this place, and for repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okolona to Bethel, have been given and are being carried out as rapidly as the limited means of the engineer and quartermaster departments will permit. It is at present reported that the railroads referred to will be completed in from fifteen to twenty days, but it is reasonable to suppose that the prevailing unfavorable weather will delay the work one or two weeks longer. General Taylor and myself will always be anxious to aid you in your present campaign with all the means at our control, but these being limited, ample previous notice of what may be required should be given, to enable us to make all necessary preparations. It will also give me pleasure to confer on

you such powers as you may deem necessary to secure your communications, repair roads, and hasten supplies to your army whilst operating in the department of General Taylor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 15, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c., Florence:

GENERAL: General Beauregard instructs me to say that he has directed Colonel Lockett, chief engineer, at Corinth, to apply to you for guns and artillerists from Macon, Ga., for the defenses at Corinth. In the meanwhile, to save time, he thinks it advisable that you order by telegraph General Cobb, or the commanding officer at Macon, to send forthwith to Corinth about three batteries, with their artillerists, and 150 or 200 rounds of ammunition per gun. One of said batteries should be rifled guns; the others, Napoleons.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, November 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest is assigned to the command of all the cavalry operating immediately with the army. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Florence, Ala., November 15, 1864.

In obedience to the proclamation of His Excellency the President, to-morrow, the 16th instant, will be observed as a day of prayer throughout the army, and all military duty not absolutely necessary will be dispensed with. All officers and soldiers are requested to attend their respective places of worship, either public or private, to offer up their prayers to the Giver of all good.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 15, 1864.

General FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: It is the direction of General Beauregard that you make to these headquarters, as early as practicable, a report of the number of scouts you have employed, where operating, how employed and organ-

ized and supplied with provisions, how often they report, and whether under charge of a special officer. He desires that all independent scouts shall forthwith report to some responsible officer, and that all scouts operating in rear of front line of the army, cavalry included, shall at once report to their proper commands, as only regularly organized companies should be kept in rear of such lines to collect information and maintain order. They should be supplied with rations and forage in some legitimate way to prevent depredations on private property. The system of roving or independent scouts he regards as detrimental, and should be abandoned.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
November 15, 1864.

[General W. H. JACKSON:]

GENERAL: My command is doing without forage. All the citizens have protection papers from General Hood, and none will sell. Very many of them can spare corn, and I could supply my brigade if permitted to impress in strict accordance with the laws and acts of Congress governing the same. Can you not procure such authority for me? My artillery horses are so feeble now that I do not think they can march farther with my command. Some of these citizens are not entitled to protection papers and could spare much more corn. Please let me know your action in the matter without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

SELMA, ALA., *November 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Macon, Ga.:

The following telegram for you has been received:

CORINTH, *November 14, 1864.*

Please order the two companies of engineer troops to report to me, one for Memphis and Charleston road and one for Mobile road, north of Corinth.

GEO. WHITFIELD.

E. S. BURFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General

TUSCUMBIA, *November 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

Should guns be ordered from Macon for Corinth, send a part of them. The battery of light 12-pounder Napoleons I desire retained, subject to my orders.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Arrival of Canby's forces at Memphis and A. J. Smith's at Paducah indicate future danger of Corinth and Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Hasten for their defense the collection and organization of reserves and State troops.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SELMA, ALA., *November 15, 1864.*

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts continue to report Federals coming up the Mississippi from Vicksburg and points below.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *November 16, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reliable information from Memphis of 9th instant states that Canby was mortally wounded by guerrillas going up White River. Washburn in command at Memphis, but expected to be relieved by Howard. Morgan L. Smith at Vicksburg. About 6,000 troops at Memphis. No movement talked about in that city.

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Reports of General Wheeler indicate that Sherman is about to move with three corps from Atlanta to Augusta or Macon. In that event you will repair to point threatened with the available forces you can spare from your department and assume command of all troops in Georgia operating against Sherman. You will cut and block up all dirt roads in advance of him; remove or destroy supplies of all kinds in his front. Wheeler's cavalry will harass his flanks and rear. You will call on Governors Brown and Bonham and General Hardee for assistance. I will join you should it become necessary. When you leave your department turn over the command to General Gardner.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Dispatches similar to the above sent to Col. G. W. Rains, Augusta, Ga.; Governor J. E. Brown, Milledgeville, Ga.; Governor M. L. Bonham, Columbia, S. C., and General Hardee, Charleston, S. C. Dispatch on same subject to Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, Macon, Ga., or wherever he may be.)

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Has General Lyon any force to aid in the defense of Corinth or to command Tennessee River?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 16, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Should you move into Georgia, as referred to in to-day's telegram, don't take away troops intended to protect Corinth and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but hurry them forward soon as possible.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

I leave for Corinth this morning, whence I'll move according to circumstances. No news since report of yesterday.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy to Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, Selma, Ala.)

TUSCUMBIA, *November 17, 1864.*

Governor J. E. BROWN,
Milledgeville, Ga.:

General R. Taylor has been ordered to take command forthwith of all Confederate troops in Georgia in the limits of Hood's department operating against Sherman.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Same to General Cooper, at Richmond.)

TUSCUMBIA, *November 17, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Cherokee Station:

Colonel Hill reports Fourth Corps and part of Twenty-third Corps at Pulaski, 15,000 strong, and that Federals are under the impression that Army of Tennessee will not advance.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 17, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee, &c.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard directs me to say that he desires you will take the offensive at the earliest practicable moment and deal the enemy rapid and vigorous blows, striking him while thus dispersed, and by this means distract Sherman's advance into Georgia. To relieve you from any embarrassment whilst operating in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, he authorizes you to issue all such orders in General Taylor's department as you may deem necessary to secure the efficient and successful administration and operation of your army, sending General Taylor, or whoever may be in command, copies of all orders. He wishes you to send forthwith to Major-General Wheeler one brigade of cavalry of Jackson's division, and the balance of that division as soon as it can be spared, should Sherman advance into Georgia, and also to advise General Wheeler that in such case Clanton's brigade is subject to his orders. The headquarters of this military division will be removed in the morning from this place to Montgomery, Ala.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 17, 1864.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the West:

I have just received your letter of this morning. Please inform General Beauregard that I will move at the earliest possible moment and will telegraph him when we start. Clanton is now subject to Wheeler's orders, and I will telegraph Wheeler to call his command to him and give it such orders as he thinks best in connection with the advance of Sherman into Georgia. In regard to the brigade of Jackson's division to be sent to Major-General Wheeler, I respectfully submit that at present so much time would be consumed by the journey that the usefulness of the brigade in this crisis would be lost to both sections, and unless the general should insist upon it, I would prefer to keep it for the present.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 17, 1864.

General BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

I have now seven days' rations on hand and need thirteen days' additional. Please use every effort to have these supplies pressed forward.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 17, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard instructs me to say that a bridge about three miles from Tuscumbia, on road to Cherokee, is now being constructed, and that, for want of workmen, it cannot be completed in less than five or six days, and that at this point the road is almost impassable. There are also other points on the road which will become impassable should the rain continue. He thinks it important that a proper force should be sent to complete the improvement as early as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 17, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The following just received from Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, and is communicated for your information:

GRIFFIN, GA., [*November 15.*] *1864.*
(Via Macon 16th.)

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

The enemy has burnt Atlanta and destroyed railroad to Allatoona, burning bridge over Chattahoochee. He moved out of Atlanta with a very large force in direction of Macon by Jonesborough and McDonough. We have no force to oppose him and must fall back to Macon, where re-enforcements should be sent at once to meet him successfully.

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General, Commanding.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHEROKEE, ALA., *November 17, 1864—3.15 p. m.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

In consequence of General Cobb's and Wheeler's telegrams of 16th, I advise sending them immediately whole of Jackson's division, if it can be done without endangering success of your operations.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 17, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

To send Jackson's division at this time would materially endanger the success of the operations of this army.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Florence, Ala., November 17, 1864.*

In future no recruits will be allowed to join any regiment or battalion of cavalry in this army. Should any special case arise where, in the judgment of Major-General Forrest, commanding cavalry, the good of the public service would be promoted by making an exception of this order, he is authorized to forward such cases to the general commanding for decision.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Jonesborough, Ga.:

General R. Taylor will take command in person forthwith of all Confederate troops in Georgia. Report by letter to him for orders. In meantime do all in your power to check Sherman's advance; should he continue to do so, Clanton's brigade is subject to your orders. General Hood has been directed to send you that brigade of yours now under his orders, and also Jackson's if it can be spared.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Telegram to the same effect sent to Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor at Selma, Ala.)

FLORENCE, ALA., *November 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, Lovejoy's Station:

Call Clanton's command to you and give such orders as you think best to assist you in retarding the advance of Sherman.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
November 17, 1864—8 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you direct General Ross to move his brigade to this side of the river (the north side) to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully,

F. H. WIGFALL,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHEROKEE, ALA., *November 17, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Macon or Griffin, Ga.:

Have ordered General Taylor to send at once all troops he can possibly spare, and General Hood to send immediately one brigade Jack-

son's division cavalry, or the whole division if it can possibly be spared at this juncture. A victory in Tennessee will relieve Georgia. Call on every available white man and slave to destroy and block up roads in Sherman's front, flanks, and rear.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

FLORENCE, ALA., *November 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

Send one of the battalions of artillery now at Macon to Corinth, Miss.; select one that has in it a battery of rifled guns.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

IUKA, MISS., *November 17, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Selma:

Adopt Fabian system. Don't run risk of losing your active forces and guns available for the field to hold any one place or position, but harass at all points. Hannibal held heart of Italy sixteen years, and then was defeated. Be cool and confident, and all will yet be right. I will join you as soon as possible.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Same to Generals H. Cobb and G. W. Smith, Macon or Griffin, Ga.)

RICHMOND, VA., *November 17, 1864.*

General WITHERS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

General Taylor has been authorized to call for the reserves in his department. If he should make the call on you you will please comply.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November 17, 1864.*

General TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

You are authorized to call for the reserves of your department, and requested, as far as practicable, to aid in resisting the army of Sherman, reported to be moving south from Atlanta.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 18, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH, or Colonel LOCKETT,
Selma, Ala.:

Your presence at this point is absolutely necessary. Come forthwith. Should Colonel Lockett come, communicate this dispatch to General Taylor.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 18, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

Jackson's cavalry division could not be now spared from this army without seriously embarrassing the operations of this army. Major-General Wheeler has with him some thirteen brigades of cavalry, which ought to give him a considerable force.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CORINTH, *November 18, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

General Taylor will send six 12-pounders, with ammunition, for this place; send, besides batteries called for, six good artillerists, or artillery non-commissioned officers, to take charge of them, for he has no artillerists.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CORINTH, *November 18, 1864—7.30* [*a. m.*].

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence:

Sixteen loaded cars are expected here to-night. Major Willis reports empty cars at several depots on road, but no commissary supplies there. Where are your supplies? Every exertion will be used to send forward all collected.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CORINTH, *November 18, 1864—8 a. m.*

General HOOD,
Florence:

Dirt road from Tuscumbia to Cherokee is almost impassable. Cars will soon run to Barton Station, six miles beyond Cherokee, ten from Tuscumbia. Could you not throw bridge across river opposite Barton Station and haul thence on north side?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CORINTH, *November 18, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence:

Unless necessity for Colonel Patterson's command to move from here to Iuka be very urgent, I recommend it should be left here as long as practicable, or until proper garrison for this place shall have arrived. General Roddey should come here soon as possible, to confer with Colonel Reid, commander of this post.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CORINTH, *November 18, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence:

Batteries ordered from Macon cannot now be expected here. Send two soon as possible, until others can be had.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 18, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

I will send two batteries from the army to Corinth. General Forrest thinks his force of cavalry entirely insufficient without Jackson's division.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CORINTH, *November 18, 1864—7 p. m.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence, Ala.:

General Wheeler reports from Griffin yesterday that scouts from enemy's rear report Fourteenth Corps crossed Chattahoochee on 15th to join Sherman, giving him four corps. Should that be true could you not spare then, at once, some troops for Georgia, or take the offensive immediately? General Cobb is urgent in his calls for assistance.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Florence, Ala., November 18, 1864.

I. Division commanders will hold their commands in readiness to move to-morrow morning at sunrise. The order of march, and the road to move on, will be designated this evening. Until further orders the divisions will habitually move in the following order: Each of the two leading brigades of the first division will be followed by its ambulances and brigade ordnance proper, the two to be followed by a battery of artillery; the other brigade or brigades of the division to be followed by the ambulances, brigade ordnance, the battalions of artillery, division ordnance, and supply train. Each brigade of the second

division will be followed by its own ambulances and ordnance, and the division followed by the battalions of artillery, division ordnance, and supply train. The last division will march as the second, except that the battalions of artillery, all the division trains, the ambulances, and ordnance of the rear brigade, will move in front of the rear brigade.

II. All guards and pickets will be withdrawn to-morrow morning at sunrise.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Florence, Ala., November 18, 1864.

The movement for to-morrow is suspended for the present.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Florence, November 18, 1864.

I. Col. Jack Wharton, Sixth Regiment Texas Cavalry, having been tried on the charges preferred against him and acquitted, the brigadier-general commanding announces to his command that so much of General Orders, No. 8, March 24, 1864, issued from these headquarters, as reflected upon Colonel Wharton is withdrawn and will be erased from the records. Colonel Wharton will assume command of his regiment.

II. The brigadier-general commanding expresses the hope that the officers and men of the regiment will show him the respect due an officer of his rank and position.

By command of Brigadier-General Jackson:

J. H. MARTIN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. B. LYON,
Commanding Department of Western Kentucky:
(Through Major-General Forrest, commanding cavalry.)

General Hood directs that you will move at once with your command, crossing the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers between Paducah and Johnsonville, and then move up the north bank of the Cumberland to Clarksville, taking possession of that place, if possible. You will place all the mills within your reach on that side of the Cumberland in running order, and put them to grinding at once. You will also destroy the railroads between Nashville and Clarksville, and between Bowling Green and Nashville, taking care to keep all the telegraphic communications between these places constantly destroyed.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 18, 1864.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Montgomery and Selma, Ala.:

I desire you should make effort to reach Macon soon as practicable. I will see what can be done relative to Hardee in matter. I will come immediately.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 18, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

This place requires immediate attention of General Gardner and engineers. Where is Colonel Lockett? When will infantry garrison be here? I have ordered Colonel Reid to assume command of this post in place of Colonel Mabry, who must attend to his cavalry. Colonel Reid will stop here 1,000 men on their way to the front. Can you send 500 men and one light battery?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

IUKA, MISS., *November 18, 1864—7 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

Have just arrived here on my way to Georgia. Apply immediately to War Department and to Colonel Rains, at Augusta, for a large supply of Rains' sub-terra shells, with competent persons to employ them.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

FLORENCE, ALA., *November 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

You need not send the battalion of artillery to Corinth, as previously ordered.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

FLORENCE, ALA., *November 18, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: The great changes of position of the belligerent forces which are now occurring I think will result in the permanent occupation of Tennessee by General Hood's army. I think it will, in the end, result in the reversal of our reverses. If it be the wish and purpose of the President to place me on duty in Tennessee to organize the reserves

I will thank you to transmit me the necessary orders. This necessity of adding, as promptly as possible, this element of strength to our army in Tennessee becomes more manifest, as we are probably to hold that State. In my letter to you some weeks since I expressed a wish to have the President commission me as major-general, that I might carry with me the prestige which promotion would give me. I trust, my dear sir, you will pardon me for renewing this request. I have written to my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Burch, temporarily on duty with General Withers, at Montgomery, to join me and to come by your headquarters and bring my orders. It will, perhaps, be necessary for you to give him orders to that effect.

With great respect,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Not knowing your assistant adjutant-general, I address directly to yourself.

G. J. P.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 18, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. GARDNER,
Jackson, Miss.:

This place requires your immediate attention. When will infantry garrison be here? I have ordered 1,000 men stopped passing through to front until garrison arrives. I have replaced Colonel Reid in command here. Colonel Mabry must attend to his cavalry at present.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

JACKSON, *November 18, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

One of General Buckner's staff officers, sent by order of General Kirby Smith, has just arrived at my headquarters with the information that the last key word of cipher has undoubtedly been discovered by the enemy. The officer was sent expressly to communicate the fact, and to await at this point the new one for General Smith. He requests that it may be put in cipher by means of a key word known only to Col. William Preston Johnston, of the President's staff, and General Buckner.

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN., *November 18, 1864.*

Colonel NORTHROP,
Commissary-General:

I respectfully suggest that you send at once active special agents to this region to gather supplies. I am informed that many cattle and fat hogs can be got between the French Broad and the Clinch Rivers.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of Stevenson's division, Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson commanding, for November 18, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	9	.....	.....	9	12
Cumming's brigade	85	617	600	899	1,966
Pettus' brigade	112	1,275	1,247	1,695	3,186
Brown's and Reynolds' brigades	201	1,426	1,369	2,015	4,206
Escort Company	3	38	38	41	62
Total division	410	3,356	3,254	4,659	9,432

Organization of Division, Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson commanding, November 18, 1864.

Cumming's Brigade.

Col. ELIHU P. WATKINS.

34th Georgia, Capt. Russell A. Jones.
36th Georgia, Col. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. William P. Milton.
56th Georgia, Capt. Benjamin T. Spearman.

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

20th Alabama, Col. James M. Dedman.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Lieut. Col. James K. Elliott.
31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Arrington.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Brown's and Reynolds' Brigades.

Col. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
60th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James T. Weaver.
3d and 18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
23d, 26th, and 45th Tennessee, Col. Anderson Searcy.
32d Tennessee, Col. John P. McGuire.
54th Virginia, Capt. William G. Anderson.
63d Virginia, Col. James M. French.

Escort Company.

Wheeler's 6th Tennessee Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Thomas B. Wilson.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 19, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Wheeler telegraphs from Griffin, on 17th, that enemy are turning their columns on shortest route to Macon, and scouts from enemy's rear report Fourteenth Corps crossed Chattahoochee to join Sherman, giving him four corps. This information has been communicated to General Hood. It is left optional with him to divide and re-enforce Cobb, or take the offensive immediately to relieve him.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 19, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I leave this morning for Macon, via Mobile, the quickest route. Weather and roads are so bad that movements of Army of Tennessee are much retarded.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 19, 1864—6.30 a. m.*

Governor ISHAM G. HARRIS,
Florence, Ala.:

I have left it optional with General Hood to divide and re-enforce General Cobb, or take offensive to relieve him and Georgia. I leave this morning for Montgomery.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 19, 1864—8 a. m.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence, Ala.:

I leave this morning for Macon, via Selma and Montgomery. Will stop to-night at Okolona. Send a good inspector to Corinth to keep you advised of condition of affairs here and along your line of communication.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
November 19, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Corinth, Miss.:

Your telegram of yesterday received. I think it best to take offensive immediately, and expect to move on Monday. The cavalry is moving now. I respectfully suggest the propriety of your calling by telegraph upon all our people, old and young, to come out to resist and damage the enemy in every way possible.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Florence, Ala., November 19, 1864.

Corps medical directors will be required to make the necessary provision for all sick and wounded men of their corps whom it may be found necessary to leave in the rear of the army during its advance movement. They will leave medical and hospital supplies, rations, hospital funds, nurses, and cooks in proportion to the number of their sick and wounded, and will in every instance leave with them a commissioned medical officer when there is any necessity whatever for so

doing. A report will immediately be made to this office embracing the number of sick and wounded left, the number of cooks and nurses, name, &c., of medical officer in charge, quantity of rations and medical and hospital supplies left with them. When practicable, consolidated morning report of sick and wounded will be furnished.

A. J. FOARD,
Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that if you should not be able to cross your command over the river to-day, that you will do so to-morrow. Lieutenant-General Lee's corps will move out some ten miles from here to-morrow.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Florence, Ala., November 19, 1864.

The divisions of this corps will move to-morrow morning in the following order: Clayton's at 6.30 o'clock, Stevenson's at 8.30 o'clock, Johnson's at 10.30 o'clock. Guides will be furnished.

The circular order of yesterday from these headquarters will be observed.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, *November 20, 1864—10 a. m.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence:

Five days' rations for brigade of Jackson ordered to Wheeler will be sent to Oxford; also ten days' at Newnan or Fairburn.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *November 20, 1864—10 a. m.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee, Florence, Ala.:

Push on active-offensive immediately. Colonel Brent informs me first order for movement one of Jackson's brigades to Wheeler has been suspended by you. It is indispensable; it should be sent by best and quickest route to Newnan, to cut off communications of enemy with Kingston, and to protect construction of telegraph lines and railroad to Augusta via Atlanta. I have appealed to people of Georgia to defend their homes.*

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

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* See Vol. XLIV, p. 867.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Florence, Ala., November 20, 1864.*

The commanding general announces to the army that on the march we are about commencing there may be a scarcity of the bread ration. He confidently appeals to the officers and men to meet this privation, should it come, in a cheerful, manly spirit with which they have heretofore encountered similar and greater hardships. The privation, at most, will be of short duration, and while it lasts the meat ration can be proportionately increased. The fruitful fields of Tennessee are before us, and as we march to repossess them let us remember that the country we traverse, perhaps with hunger, was a rich and bountiful land till wasted by the enemy, that similar desolation awaits every portion of our country relinquished to the invader, and let the privation be to us not a cause of murmuring, but an incentive and an occasion for the exhibition of a most determined patriotism.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Florence, Ala., November 20, 1864.*

Each brigade commander will at once assign to duty a competent commissioned officer, not of higher rank than captain, as brigade provost-marshal, who will report to the provost-marshal-general of the army through division and corps provost-marshals.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 20, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will continue your march to-morrow in the direction of the point indicated to you on the map by himself to-day, making as good day's march as you can. Keep in communication with General Stewart, who will be on the Lawrenceburg road and thence via Pruitt's Mill, perhaps coming into your road. If your supply wagons don't come to you before you march to-morrow morning, leave a brigade to escort them. You can communicate with General Hood to-morrow on the Waynesborough road any time after 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 20, 1864.

Major-General FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs me to say that he desires you to send forward at once small parties, under bold, reliable men, to break the enemy's railroad and telegraphic communications from Nashville to the north.

Let this be done on all the roads leading northward, in order that the enemy may be prevented from sending away from Nashville any stores they may have accumulated there. General Hood thinks that small parties, under the right men, would move more successfully than larger ones, and that we can't spare the larger ones.

A. P. MASON.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, November 20, 1864.

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE DIVISION:

We are about entering upon an active and important campaign, one that will require the utmost promptness and precision in the execution of all orders and stubborn fighting on the part of all of us. Associated as we are now with a new and gallant command, I appeal to you to do your whole duty as soldiers; behave as gentlemen on the march and in action; endure hardships without a murmur; show proper respect to citizens and private property; have no straggling, and let every man be in his place at all times. I earnestly request brigade commanders to see that every article of property purchased or impressed is promptly and accurately settled for, and commanding officers of all grades to command their men and preserve the fair name of the division untarnished.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 20, 1864.

In accordance with orders from General Forrest, you will set all mills to work which can be found and collect all cattle possible, preparatory to getting up rations for to-morrow, as heretofore ordered.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson:

J. H. MARTIN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 20, 1864.

Agreeable to instructions from Major-General Forrest, the command will be prepared to move on Monday morning next, with four days' cooked rations in haversacks and six days' rations in wagons, reserving bacon to be used last.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson:

J. H. MARTIN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WEST POINT, MISS., *November 20, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Captain Bibb's scouts report 200 Federals came near Collierville on 15th, but returned. Citizens report great excitement in Memphis,

owing to movements of our army, and Federals preparing for a raid in Mississippi; also that General Steele is ordered from Little Rock to Memphis. Lines closer to Memphis yesterday.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, Mobile, Ala.)

WEST POINT, MISS., *November 20, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

I shall give immediate preparatory orders for reconstruction of telegraphic line and railroad from Fairburn to Stone Mountain, via Atlanta, soon as practicable. One brigade of Jackson's division has been ordered to Newnan, to protect them and cut off enemy's communications with Kingston.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy to Lieutenant-General Hardee, Macon, Ga.)

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., November 20, 1864.

Maj. JAMES H. ALEXANDER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Engineer Service Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of engineer operations in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, for the month of October, 1864:

First. District of Northern and Central Alabama, Capt. P. Robinson in charge:

The work of surrounding the city of Montgomery with a system of detached redoubts has been continued and considerable progress made, although not as much as I anticipated, owing to constant running away of slaves impressed for labor. This system of works is about half finished. At Opelika the last of a similar system of works is being constructed, and the post reported in good defensible condition. At Coosa bridge works previously thrown up for defense of position have been repaired, and roads for communication made.

Second. District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Maj. D. Wintter in charge:

With a small force of detailed men and seven members of his company of sappers and miners, Major Wintter has kept in repair the pontoon bridges at Jackson and Monticello over Pearl River, at Columbus over Tombigbee River, and repaired other pontoon boats held in reserve at Meridian for contingent use. Lieutenant Donnellan in this district has been superintending the wrecking operations of Messrs. Leathers and Montgomery on the Yazoo River, paying off old claims in North Mississippi, and keeping up the bridges at Grenada, Panola, and Abbeville.

Third. District of the Gulf, Lieut. Col. V. Sheliha, chief engineer:

Work has been continued and repairs made on the line of city defenses, and the line is now in fair defensible condition, all of the

works being in fighting order, though not completed in many of their details. The bay batteries have been improved and strengthened, additional guns mounted, repairs made where necessary, and the work of still further improving them continues. All the water defenses are in fair condition. The work of making obstructions in the channels, and of strengthening those already made was continued, and all channels leading from the bay are now obstructed by piles or sunken hulks. The work of increasing the strength of these obstructions is still to be continued. The works of eastern shore have been put in tolerably fair fighting order, although still unfinished. Torpedoes have been laid and submarine batteries placed in all the practicable approaches on the water front. At the engineer workshops in Demopolis and Mobile tools have been fabricated and repaired; also wheelbarrows, boats, skiffs, desks, tables, drawing boards, &c. Preparations are being made for still further increasing the capacities and facilities of both of these shops.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, chief engineer, Military Division of the West.)

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, November 20, 1864.

Weekly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the week ending November 19, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

C.—Traverses repaired.

XI.—Magazine and bomb-proof have been repaired.

I.—A small force has been engaged at I in assisting the carpenters in raising the galleries and magazine, and, in the absence of timber, in preparing the pits for the kitchens. A small force has also been employed on the curtain west of K, and is still so employed.

K.—Some slight repairs have been made on the parade at K to enable it to drain better.

N.—The rest of the force has been employed at N, where considerable progress (the force being considered) has been made. It has consisted in finishing up the main parapets and chemin-de-ronde, so as to prevent further damage from rains and in covering the gallery leading to the salient magazine. Drains from the various service magazines to the rear moat have also been put in. Laying of platforms has been continued.

The progress made in this division during the week has been very unsatisfactory in consequence of the scarcity of hands and of transportation, and also of the quantity of rain.

SECOND DIVISION.

Round Battery.—Was put in position on Wednesday morning, but before a sufficient quantity of sand could be put on it a high tide shifted it. It was again placed Friday, and has received two flat-loads of sand since, which, with its extra moorings, will probably secure it firmly.

Gladden.—Repairs are progressing as well as circumstances will permit.

McIntosh.—Earth is still being carried to Battery McIntosh, and the rear gallery for the bomb-proof will be commenced the ensuing week. Workmen are now engaged in raising the two left flank guns.

Camel Battery.—The magazine has been placed in good condition, and workmen are now engaged in sodding on the top.

THIRD DIVISION.

Huger.—Labor has principally been expended on south face covered way. Strengthening parapet and sodding superior and exterior slopes.

Obstructions.—Owing to derangement of pile-driver no piles were driven until 17th instant. Operations resumed.

A torpedo force has been engaged in opening a gap in obstructions in Apalachee River, under the direction of the engineer officer in charge of this division.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The manufacture of torpedoes and collection of material has been continued. The working force has been so much reduced that but little progress can be made. The distribution on the city intrenchments yesterday was as follows:

	Hands.
Redoubt H	5
Redoubt F	13
Curtain from I to K	47
Sod cutting	14
Redoubt N	122
Wood chopping	14
Redoubt C	9
Total	224

One hundred and fifty hands are engaged on Batteries McIntosh and Tilghman, 90 are at work at Battery Huger, 50 on the pile-drivers with Mr. King, so that the working force proper does not exceed 514 hands in the whole district. Our transportation has also been much reduced, there being only eight good teams and one steam-boat suitable for heavy towing at the disposal of the engineers.

The gap in the obstructions near Battery Huger would have been opened sooner had it been possible to procure another boat besides the Magnolia, which is doing at the same time all the work on the bay batteries.

Respectfully submitted.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer, District of the Gulf.

[NOVEMBER 20, 1864.—For organization of the Army of Tennessee (excepting the cavalry and artillery), see p. 681.]

Abstract from return of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor commanding, for November 20, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	17	.....	.....	17	17
District of the Gulf[a] (Maury):					
General staff	13	.....	.....	13	13
Liddell's command	218	2,007	2,007	3,432	7,281
Thomas' command	18	161	161	329	866
Fuller's command	41	349	349	564	1,695
Burnet's command	54	702	702	967	1,637
Detached command	4	126	126	234	525
Post of Mobile (Taylor)	52	381	381	671	1,208
Total	400	3,726	3,726	6,210	13,225
District of Northern Alabama[b] (Roddey)	193	1,714	1,714	2,417	4,609
District of Central Alabama[c] (Adams)	252	1,657	1,657	2,188	3,881
District of Mississippi and East Louisiana[d] (Gardner):					
General staff	9	.....	.....	9	9
Northern Sub-District	89	589	589	853	1,706
Central Sub-District	126	503	503	776	2,256
District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana	224	1,176	1,176	1,652	3,468
Posts	86	389	389	579	769
Mabry's brigade[e]	69	668	668	1,055	2,643
Total	603	3,325	3,325	4,924	10,851
Forrest's cavalry command[f]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	1,465	10,422	10,422	15,756	32,583

[a] November 10. McCulloch's brigade in Florida not reported. Its last return was 774 effective total.
[b] November 1.
[c] October 31.
[d] November 15.
[e] Temporarily detached, but is now under orders to report to General Gardner. Not being on his return the last report to these headquarters is given, showing strength October 1. It is now stationed at Corinth, Miss.
[f] Transferred to Army of Tennessee.

Troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1864.

DISTRICT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

Baker's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.

37th Alabama, }
40th Alabama, } Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, }
51th Alabama, Capt. Charles C. McCall.
22d Louisiana, ———.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN M. THOMAS.

1st Alabama Reserves, Col. Daniel E. Huger.

McCulloch's Brigade.

15th Confederate Cavalry, Col. Henry Maury.
7th Mississippi Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Thomas Ford.
8th Mississippi Cavalry, ———.
18th Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, ———.
2d Missouri Cavalry, ———.

Post of Mobile.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

4th Alabama Reserves, Col. William M. Stone.
21st Alabama (detachment), Capt. B. Frank Dade.
Alabama Cadets, Lieut. H. E. Witherspoon.
City Battalion, Lieut. Col. Stewart W. Cayce.

Detached.

3d Battalion Alabama Reserves, } Lieut. Col. E. M. Underhill.
4th Battalion Alabama Reserves, }

DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP D. RODDEY.

4th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. F. M. Windes.
5th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James M. Warren.
10th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Richard O. Pickett.
Burtwell's (Alabama) cavalry, Col. John R. B. Burtwell.
Moreland's (Alabama) cavalry, Lieut. Col. M. D. Moreland.
Stuart's battalion (Alabama) cavalry, Maj. James H. Stuart.
Ferrell's (Georgia) battery, Capt. Coleman B. Ferrell.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA.

(Includes also posts of Demopolis, Montgomery, Selma, Cahaba, Opelika, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa.)

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

Armistead's Cavalry Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. ARMISTEAD.

8th Alabama, Col. Charles P. Ball.
16th Confederate [12th Mississippi], Col. Charles G. Armistead.
Barbiere's (Alabama Reserves) battalion, Maj. Joseph Barbiere.
Hardie's (Alabama Reserves) battalion, Maj. Joseph Hardie.
Lewis' (Alabama) battalion, Maj. William V. Harrell.

Clanton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON.

6th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Charles H. Colvin.
8th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Henry J. Livingston.
Escort to district commander, Capt. T. B. Shockley.
State Reserves, at Selma, Lieut. Col. Young L. Royston.
Company H, 3d Confederate Reserves, at Demopolis, Capt. W. B. Ragan.
Company Reserves (firemen), at Montgomery, Maj. Walter Jones.
Light-duty men, detailed at Talladega, Maj. W. T. Walthall.
Light-duty men, detailed at Tuscaloosa, Capt. A. B. Hardcastle.
Dismounted cavalry, at Coosa bridge, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe.
Six companies 3d Regiment Reserves, at Cahaba, Lieut. Col. Samuel Jones.

Artillery.

Clanton's (Alabama) battery, Capt. N. H. Clanton.
Merrin's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. F. W. Merrin.

DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA.

Maj. Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER.

NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

Denis' Brigade.

1st Mississippi Cavalry Reserves,
2d Mississippi Cavalry Battalion Reserves, } Col. Jules C. Denis.
3d Mississippi Cavalry Battalion Reserves,
Moorman's (Mississippi) battalion, Lieut. Col. George Moorman.

Mabry's Brigade.

14th Confederate Cavalry, Maj. Pinkney C. Harrington.
4th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
5th Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. W. G. Henderson.
6th Mississippi Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lipscomb.
38th Mississippi Mounted Infantry, Col. Preston Brent.

CENTRAL SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. ROBERT C. WOOD, JR.

Blackburn's cavalry, Capt. Joseph C. S. Blackburn.
Peyton's Mississippi (State) Cavalry Battalion, Maj. E. A. Peyton.
Stubbs' Mississippi (State) Cavalry Battalion, Maj. George W. Stubbs.
Wood's (Mississippi) cavalry, Capt. William S. Yerger.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE.

1st Louisiana Cavalry, Col. John S. Scott.
3d Louisiana Cavalry, ———.
Lay's (Mississippi) cavalry, Col. Benjamin D. Lay.
Gober's mounted infantry, Col. Daniel Gober.
Ogden's (Louisiana) battalion cavalry, Maj. Frederick N. Ogden.
Powers' (Mississippi and Louisiana) cavalry, Col. Frank P. Powers.
Battalion Louisiana State Guard, ———.
Unattached cavalry company, Capt. H. R. Doyal.

Artillery.

Bradford's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. J. L. Bradford.
Ratliff's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William T. Ratliff.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Lyon's Brigade.

3d Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.
7th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Edward Crossland.
8th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.
12th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. W. W. Faulkner.

Bell's Brigade.

7th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodgson.
2d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Clark R. Barteau.
15th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert M. Russell.
16th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.
19th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut Col. William L. Walker.
Newsom's (Tennessee) cavalry, Col. John F. Newsom.
Duff's (Mississippi) cavalry, Col. William L. Duff.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Rucker's Brigade.

7th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William F. Taylor.
12th Tennessee Cavalry, ———.
14th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee Cavalry, ———.
Forrest's (Tennessee) cavalry, Lieut. Col. David C. Kelley.

McCulloch's Brigade.

(Reported in District of the Gulf.)

ARTILLERY

Morton's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. T. Sanders Sale.
Hudson (Mississippi) Battery, Lieut. Edwin S. Walton.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James C. Thrall.

ARTILLERY.*

Abbay's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. George F. Abbay.
Charpentier's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Stephen Charpentier.
Culpeper's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. J. L. Moses.
Owens' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. W. C. Howell.
Winston's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William C. Winston.
Lowe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. T. B. Catron.
Water batteries, Maj. Washington Marks.
1st Louisiana Artillery, ———.
1st Mississippi Artillery, Capt. Marquis L. Cole.
Alabama State Artillery, Companies C and D, Capts. William H. Homer and John B. Todd.
Virginia Battery (Company D, 12th Louisiana Battalion Artillery), Capt. W. Norris Coffin.
Battery Buchanan, Lieut. F. S. Barrett, C. S. Navy.
Battery Gladden, Capt. William B. Robertson.
Battery McIntosh, Capt. William C. Ellis.
Battery Missouri, Capt. Samuel Barnes.

MILITARY POSTS.

Aberdeen, Miss., Col. Joseph P. Nuckols, jr.
Brandon, Miss., Capt. William R. Spears.
Cahaba, Ala., Lieut. Col. Samuel Jones.
Canton, Miss., Capt. John N. Archer.
Clinton, La., Lieut. Col. William E. Pinkney.
Columbus, Miss., Lieut. Col. Levi McCullom.
Demopolis, Ala., Lieut. Col. John T. Plattsmier.
Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Matthew S. Ward.
Gainesville, Ala., Capt. George W. Bates.
Goodman, Miss., Lieut. Peter James.
Grenada, Miss., Capt. S. S. Angevine.
Jackson, Miss., Lieut. Col. Archibald MacFarlane.
Macon, Miss., Maj. Bell G. Bidwell.
Marion, Ala., Lieut. W. H. Streshley.
Meridian, Miss., Lieut. Col. George W. Law.
Montevallo, Ala., Capt. Alexander C. Lemmon.
Montgomery, Ala., Maj. Walter Jones.
Okolona, Miss., Maj. E. G. Wheeler.
Opelika, Ala., Lieut. Col. John W. Buford.
Oxford, Miss., Capt. William M. Vosburg.
Panola, Miss., Capt. Richard C. Walsh.
Selma, Ala., Col. Young L. Royston.
Talladega, Ala., Maj. William T. Walthall.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., Capt. A. B. Hardcastle.

* Maury's command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, November 21, 1864.

SOLDIERS: You march to-day to redeem by your valor and your arms one of the fairest portions of our Confederacy. This can only be achieved by battle and by victory. Summon up in behalf of a consummation so glorious all the elements of soldiership and all the instincts of manhood, and you will render the campaign before you full of auspicious fruit to your country and lasting renown to yourselves.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Florence, Ala., November 21, 1864.

Major-General FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires me to inclose you the within dispatches* from General Beauregard, and directs that you cause Biffle's brigade to move to the points indicated by General Beauregard.

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST. VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, Va., November 21, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., East Tennessee:

GENERAL: The increased complaints of operations of bushwhackers on the North Carolina border adjoining Grayson County has rendered it necessary to send a force there, and I have ordered Captain Cantrill with a detachment to proceed there, and in conjunction with a local force which I have arranged to report to him there to disperse them. The work will require a week or ten days at least. I have a communication from Colonel Vandeventer, in Lee County, asking for 100 arms, and reporting the bushwhackers very active. He reports that he has 150 well mounted men, and is organizing the reserves and local forces. I send him some ammunition, but no arms. I find there are still some detachments there without authority. I have ordered him to send all such to join their commands, and by means of the reserves to arrest all the individual deserters and stragglers he can. The country thus cleared of roaming squads claiming to act by authority, there will remain but two classes, the authorized organizations, and the other class of bushwhackers, deserters, and stragglers, against whom a common warfare can be waged. To my mind this is the only policy which will result in any permanent good. I did not send list of prisoners here as stated yesterday, concluding to wait until I would receive the lists from Abingdon and Bristol, which I expect to-morrow. I will then send a consolidated report showing every prisoner by name. I send you papers. There are no letters which I have not been able to attend to.

Very respectfully,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Probably Beauregard to Hood (two dispatches), November 20, 10 a. m., p. 1226.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *November 21, 1864.*

Captain SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Direct Colonels Palmer and Alston to move at daylight to-morrow to the rear. Tell him they separate at the point mentioned by Colonel Palmer and myself. Colonel Alston will proceed to Jonesborough, protecting the artillery, where transportation for the men and guns will be procured to Wytheville; horses, wagons, &c., to go by dirt road. Colonel A[lston] will attend to rations and detail an officer to look after forage.

[JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.]

Direct Major Stephens to send my headquarters wagon and team and fifteen other wagons and teams to Wytheville, to report to Major McMahon. Colonel Alston will send an officer to take charge of the train and a man to drive headquarters wagon; all the other captured wagons he will organize and equip into train as soon as possible and turn them over to Captain Smith, acting commissary of subsistence, to gather supplies, taking his receipt for them and sending a copy of it to these headquarters. All the mules and horses left after fitting up the train he will report to these headquarters for special orders.

[JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 22, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Florence, Ala.:

Brigadier-General Gardner is now at Corinth, to remain as long as circumstances may require his presence there. I leave in the morning for Macon. I may be absent several days.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 22, 1864—12 m.*

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Macon, Ga.:

Await my arrival at Macon. Meanwhile, should circumstances require, assume command as already instructed. Sherman's main body must be moving on most direct roads to Atlantic coast. These roads must be obstructed; bridges and supplies destroyed in its front. Gun-boats in Savannah River must prevent crossing as far up as navigable.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy to Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, Macon, Ga., or wherever he may be.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Selma, Ala., November 22, 1864.*

On and after the 1st of December proximo the headquarters of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana will be established at Meridian, Miss.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

WM. M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 22, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Attack on Mobile at this time cannot be serious, but prudence requires you should call on Governors Watts and Clark for all available State troops and militia they can furnish you not required at other points. I leave temporarily to-morrow night for Macon.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MOBILE, ALA., *November 22, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

Have received information of preparations to attack Mobile. Prudence urges that you send here such State troops as you can command. Please answer as to your ability to comply.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Montgomery, November 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding Department of Ala., Miss., and East La.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard instructs me to say that he deems it highly important that a depot or camp of direction should be established at Meridian for the purpose of collecting all stragglers and convalescents belonging to the Army of Tennessee. The road from Corinth to that point is full of absentees without leave, and many returning to the front loiter on the way. It is therefore desirable that they should be stopped at Meridian, and when a sufficient number shall have been collected, that they be organized and sent forward, under charge of a commissioned officer, with as little delay as practicable, to the army. The garrison at Corinth should be increased to 2,500 men; this will include 500 men which General Beauregard has directed Major-General Gardner to retain from men returning to the Army of Tennessee. If the number (2,500) cannot be obtained from the reserves and volunteer State troops, you will direct General Gardner to call on the Governor of Mississippi for militia. The railroad and bridges should be properly defended, making block-houses, &c., at bridges and trestles for this purpose. If reserves and volunteer State troops cannot be obtained for garrisons, the militia must be called for. For all defensive purposes General Gardner is authorized to issue orders to Brigadier-General Roddey.

An efficient and energetic commander will be wanted at Meridian. It is not intended by this to refer to any commandant, should there be one now there, but simply to indicate that one who is prompt, vigilant, and faithful in the discharge of his duties should be placed there.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, ALA., *November 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. GARDNER,
Corinth, Miss.:

I assume command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Headquarters at Mobile until further orders.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

(Copies sent Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams, G. B. Hodge, Governor Charles Clark, and Governor Watts.)

MOBILE, ALA., *November 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. GARDNER,
Corinth, Miss.:

Can you send reserves or other troops to Mobile?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy sent Major-General Withers, Montgomery, Ala.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, November 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. JONES,
Commanding Post, Cahaba:

COLONEL: Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams directs that the six companies of Colonel Brooks' regiment of reserves be sent at once to this place, to report to Colonel Brooks. Let them embark immediately, as the boat which goes down for them has to keep up connection this evening with Montgomery. You will retain the former garrison at the post to guard the prisoners.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPELIKA, ALA., *November 23, 1864.*

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.:

If not already done, inform Generals Hood and Maury that headquarters are located for present at Montgomery.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Waynesborough, November 23, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

Brigadier-General Williams having reported to me in arrest, in obedience to orders from General Bragg, for his conduct during the expedition which Major-General Wheeler made into Tennessee in August and September last, and it not being possible for me to have the case investigated now, as General Wheeler is not within my reach, I have ordered General Williams to report to you, and respectfully request that you will have the case investigated as soon as practicable.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

LIV. Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, Provisional Army, C. S., being unfit for active services in the field, will temporarily report to Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, commanding, &c., for such light duty as General Jackson may be able to perform.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST. VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE,
Wytheville, Va., November 23, 1864.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Morristown, East Tenn.:

GENERAL: I inclose a letter from Captain Everett* proposing an expedition. I have not felt authorized to sanction it. He says he can start at two days' notice. Lewis Castleman has applied to go into Kentucky to recruit. I defer all such applications till your arrival. I have scout out from Kentucky, who left vicinity of Lexington ten days ago. He reports all quiet. Burbridge had collected all his troops at Lexington at one time, as if for a movement, but they were again distributed to the different posts. He reports about 8,000 of all arms in the State, including at Louisville. The number is large on account of many regiments having been sent there to be mustered out. I have no news from any other quarter. Have you received my letter in regard to Colonel Caudill's command? Shall it be ordered up? It is at Castle Woods. Colonel Giltner is here. As forage is getting scarce he proposes that it would be best to move into one of the southwestern counties, Scott or Lee, off the railroad, where it is abundant.

Very respectfully,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Should an advance be made by enemy from Memphis on Corinth, General Beauregard desires that General Gardner's headquarters should be made permanently at Corinth.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Mobile, November 23, 1864.

Governor THOMAS H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama:

GOVERNOR: I hope you will be able to raise and send to Mobile some State troops at a very early day. Four thousand additional troops should be here as soon as possible and should be held here; otherwise, this place may be carried by a *coup de main* any night. I have repeatedly laid this fact before the proper authorities, but, as you will understand, other paramount objects require the Confederate forces, and the necessities of Mobile have been deferred to them. I receive such rumors of increasing force at Pensacola and in the lower bay as compel me, since Hood's army has gone beyond reach, to seek the last resort to avoid disaster. I hope you will give me your immediate co-operation. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and believe me,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

UNIVERSITY OF

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Mobile, Ala., November 23, 1864.

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi:

DEAR SIR: In view of recent military events it becomes very important to insure the safety of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and to have a force ready to re-enforce Mobile. I think the State of Mississippi is concerned almost as much in the one of these objects as in the other. You will appreciate the obligation which rests upon me to urge your most earnest and active co-operation with me in placing troops in service at once, when I assure you that with the force now in the District of the Gulf, it will be a very practicable and a very sound military enterprise for the enemy to undertake on any night to possess himself of Mobile by a *coup de main*. I have not omitted to keep this fact continually before the proper authorities, but thus far it has not been possible, without compromising other more important or more urgent interests of the Confederacy, to throw increased forces here. Four thousand troops should be thrown here immediately. Please let me

know at your earliest convenience how far you can aid me, if at all. I shall be in Meridian in the course of a few days. I am very glad to renew our official relations, and am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MAURY.

P. S.—You will be amused and surprised to hear that I received very severe reprehension from the Secretary of War because I seized those trans-Mississippi arms for your militia last summer. I was tempted to cite you as a witness in my behalf.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MACON, GA., *November 24, 1864—8 p. m.*

President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

I arrived here this morning. Reports indicate enemy's advance to have reached a line extending from Davisborough to Warrenton, moving eastwardly, destroying Central and Georgia railroads. Probabilities are that the enemy will follow most direct route to Port Royal, intending to re-enforce Grant as soon as practicable. State militia and reserves leave in the morning, under General G. W. Smith, to re-enforce General Hardee. Have ordered General Hood to take active-offensive in Middle Tennessee to relieve General Lee.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 24, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

The following dispatch just received:

CORINTH, *November 23, 1864.*

Colonel BRENT:

Scouts from near Memphis report remnant of Sixteenth Army Corps went up river from Memphis last Thursday. Rumored destination Tennessee River. Reported Washburn in command. They are repairing Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

J. B. EUSTIS.
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 24, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

The following just received from Edwards' Depot:

Enemy, about 5,000 strong—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—made their appearance at Big Black this morning about 11 o'clock. They are now laying pontoons. Do not think they will cross before daylight in morning.

H. F. MARTIN,
Captain, Commanding.

This from General Maury, 24th:

Enemy in force reached Big Black bridge, from Vicksburg, early yesterday morning. General Gardner will be at Jackson to-morrow. Have called on Governor Clark for assistance.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *November 24, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

Sherman's movement is progressing rapidly toward Atlantic coast, doubtless to re-enforce Grant. It is essential you should take offensive and crush enemy's force in Middle Tennessee soon as practicable, to relieve Lee.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Mount Pleasant, November 24, 1864—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON:

GENERAL: The major-general directs me to say he is informed the enemy are all leaving Pulaski, and that you will leave one brigade on the Lawrenceburg road to protect his flank, and move with the balance of your command on the railroad between Pulaski and Columbia, and endeavor to cut off their retreat. If they have evacuated Pulaski you will move forward and press them hard on to Columbia. General Chalmers' division is now fighting the enemy within four miles of Columbia. You will communicate with the major-general at this place.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Buford has the same instructions as the above, with the exception of sending a brigade on the Lawrenceburg road; and the major-general directs that if you think a brigade is a greater number than necessary, you will send only a sufficiency to protect his right flank.

J. P. S.

NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

[General JACKSON:]

General Buford says that the prisoners had better be ordered to Mount Pleasant.

Yours, respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The major-general directs me to say that two corps have certainly passed from Pulaski on to Columbia, and you will press them hard. General Buford has been ordered to do the same.

[General JACKSON:]

GENERAL: The movement we agreed on this evening just before I left you covers the case. I do not think that there is any necessity for a force to be sent on the Lawrenceburg road now. Do not move in the morning without seeing me.

Yours,

A. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General.

MOBILE, ALA., *November 24, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK, *Macon, Miss.:*

Enemy, from Vicksburg, reached Big Black bridge early yesterday morning, rapidly putting in pontoons. Force reported 10,000, under General Hall, to be met at Jackson by forces from Natchez and below, of equal number, under Brayman. Please call out State militia and re-enforce General Gardner. General Gardner is en route from Corinth to Jackson; he will reach Meridian to-night.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, ALA., *November 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. GARDNER, *Corinth, Miss.:*

Should an advance be made by the enemy from Memphis on Corinth, General Beauregard desires your headquarters to be made permanently at Corinth.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Order Clanton's brigade from Opelika to Meridian.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Order Third Regiment Alabama Reserves to Pollard, via Montgomery, Ala., immediately.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Send Armistead's brigade to Pollard at once.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 25, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Macon, Ga.:*

Following just received:

CANTON, MISS., *November 25, 1864.*

Scout Binford, at 12 o'clock last night, reports only 2,500 cavalry crossed Big Black, and, after proceeding out eight miles on the Clinton road, returned across Big Black, where they were with 3,000 infantry and eight pieces of artillery.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mount Pleasant, November 25, 1864—12 m.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Montgomery, Ala.:

The enemy have abandoned Pulaski, and are moving toward Nashville. Please have the railroad repaired to Decatur as soon as possible. Plenty of mills now in our possession. I think I will have no difficulty about supplies.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
November 25, 1864.

Every officer and man of this corps is charged with enforcing the conscript act, and every man subject to military duty found in our line of march will be arrested and turned over to the provost-marshal of the corps. All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should be in the army, and every officer and private should use the most vigorous measures to prevent their escape.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mount Pleasant, November 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry, &c.:

General Hood directs me to inform you that the enemy have abandoned Pulaski and are going toward Nashville. In two days more he hopes to have the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad destroyed from Cowan nearly to Nashville. He desires that you will send at once all the force you can spare and destroy the railroad from Decatur to Huntsville and thence to Stevenson. You must judge of what force you will be able to spare from looking after Corinth. You will order Russell's regiment to join the force you send and assist in this work. Do not disturb the road from Decatur toward Athens. Please send forward our telegrams and mails; none have yet reached us.

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *November 25, 1864.*

Governor CLARK,
Citronelle:

Enemy have recrossed Big Black, after coming out eight miles.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

Move Clanton's brigade by rail as far as practicable.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

Push forward the movement of Clanton's brigade as rapidly as possible.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

Stop Clanton. Enemy have retired across Big Black.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General GARDNER,
Meridian:

Governor Clark is here; has called out the militia to aid you. I have ordered Clanton's brigade to Meridian, to report to you. What force will you be able to concentrate?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. GARDNER,
Meridian or Jackson, Miss.:

Governor Clark has ordered Captain Doss with two companies of cavalry from Greensborough to Wenona, to await your orders.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL. } EDENBURG, LEAKE COUNTY, MISS.,
November 25, 1864.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS:

DEAR SIR: You will, no doubt, readily admit that you cannot know, unless prompted by friends, all the evils that affect every locality and threaten the Confederate States. Your personal observation must necessarily be limited by your duties and confinement at Richmond, and even were you permitted to travel and meet the people in various localities, you could get but an imperfect knowledge of the general feeling and the condition of things in your hurried visit. Our repre-

sentatives in Congress see and know but little of their constituents, owing to the fact that there are no public meetings, and the people and representatives stay at home. Living as I do in the country, coming in contact with every class and kind of people, and being somewhat inquisitive, I hope you will not deem me arrogant in saying that I know very well the state of feeling and mind in a large district of country, and the same causes operating everywhere, it is but reasonable to infer that this district is in miniature the State, or even larger regions. I therefore feel it my right and duty to address you, and that you will receive it kindly. The evils to which I refer are so numerous, and in many instances encouraged by officials, that I feel at a loss how or whether to present them, but will do so as they occur.

First. There are three military organizations, viz, general Confederate service, State reserves, State militia. The great evil of this thing is that the general Confederate service is actually weakened; the State reserves is composed mostly of persons liable to and deserters from the general Confederate service; and the State militia is composed mostly of deserters and persons belonging or liable to the other two branches of service. This is not only true as to the privates generally, but the officers also. There is a terrible confusion of these things, and it is knowingly and willfully done and suffered. Men are enlisted in the State reserves under false names and places, who are deserters from the general Confederate service, or are conscripts liable to that service, and this is the case, in part, with the State militia. The infantry is deserting to the cavalry. A large number of persons calling themselves "scouts" and "independent companies" are infesting the valley and its borders north of Vicksburg, who are nothing less than murderers, plunderers, blockade-runners, and Yankee communicants. They are principally young men and deserters, whose "cohesive band" is spoils and booty from our own people. Nearly all of the deserters take refuge with them. They adopt a most extravagant furlough system to make sale or deposit of their booty and to evade inspection or an invading foe; they demoralize the country from whence they come, through which they pass, or where they stay; they scatter at will and pleasure, and reunite in the same way, bearing such permission from their officers. The citizen is their victim in his purse and property. Why is such confusion of service and abuse of pretended service permitted?

The next evil is this, that many soldiers are writing home from Hood's army that if Lincoln is re-elected, they will fight no longer, but will return home, and that such is the general sentiment and resolve of the army. They will not fight four years longer. They meet with favor at home in these propositions, and if they return they take refuge in the swamp service with the mounted plunderers of that people.

The next evil is the two frequent amnesties. It is a common saying that we will not go now, or wait for the next amnesty, or if they go, they go to get the favor of the hour and desert the next to get the benefit of the next amnesty. The army in the aggregate gets no reliable or permanent increase of strength, but the effect is encouraging to deserters and seductive to the army.

The next thing is that the liberal man in this war and the man who is either unable or unwilling to speculate and extort in this war is sadly oppressed by the Confederate States and county taxes, and will not be able to foot up his taxes a second year—if the first—and then he is the victim of the speculator. The patriotic planter, who pays his taxes in kind, abstains from speculation and extortion, buys his cards and salt, iron and blacksmithing, and listens to irresistible

claims of charity at his door every day, can't pay such taxes, for, although our money is plenty and depreciated, his surplus is priced by the Government and he cannot get the money any easier or faster than he could gold in the days of yore. Such men as these and the poor improvident must soon be the victims of Shylocks and speculators.

The next evil is one resulting, in a great measure, from all the others combined, a general discontent and loss of confidence in the administration and our success, a disposition among the people to rise up in opposition to the powers that be, declare for reconstruction, or anything else but the things that are. The late movement of Governor Brown and his confederates is responded to by many thousands with great sympathy and earnestness, and I fear will lead to the worst of consequences.

Your proposition for the Government to possess itself of negroes for army uses, &c., and their fidelity to be rewarded with freedom, finds great and general opposition. If a soldier's life is the price of their liberty, they don't want freedom, but if put into the service and permitted to have all the fruits of their captures in kind and money, then they might face the fire and remain true. Most of them have concluded that the Yankees are their worst foes, and they prefer to keep out of the service on either side.

Trusting and hoping that these evils may be remedied, that we may yet succeed in our holy cause, and assuring you of my unwavering fidelity, I am, truly, yours,

ROBT. S. HUDSON.

MACON, GA., *November 26, 1864.*

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.:

Order Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith to inspect defenses of Mobile and await there further orders.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 26, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

Dispatch from Corinth 26th, 1864:

Dispatches just received from Colonel Windes says last of enemy left Decatur at 2 p. m. yesterday, and were taking up pontoon bridge, under cover of gun-boats and shore batteries.

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 26, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

Henderson's scouts report three regiments cavalry and two batteries passed Wesley Chapel, on Wire road, 4 p. m. yesterday. Boats whistling in Lower Yazoo, indicating an advance by river.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 26, 1864.

Brigade commanders will have their commands in readiness to move to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, with four days' cooked rations, from the 28th instant, and sixty rounds of ammunition to the man. The move to-morrow will be short, and rations can be prepared for the day as they are required, without interfering with the four days' already cooked. No led horses will be allowed to accompany the command, but will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of the division. Forges will be set to work at once and all horses shod as fast as possible, the battery animals first. Eight horses will be attached to each piece of artillery. Wagon train will not move with the command.

By command of Brigadier-General Jackson:

J. H. MARTIN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mount Pleasant, November 26, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING CONSCRIPTS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

I send this by an officer who goes to Mississippi to endeavor to procure conscripts for Brantly's brigade, and I respectfully ask your assistance in the matter. This brigade, formerly Walthall's, the State of Mississippi may justly feel proud of, and the present reduced state of its rank is due to the severe losses it has sustained in the many battles in which it has been engaged, in all of which it has borne a conspicuous part.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mount Pleasant, November 26, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING CORINTH, MISS.:

General Hood directs that you organize at once a guard of 1,000 convalescent troops, to escort to the army a train loaded with salt. The officer who hands you this will inform you when the train will be ready to move. Place the escort under the command of a good officer and give him a sufficient number of officers.

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If there should be no demonstration on Corinth, you will send forward all the convalescents that may have been collected. Send forward also all the shoes that can be obtained or may be on hand.

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., November 27, 1864.

Weekly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the week ending November 26, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

During the past week we have had either very hard rains or severe freezing weather, so that the progress made toward the completion of the line of city intrenchments has been very small. The week has been mainly occupied in repairing the damages caused by the causes just mentioned and much of the next week must be consumed in the same manner. We labor under several difficulties in the prosecution of the work. The amount of laborers is totally disproportioned to the work to be done. The average number of hands during the week has been about 250 employed on the works, which it must be conceded is a very small force for so much work. Fort Sidney Johnston could well employ double the number. The transportation at the command of the department is so limited that it is impossible to transport the necessary materials as fast as they are needed. The want of material in some instances may also be enumerated as another cause of delay. The magazines at No. 4 and K need covering to make them safe receptacles of ammunition, yet plank cannot be obtained.

SECOND DIVISION.

Conway Creek.—There are about fifty more piles to be driven and about fifty to be followed down, which, when done, will complete the obstruction proposed there. The ship Danube has settled considerably, her ports being now below water.

McIntosh.—The platform of the second gun from the left has been raised fifteen inches above its former level, and the gun itself will be remounted, probably to-day. The traverses which fell during the late rains are still in the same condition, for the want of a force to repair them.

Gladden.—Repairs are now being made on the traverses which fell during the late rain.

Round Battery.—Piles have been driven around this battery, securing it in its position, and sand is being carried there as fast as our means of transportation will allow.

Square Battery, near Choctaw Pass, is in the same condition that it was a month ago, viz, chassis and carriage mounted on it and ready for the gun.

C. S. M. has been raised and is now in the dock.

THIRD DIVISION.

Huger.—Force has been engaged in strengthening covered way and sodding same, except when a portion of the labor was engaged in removing obstructions in Apalachee River.

Obstructions.—A fifty-foot gap has been made in obstructions in Apalachee River.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Torpedo operations delayed for want of powder.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Pontoons.—First lot of twenty will be sent toward end of this week.

Respectfully submitted.

V. SHELDHA,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer, District of the Gulf.

MACON, *November 27, 1864—11.45 a. m.*
(Via Savannah. Received December 1.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Roddey reports from Corinth, 26th, that enemy evacuated Decatur, burning his large store-house filled with provisions and stores, abandoning saddles and fifteen pontoon boats, secured by Colonel Windes, who pressed the enemy closely. Nothing new from General Hood.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy sent to the President, Secretary of War, and General Bragg.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 27, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

Following just received:

Following reported by Colonel Maury: "Enemy have 2,000 cavalry at Pensacola; expecting 2,000 additional infantry. Enemy have light-draught boats to land troops in Mobile Bay, or ascend the Perdido; intend to attack Mobile; will move on Blakely, via Camp Withers." The fleet of observation off Mobile increased; unusual number of vessels reported off Point Clear to-day.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 27, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

Henderson's scouts report column several hundred Yankees moving from Benton to Vaughn Station rapidly at 10 a. m.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, GA., *November 27, 1864—8 p. m.*

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.:

Should General Maury believe Mobile seriously threatened he must call again on Governor Clark and General Withers for all the troops they can furnish him, and General Adams must hold himself ready to support him at a moment's notice, if not already under orders to that effect.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, November 27, 1864.
(Received December 10.)

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

All the country south of Columbia, Tenn., is now open to collect supplies. Need the services of Maj. James F. Cummings, commissary of subsistence, and his corps of agents; they know the country. I respectfully ask that Major Cummings and agents be ordered to report to Major Moore, chief commissary of subsistence, at once.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

[First indorsement.]

DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Commissary-General for attention.

J. A. S.,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Secretary of War.

Major Cummings is now at Augusta, and had been ordered to report with his agents, to act with Major Moore, so soon as he receives the money which has been sent.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Camp near Columbia, Tenn., November 27, 1864.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: My division field officer of the day is of opinion that the enemy have only a vedette line in front of their main picket-line, which has been firing this evening, but now has ceased firing. I have directed that men be pushed forward to ascertain the movements of the enemy, but have yet received no reply. There was a large fire near town this evening, which my officer of the day reports appeared to be two houses between our picket-line and the enemy's main line of works.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Mr. Hill's, November 27, 1864—6.30 p. m.

All the wagons and artillery of this division will be ready to move at 8 a. m. to-morrow and follow in rear of General Buford's command. General Jackson is not advised of the road on which General Buford moves, but will ascertain and inform you early to-morrow morning.

The command will not accompany the wagons. The men, therefore, will be prepared with four days' cooked rations in haversacks. The hour for the command to move will be given to-morrow morning.

By command of Brigadier-General Jackson:

J. H. MARTIN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
November 27, 1864.

General CHALMERS,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: General Hood directs me to say that he wishes you to direct Colonel Biffle to order Colonel Holman to report to me, with all the men of his (Colonel Holman's) command now on duty with that brigade.

Very respectfully,

E. J. HARVIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' DIVISION,
No. —. } *In the Field, November 27, 1864.*

I. Colonel Biffle, commanding brigade, will order Colonel Holman to report with his command at once to Col. E. J. Harvie, inspector-general of General Hood's staff, for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

L. T. LINDSEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE ARTILLERY,
Corinth, Miss., November 27, 1864.

Captain REID,
Inspector at Post:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, as yet, there is only one battery at this post; this is a howitzer battery of four brass pieces, commanded by Captain Thrall, from General Forrest's command. In conjunction with this report I would respectfully suggest that, after an inspection of the works around this post (accompanied by Major Wintter, chief engineer), it is my opinion that for military defense there should be at least sixteen pieces of artillery in the works of the post—this is the minimum amount that will be necessary for defense of the place—and then not one-half the artillery positions will be occupied. These guns should be of the following description: 1 battery (4 pieces) Parrotts, 1 battery (4 pieces) Napoleons, 2 batteries (8 pieces) howitzers; total, 4 batteries (16 pieces).

I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to this statement, and request attention at earliest practicable moment.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. ELDRIDGE,
Major, Commanding Artillery at Post.

MACON, *November 28, 1864.*
(Received 30th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Forrest's cavalry cannot now be spared from the Army of Tennessee; moreover, it could not reach here in time. The whole of Wheeler's cavalry is operating against Sherman's forces. No news from General Hood. Enemy have evacuated Decatur.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy to the President, Secretary of War, and General Bragg.)

MACON, *November 28, 1864.*
(Received 30th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Maury reports, on 27th, that Mobile is threatened with an attack from Pensacola. Light-draught boats in bay increased, and an unusual number of vessels reported at Point Clear. I have ordered him to call on Governor Clark and General Withers for troops.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MACON, GA., *November 28, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.:

In consequence enemy's cavalry reported collecting at Pensacola, order to Montgomery that brigade Wheeler's which had been ordered to Newnan, provided it has not left vicinity of Oxford on its return to Hood's army.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MACON, GA., *November 28, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.:

Order General Maury to make such disposition of Adams' cavalry as will cover Selma and Montgomery from raids in direction of Pensacola. I will return to Montgomery on 30th instant.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbia, November 28, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

The enemy evacuated Columbia last night and are retreating toward Nashville. Our army is moving forward. I have had no difficulty about supplies, and anticipate none in the future.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

(Same to General G. T. Beauregard.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Columbia, November 28, 1864.

CORPS COMMANDERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE:

If you have any batteries of artillery whose animals you consider too weak to continue on this expedition, General Hood directs that you leave them here, to form a portion of the garrison at this place. Please inform General Hood, as soon as possible, whether or not you have in your command any such batteries.

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
November 28, 1864.

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he wishes you to hold your command in readiness to move. Get everything together—your wagons, artillery, &c.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 37. } *Near Columbia, Tenn., November 28, 1864.*

The commanding general is pained to learn that officers and men from this army entered the town of Columbia this morning and wantonly and disgracefully plundered private and public property. He earnestly calls upon all well-disposed officers and men to check this unsoldierlike and ruinous conduct. If it cannot be done by example and moral suasion, harsher means will be used. All private property, either of friend or foe, must be respected, and all public property belongs to the C. S. Government. When any such can be useful to the army it will be equitably distributed. Let us remember that this unbridled spirit of plunder recently caused the defeat of our army in the Valley of Virginia after they had driven the enemy from the field.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION, STEWART'S CORPS,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
November 28, 1864—3.20 a. m.

Capt. W. D. GALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: My division officer of the day reports that his scouts have gone to the skirmish intrenchments of the enemy, which is some distance in advance of our skirmishers, and beyond the point where the vedettes have been. My skirmishers occupy the position of their vedettes. I have given directions if he finds their intrenchments

defensibly strong to occupy them, and to push on his scouts cautiously. Am I right in moving my skirmishers forward? No enemy have been discovered so far.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 28, 1864—7 a. m.

Capt. W. D. GALE:

CAPTAIN: I have just learned that the enemy left Columbia at 12 o'clock last night. My skirmish line was advanced at daylight, and on finding the town vacated by the enemy was placed at the disposal of Col. E. J. Harvie, inspector-general, to guard the town.

Respectfully, &c.,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Mobile, November 28, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Montgomery:

COLONEL: I have just received your dispatch informing me that Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith has been ordered here to command the Defenses of Mobile temporarily. There is no difference between the command of the District of the Gulf and of the Defenses of Mobile sufficient to call for a general officer's exclusive services, therefore I think, unless otherwise instructed, that when General Smith reports to me I shall assign him temporarily to command the District of the Gulf. In cases of General Gardner and of General Higgins, I assigned a general officer to command Defenses of Mobile, and found that there was then very little left for the district commander to do; and also that I, who am really responsible for the Defenses of Mobile, was removed from that direct communication with my colonels and garrison commanders which is essential. These considerations induce me, therefore, to extend the command of General Smith to that of the whole district, during such time as I shall remain in command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. I shall thus avoid the creation of a corps of staff officers, a more important consideration in Mobile than in most other places.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 28, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Montgomery, Ala.:

Please have movements of Armistead's brigade, ordered to Pollard, expedited, sending them by rail as far as practicable.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 28, 1864.*

General F. GARDNER,
Jackson, Miss.:

Complaints received of depredations by soldiers at Crawfordsville, Miss. Withdraw all available men from there. Clanton's brigade ordered to Meridian.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 28, 1864.*

General D. W. ADAMS,
Talladega, Ala.:

Send Clanton's brigade to Meridian at once.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MACON, GA., *November 29, 1864—9 a. m.*

President JEFF. DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Having sent to General Hardee General Taylor and all disposable troops, and General Maury reporting Mobile threatened, I have sent him General M. L. Smith to command its defenses. I will leave to-day for Montgomery. No news from Army of Tennessee.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MACON, GA., *November 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received December 1.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

General Hood reports from Mount Pleasant, Tenn., 25th instant: Enemy has abandoned Pulaski, moving toward Nashville; plenty of mills now in our possession. He thinks he will have no difficulty about supplies.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *November 29, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

Henderson's scouts report enemy camped night 27th at Vaughn's; moved toward Pickett's morning 28th. Damage to railroad bridge over Big Black slight.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
November 29, 1864.

Maj. J. W. Johnston, commanding artillery battalion, is announced as chief of artillery, Lee's corps, until further orders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
November 29, 1864.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding wishes you to have your command in readiness to move at any hour to-night. Have all your brigade ordnance wagons replenished with ammunition. See that the men have two days' cooked rations in their haversacks. At 4 o'clock this evening the head of General Hood's column was near Spring Hill; the enemy apparently ignorant of his movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOSSY CREEK, *November 29, 1864.*
(Via Jonesborough 30th.)

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

General Vaughn just arrived. Shall I move with my command to Virginia? I await orders; General Vaughn has none for me.

BASIL W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *November 29, 1864.*

Col. E. J. HARVIE,
Inspector-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions of the commanding general, I proceeded to this place and entered at once upon the duties assigned me. The troops are organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, as follows: First Regiment Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore; First Battalion Infantry, of four companies, under command of Major Durr; three companies infantry for guard and police duty in town; and one company of 100 men detached at Chickasaw; making in all eighteen companies of infantry, under the immediate command of Colonel Cole. Colonel Mabry (of General Wirt Adams' command) is in command of all the cavalry, consisting of his own brigade, one regiment of Patterson's brigade, and some Mississippi Cavalry Reserves, also General Beauregard's escort company. I respectfully refer you to Colonel Reid's report as to the strength, &c., of the above commands. You will observe that it is up to the 25th instant; since then some changes have taken place; the infantry has increased. Patterson's brigade, except one regiment, left to-day; also detachment from Lyon's command. General Roddey has been here for a few days in command of all the troops and defenses. He received General Hood's order last night, and left here this morn-

ing to execute it. All the men of the Army of Tennessee able to bear arms have been armed; as yet, there are no accouterments to issue, but they will soon be supplied, as some are expected shortly. I have taken measures to obtain a supply of blankets, clothing, shoes, &c., for the men needing such articles. I hope soon to have all their wants supplied. Large details are made daily to work on the fortifications, which are in a forward state of completion; indeed, they are at present in a proper state to successfully resist the enemy, and by Saturday, with the force of negroes (200) just received from below, the works will be completed. Winter quarters will then be constructed, in rear of the line of works and in the bomb-proofs of the forts. The troops are at present encamped near the town, where wood and water can be had. General Beauregard's order was to retain a force of 1,000 men, which was deemed ample for the protection of the place. I am glad to report the number exceeding this at present here, and daily accessions are made. I have detached 100 men, with arms, to report to the engineer officer at Chickasaw, for the purpose of constructing a battery at that point. On completion a battery of heavy guns (20-pounder Parrotts) is expected to be sent down by General Hood. At this point the river is about 800 yards wide, while at a point four miles above Savannah, with a little work, an excellent crossing can be had, only about 500 yards wide. Major Wintter, of the Second Regiment Engineer Troops, who has charge of the works here, desires to know of General Hood if he would not prefer the latter crossing. Pontoon-boats are expected, and will be held in readiness here. Major Wintter makes a report which I inclose, and to which I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding. Major Wintter is personally known to Lieutenant-General Lee, who can inform the general of his qualifications as an engineer. I beg leave to forward a report of Major Eldridge.* The engineer in charge here (Major Wintter) thinks that three Napoleons and three Parrott guns, in addition to what we have here already, will be quite sufficient, placed in the strong and admirable works constructed here. The latter opinion, I think, is correct.

We have collected here for the Army about ten days' rations of breadstuffs; will accumulate to the extent General Hood directed.

The affairs at the post are well managed. The commandant of the post, Colonel Reid, is an active, energetic officer, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the position. We work together quite harmoniously, and much has been done of late to improve the condition of affairs. A sutler was engaged, on my arrival here, in selling whisky to soldiers; he was ordered to close up, but still continued the sale. I ordered that the whisky found in his establishment should be turned over to the hospital. The members of the military courts, with records, arrived here last night, having received orders to rejoin the army. No transportation can be had at present for that purpose. The transportation at this point is insufficient, so much being required for engineer work. I am informed that 150 wagons have been ordered to this point by General Beauregard from the trains in charge of Maj. J. Blue Moore. The flag of truce, with sealed dispatches for General Forrest, endeavored to avoid the pickets near Grand Junction and to reach this point, but was stopped and sent back under escort; was evidently for the purpose of gaining information as to the state of affairs here. No dispatches have come forward. On my way here I investigated the charge of inefficiency, &c., brought against Lieutenant-Colonel McAlex-

* See p. 1253.

ander, commandant of the post at Cherokee, but all the evidence that I could gather failed to substantiate the charge. At present there is but little use for a commandant of the post there, and under all circumstances, thought it unnecessary to make any change.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. REID,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

Instead of the report of the 25th I send you Colonel Reid's report to the 29th instant.* Major Wintter's report is not quite ready, I will forward it as soon as I can get it.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. A. R.

MOBILE, *November 29, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Macon, Ga.:

Last reports say Farragut has gone away; Canby's condition is very critical; Gordon Granger in New Orleans, in command. Although reports come from Pensacola that enemy is preparing to attack, I believe he will content himself with raids for the present.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MACON, GA., *November 30, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile, Ala.:

If enemy don't intend attacking Mobile, be prepared to meet raids on Montgomery and Selma from Pensacola.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

MOBILE, *November 29, 1864.*

General F. GARDNER,
Jackson, Miss.:

Do you know of any raiding party from Mississippi River to strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad below Meridian?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
In the Field, November 30, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON:

GENERAL: The major-general directs that if you cannot hold your position you will fall back on this side of the river, leaving a guard at the ford, and report in person at these headquarters, at the bridge on the Lewisburg pike, near the residence of General De Graffenried.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
At General De Graffenried's, November 30, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General JACKSON:

GENERAL: The major-general directs that you will send to these headquarters for what ammunition you may require, as he has twelve rounds of Enfield and eight Austrian to be divided between you and General Buford. You will be ready to move in the morning at sunrise, with forty rounds ammunition to the man, and twenty more, if it can be procured. Your artillery will reach here to-night.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, ALA., *November 30, 1864.*

Governor WATTS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

Enemy in some force has reached Mississippi Central above Jackson. A strong column of cavalry marching east from Baton Rouge to Mobile and Ohio Railroad; another column reported preparing at Pensacola to move toward Selma and Montgomery. Cannot you send some State troops at once to Pollard?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Talladega, Ala.:

Hasten the movement of Clanton's brigade; send it by rail as far as practicable.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Talladega, Ala.:

Column of 6,000 of enemy reported to have crossed Amite, supposed for Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *November 30, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General GARDNER,
Jackson, Miss.:

What do you understand is the destination of the force Colonel Scott reports marching east? If Mobile and Ohio Railroad, ask Governor to call out militia at once.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

THORN HILL, *November 30, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General VAUGHN:

GENERAL: I reached this place this evening late. Heard from Hipsher's scout that the enemy were advancing from Cumberland Gap. I sent a scout to the front, which learns that the enemy had crossed the river—about 100 dismounted cavalry or infantry. Our boys had a little fight with them, in which Lieutenant Hipsher and one man were badly wounded. It is reported that Burbridge's force is five regiments—three negro and two white regiments. Hipsher thinks that they are working on the road and the ford. I do not think that Burbridge is here, nor do I think the force any but that at the Gap, and not much of that. I regard it as a demonstration on your flank. In the first place it will be impossible for any wagon train to be crossed at the Gap without several days' work. It may be that part of the Tenth Michigan Regiment is with this party that went to Kentucky dismounted about three weeks ago. I will get up all the soldiers in this country I can to-night and confront the advance to-morrow. Will send out a scout to-night and communicate to you again in the morning. If Burbridge is here, he cannot possibly strike your rear or flank for five days; in the meantime, I can give you definite information. I will order Owens and the ten men from my battalion to keep the Bean's Station and river road well protected. The rivers, both Holston and Clinch, are scarcely fordable.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. DAY,
Major.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbay's (George F.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*

Abercrombie's (Robert H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th, 33d, and 45th Regiments.*

Abernathy's (James T.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*

Abernethy's (Samuel) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*

Adams' (Wirt) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Alabama State Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Aleshire's (Charles C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*

Allen's (Hiram) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*

Anderson Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Edward) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Anderson's (John H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th, 16th, and 28th Regiments.*

Anderson's (William G.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*

Andrew's (Abram P.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*

Armistead's (Charles G.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Armstrong's (George T.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 15th Regiment.*

Armstrong's (John F.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Arrington's (Thomas M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*

Asbury's (Rufus R.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*

Askew's (Frank) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Atwater's (Frederick A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*

Atwater's (Merritt B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Avery's (William) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*

Backus' (William) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*

Bainbridge's (Edmund C.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*

Baird's (Harlon) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Baker's (Clarence W.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*

Baldwin's (Aaron P.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*

Baldwin's (Norman A.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*

Ball's (Charles P.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*

Ball's (John) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Ballentine's (John G.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Barber's (Gershom M.) Sharpshooters. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*

Barbiere's (Joseph) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Barcus' (John M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Milton) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Barr's (Andrew J.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*
Barr's (John W.) Artillery. See *John T. Levi's Artillery, post.*
Barteau's (Clark R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Barth's (George W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Joseph R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Bates' (Edward P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Beauregard's (René T.) Artillery. See *Thomas B. Ferguson's Artillery, post.*
Becht's (John C.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Beck's (Moses M.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Beckwith's (Warren) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Beeres' (Charles H.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Bell's (Robert A.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 10th and 44th Regiments;* also *9th Battalion, Sharpshooters.*
Benedict's (John M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bennett's (John E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Robert H.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Berry's (James W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Bibb's (Joseph B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Biddle's (James) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Biffle's (Jacob B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Biggs' (Jonathan) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Binford's (James R.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Binns' (John E.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th and 29th Regiments.*
Bisland's (T. A.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
Bissell's (Oliver C.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 44th and 45th Regiments.*
Blackburn's (Joseph C. S.) Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Joseph C. S. Blackburn.*
Blackburn's (William C.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Blake's (Edgar W.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Blanch's (Willis) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Blanden's (Leander) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Boggess' (Jiles S.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Boling's (John W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Bolling's (John, jr.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Bond's (Emery S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Bond's (William G.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Bonnaffon's (Augustus B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Boone's (J. Rowan) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Boone's (Thomas C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Borden's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Bouanchaud's (Alcide) Artillery. See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Bowers' (David G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Bowman's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Bowyer's (Eli) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Boyle's (William O.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Bradford's (J. D.) Cavalry Scouts. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bradford's (J. L.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Bradley's (George) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bradley's (William W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Bradshaw's (Robert C.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 44th Regiment.*

Brady's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Brayton's (George M.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 3d Battalion.*
Breidenbach's (Henry) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Brent's (Preston) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Brewer's (George E.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment*
Bridges' (George W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Britton's (William B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brookhaven Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate*
Brooks' (William M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Reserves.*
Brown's (Richard H.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Brown's (Robert C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Brown's (William H.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Broyles' (Charles E.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Bruff's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bryan's (Lucius C.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Buckley's (Harvey M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 54th Regiment.*
Buckner's (Allen) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Bundy's (Henry) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Burbridge's (Simon C.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Burdick's (John S.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Burroughs' (William H.) Artillery. See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
Burroughs' (Wilson) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burtwell's (John R. B.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Bussey's (Charles E.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Butler's (Lewis) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 182d Regiment.*
Butler's (William R.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d (Volunteers) and 18th Regiments.*
Butterfield's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Cain's (Robert E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Calfee's (Samuel G.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Camp's (George A.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Francis L.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Campbell's (S. W.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Canby's (Samuel) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Capers' (Ellison) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Carnahan's (Robert H.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Nathan M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Carrell's (Henry F.) Artillery. See *James Garrity's Artillery, post.*
Carter's (John C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Caswell's (Theodore D.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Catron's (Thomas B.) Artillery. See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Cayce's (Stewart W.) Infantry. See *Mobile Infantry, post.*
Chalaron's (J. Adolph) Artillery. See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Chapman's (James F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Chapman's (John W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Charpentier's (Stephen) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Clanton's (N. H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Alonzo W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*

Clark's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Cleveland's (C. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment:* also *3d Battalion.*
Clift's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th and 5th Regiments.*
Clifton's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Cluverius' (W. T.) **Artillery.** See *Charles E. Fenner's Artillery, post.*
Cockerill's (Giles J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Coffin's (W. Norris) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion, Battery D.*
Cogswell's (William) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Colbert's (Wallace B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Cole's (Marquis L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Collins' (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Coltart's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Columbus **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Colvin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Comparet's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Conover's (John) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (Jeremiah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Cook's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Cooper's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d and 6th Regiments.*
Cooper's (T. L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Corbin's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Corbin's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Corput's (Max Van Den) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Coulter's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.*** See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Cowan's (James J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Cox's (Caleb B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Cox's (Carlos C.) **Infantry.*** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.**
Cox's (Nicholas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Craven's (Elijah J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Crawford's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Croft's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Columbus Artillery, ante.*
Cross' (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Crossland's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Culpeper's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Cummings' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Cunningham's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Curkendall's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Curtis' (Isaac W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Curtis' (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Dade's (B. Frank) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Da Huff's (Amos) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Dale's (Nicholas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Dancy's (Clifton) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 24th and 34th Regiments.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Darden's (Put.) Artillery. See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
Davidson's (Francis M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Davis' (James T.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Davis' (Russ B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Dawkins' (Richard C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Day's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Dedman's (James M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Demarest's (Samuel L.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Denis' (Jules C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Dent's (Staunton H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
De Vries' (Peter) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Dick's (George F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dickey's (James B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Dilger's (Hubert) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dill's (William) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Dobb's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dobke's (Adolphus) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Dorr's (Joseph B.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Doss' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Doss.*
Doss' (Washington L.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Dotson's (Josephus) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Douglas' (James P.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops.*
Dow's (Tristram T.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Doyal's (H. R.) Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *H. R. Doyal.*
Dresel's (Alexander) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Drish's (James F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 12.1 Regiment.*
Duckworth's (William L.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Duff's (William L.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Duncan's (Austin M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 42d, 46th, 49th, 53d, and 55th Regiments.*
Dunham's (Ezra) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Dunn's (Rhadamanthus H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Durand's (Charles M.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Durr's (R. J.) Infantry.* See *R. J. Durr.*
Dyer's (Calvin M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Eagle's (James P.) Mounted Rifles. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (Rifles).*
Earp's (C. R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edwards' (T. J.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Eggleston's (Beroth B.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Elliott's (James K.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Joel H.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ernst's (George) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Esembaux's (Michael) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Estes' (William E.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Evans' (James C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Faulkner's (John K.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

*Improvised battalion.

Fenner's (Charles E.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Ferguson's (Thomas B.) Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Ferrell's (Coleman B.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Ferris' (Eddy F.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Fidler's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Finch's (Amasa J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Finlay's (Luke W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th (Volunteers), 5th, 31st, 33d, and 38th Regiments.*
Finn's (Edmund) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Fislar's (John C.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Fitch's (John A.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Flood's (James P.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Flood's (Martin) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 15th Regiment.*
Flournoy's (Camp) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Follett's (Joseph L.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Fonda's (John G.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Ford's (Collin) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 100th Regiment.*
Ford's (Martin J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers.*
Ford's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Forrest's Escort, Cavalry. See *Forrest Guards, post.*
Forrest Guards, Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (Nathan B). Cavalry Regiment. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (O. P.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Forrest's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Fowler's (William H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
French's (James M.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Fulton's (Joseph E.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Funke's (Otto) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Gallup's (George W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Gamble's (James W.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Garrard's (Israel) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Garrett's (George W. B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Garrity's (James) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gatewood's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Gatewood.*
Gaw's (William B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Gay.*
Gay's (Ebenezer) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Gere's (William B.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gerhart's (William R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 121st Regiment.*
Getzen's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Horatio G.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gideon's (D. M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Gid. Nelson Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gillespie's (Hamilton S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Gillis' (Malcolm) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Gilmore's (Robert) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Givens' (William B.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Glass' (William D.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) Mounted Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Goldthwaite's (Richard W.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gordon's (James C.) Infantry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment;* also *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*

Gowin's (George A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Mounted.*
Graham's (John M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Graham's (Thomas B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Grant's (Charles) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Grant's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Grant's (Horace D.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Grant's (William W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment;* also *8th Battalion.*
Grass' (Daniel) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Green's (Modesta J.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Green's (Peter V.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st, 2d, 5th, 13th, 15th, and 24th Regiments.*
Green's (Solomon L.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Samuel O.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Gresham's (Benjamin Q. A.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Griffith's (John) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Griffith's (W. C.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Grigsby's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Grosvenor's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Grosvenor's (Ebenezer) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Guibor's (Henry) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Gurney's (Asa L.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*
Guthrie's (Benjamin E.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Hall's (Jairus W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment,*
Hamiter's (David H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 8th and 19th Regiments.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hammond's (John W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hampton's (Ezekiel H.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Hardie's (Joseph) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Hardin's (Ben.) Artillery. See *James P. Douglas' Artillery, ante.*
Hardison's (Sam.) Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *Sam. Hardison.*
Harkey's (Robert H.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Harnden's (Henry) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harper's (Joseph W.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Harrell's (William V.) Cavalry. See *Thomas H. Lewis' Cavalry, post.*
Harrington's (Pinkney C.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Harrison's (James B.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Richard) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Harrison's (Thomas J.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hart's (James H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Harter's (George D.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Hartsough's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Hartung's (Charles) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Harvey's (Alonzo D.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Haskin's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Hawes' (John J.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery E.*
Hawkins' (Edwin R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Chauncey G.) Heavy Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hayes' (Edwin L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 109th Regiment.*

Healy's (Robert W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hedges' (Joseph) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Hegner's (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Hencke's (Theodore W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Henderson's (David H.) Infantry.* See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Robert J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Henderson's (W. G.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Henry's (H. W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Hess' (Joseph C.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hicks' (George) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Hicks' (James M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Higley's (John H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 37th, 40th, and 42d Regiments.*
Hill's (Benjamin J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Hill's (Roswell S.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hodgson's (Joseph) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hoefling's (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hoge's (George W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Hoge's (William S.) Artillery. See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Holden's (Levi P.) Infantry.* See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Holman's (Daniel W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holman's (Edward E.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Holmes' (Samuel A.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Holt's (Gustavus A. C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Homer's (William H.) Artillery. See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery D.*
Horn's (Henry) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Hornsby's (James H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Horton's (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoskins' (James A.) Artillery. See *Brookhaven Artillery, ante.*
Hotchkiss' (William A.) Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hottenstein's (John A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Houghton's (Moses B.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
House's (John L.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st (Volunteers) and 27th Regiments.*
Howard's (George W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howell's (W. C.) Artillery. See *James A. Owens' Artillery, post.*
Howenstine's (Andrew) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Charles A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Hudson's (Alfred) Artillery. See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*
Huey's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Huey.*
Huff's (James T.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Huger's (Daniel E.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Hughes' (Owen D.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Hulburd's (Edwin M.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hull's (John H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 101st Regiment.*
Humphrey's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hunley's (Peter F.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Hunter's (Samuel E.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hurd's (John R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 173d Regiment.*
Hurst's (Fielding) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Jackson's (Frank) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Jackson's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jamison's (William H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Abda) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Benjamin F.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Johnson's (Gilbert M. L.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Johnson's (John M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Lewis) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 44th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ole C.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Samuel F.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Johnson's (William C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 53d Regiment.*
Johnston's (O. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Jones' Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Jones.*
Jones' (Bushrod) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Jones' (Dudley W.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jones' (John S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 174th Regiment.*
Jones' (Russell A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Jones' (Samuel) Infantry.* See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Reserves.*
Jones' (William C.) Infantry. See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Joy's (Lewis D.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*
Julian's (Stephen H.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Kain's (W. C.) Artillery. See *Mabry Artillery, post.*
Kelley's (David C.) Cavalry. See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Kellogg's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Kelly's (Robert M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kemnitzer's (Jacob) Infantry.* See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Kenan's (Daniel L.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Kennamer's (John B.) Scouts. See *Alabama Troops, Union.*
Kennedy's (Daniel A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 19th, 24th, and 41st Regiments.*
Kennedy's (R. D.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (William) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Kimbell's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kimbrough's (George R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
King's (Houston) Artillery. See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
King's (R. C.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kirk's (George W.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Mounted.*
Kitchell's (Edward) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Knefler's (Frederick) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Kolb's (Reuben F.) Artillery. See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Lake's (Jed.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Lamborn's (Charles B.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Lamson's (Horace P.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Langford's (George R.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment;* also *1st Cavalry.*
Lawton's (Henry W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Lay's (Benjamin D.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Leaming's (Henry) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Leeson's (Moses D.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Leinart's (Samuel D.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Levi's (John T.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Jerry) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Lewis' (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Leyde's (William M.) Heavy Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Lindsay's (Robert H.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Lipscomb's (Thomas C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Livingston's (Henry J.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Lovell's (Frederick S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Lowe's (Glenn) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lowe's (Schuyler) Artillery. See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Lowell's (John W.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Lowry's (Francis H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lynch's (Connally H.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Lynch's (John) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Mabry Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
MacArthur's (Arthur, jr.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McCall's (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
McCall's (James S.) Artillery. See *Thomas J. Stanford's Artillery, post.*
McCartney's (Joseph A.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
McClaury's (S. Hamilton) Artillery. See *William Cogswell's Artillery, ante.*
McClenahan's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McClure's (William H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
McConnell's (Henry K.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
McConnell's (John) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
McCoy's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McDanald's (Bedan B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
McGraw's (John S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
McGraw's (Leander S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McGuire's (John P.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
McGurrin's (John) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
McKenzie's (William J.) Artillery. See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
McKnight's (F. L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 17th and 18th Regiments.*
McLane's (Joseph M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
McMillan's (Angus) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
McQuiston's (John C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 123d Regiment.*
McRae's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
McReynolds' (James H.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Main's (Edwin M.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops, Confederate.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (Alexander) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Marshall's (Lucius G.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Marshall's (William R.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (A. T.) Sharpshooters. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Martin's (Samuel) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 37th Regiment.*
Mason's (Edwin C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 170th Regiment.*
Mathey's (Edward G.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment.*

Matthews' (John F.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 24th and 25th Regiments.*
Matzdorff's (Alvin V.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (Cicero) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Maynard's (Edward) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Mebane's (John W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Mehringer's (John) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Meigs' (Josiah V.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Merriam's (Jonathan) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Merrill's (William E.) Engineers. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment, Veteran.*
Merrin's (F. W.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
Metts' (David W.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Miller's (Jacob) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Miller's (T. C. H.) Cavalry. See *Daniel W. Holman's Cavalry, ante.*
Milton's (William P.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (William D.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Mix's (Elisha) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Mobile Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Montgomery's (Will E.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Moody's (Andrew E.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th and 32d Regiments.*
Moody's (George W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Moore's Infantry.* See *Lieutenant-Colonel Moore.*
Moore's (Edwin) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (Hanson D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Moore's (James) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moore's (Jesse H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Moorman's (George) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Moreland's (M. D.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morris' (Daniel) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Morse's (Francis W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Moses' (J. L.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Motherspaw's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Myers' (William C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Nabors' (William M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Naylor's (William A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neal's (Eleazer H.) Artillery.† See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Neely's (James J.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Neet's (Frederick R.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Nesbitt's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Newsom's (John F.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Nichols' (Clarkson C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Nicholson's (Edward W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nixon's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

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* Improvised regiment.
† Temporarily commanding.

Noble's (John W.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Northup's (George W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Norton's (Thomas H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Norwood's (S. J.) Infantry. See *Daniel Gober's Mounted Infantry, ante.*
Nulton's (Jerome B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Nutt's (L. M.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Oatis' (Martin A.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
O'Dowd's (John) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 181st Regiment.*
Ogden's (Frederick N.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Olson's (Porter C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
O'Neal's Regiment. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *O'Neal.*
Orcutt's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Orr's (John M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Osborne's (Milton A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Owen's (Alfred D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Owens' (James A.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Pace's (Thomas N.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Packard's (Jasper) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Paddock's (Byron D.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Paine's (Byron) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Palmer's (William J.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parker's (George W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Parks' (R. P.) Mounted Rifles. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (Rifles).*
Parrish's (Charles S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Edwin B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Patterson's (Michael L.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Pease's (George W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th (P. A.), 6th, 9th, and 50th Regiments.*
Pease's (Phineas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Pease's (William H.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Pegg's (Samuel M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Pepper's (William T.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Perry's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Marion Artillery, ante.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Peyton's (E. A.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Phelan's (John) Artillery. See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*
Phifer's (W. L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Phillips' (J. W.) Artillery. See *John W. Mebane's Artillery, ante.*
Pickands' (Henry S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Pickands' (James) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pickett's (Richard O.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Picolet's (Arthur) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Pollard's (Andrew M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Pope's (Henry) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th and 9th Regiments.*
Porter's (George L.) Heavy Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Poteet's (George A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Powers' (Frank P.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Prather's (Allen W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 120th Regiment.*

Preston's (Robert T.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Reserves.*
Prosser's (William F.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Putnam's (Joseph R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 42d Regiment.*
Ragan's (W. B.) Infantry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Reserves* [?].
Rankin's (Richard C.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ratliff's (William T.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Reckard's (Frank B.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Reed's (Alfred) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) Artillery. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reppert's (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Reynolds' (Levi) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rice's (T. W.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richardson's (Robert V.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ritter's (William L.) Artillery. See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Robinson's (George I.) Artillery. See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*
Rogers' (Andrew W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Rose's (Thomas E.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Ross' (Jesse A.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Rouse's (Napoleon B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Rousseau's (Laurence H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Rowan's (John B.) Artillery. See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Russell's (Alfred A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Russell's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Russell's (Robert M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Sage's (Harley H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Sale's (T. Sanders) Artillery. See *John W. Morton, jr.'s, Artillery, ante.*
Salm's (Felix Prince) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Sanders' (Edward J.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Sanders' (Edwin C.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Sanders' (James A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Sargent's (Elbert M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Sayler's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Scearce's (William W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Schuetz's (John C.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Scott's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Scott's (William C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Scott's (William F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 183d Regiment.*
Scovill's (Charles W.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Search's (Anthony T.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Searcy's (Anderson) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d, 26th, and 45th Regiments.*
Sedgewick's (Thomas D.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 114th Regiment.*
Seibert's (James J.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment*
Seidel's (Charles B.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Selden's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Sellon's (William R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Sexton's (James A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Shacklett's (Absalom R.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Shafter's (William R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 17th Regiment.*
Sharra's (Abram) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Sherwood's (Isaac R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*

Shy's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d (P.A.), 10th, 20th, and 37th Regiments.*

Silver's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*

Sipes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Skinner's (Lewis C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 8th Regiment.*

Slade's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 178th Regiment.*

Slocomb's (C. H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*

Smart's (David) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 110th Regiment.*

Smith's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Smith's (Frank G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*

Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th and 88th Regiments.*

Smith's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*

Smith's (Luther R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*

Smith's (Orlow) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Smith's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Reserves.*

Smith's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*

Smith's (Watson B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Smith's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*

Snider's (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Snyder's (Abraham N.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Snyder's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 6th and 7th Regiments.*

Sowers' (Edgar) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*

Spalding's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*

Sparks' Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Sparks.*

Spaulding's (Oliver L.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*

Spearman's (Benjamin T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 56th Regiment.*

Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*

Stacy's (Brazilliah P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*

Stafford's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (Regulars).*

Stafford's (Joab A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 178th Regiment.*

Stallings' (Jared E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*

Stanford's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Stanhope's (Philip W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 55th Regiment.*

Stephens' (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Stephens Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*

Stephens' (Meshack) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Stephenson's (John M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*

Sterl's (Oscar W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*

Sterry's (Clinton N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

Stewart's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Stewart's (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Stewart's (W. Scott) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*

Stibbs' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Stigler's (James M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*

Stiles' (Henry E.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*

Stockton's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*

Stone's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Reserves.*

Stookey's (James M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Story's (William P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Strain's (Matthew H.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Stratton's (Henry G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Streight's (Abel D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Strong's (Luther M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Stuart's (James H.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Stubbs' (George W.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Sturm's (Frederick C.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 25th Battery.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sutermeister's (Arnold) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Swain's (Edgar D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Swisher's (John P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Tafel's (Gustavus) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Tarrant's (Edward) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Tassin's (Augustus G.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Taylor's (John C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Samuel E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Taylor's (William F.) Cavalry. See *William L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) First [Sixth] Cavalry. See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) First [Seventh] Cavalry. See *William L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Second Cavalry. See *Clark R. Barteau's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Ninth [Nineteenth] Cavalry. See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Tenth Cavalry. See *Nicholas N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Eleventh Cavalry. See *Daniel W. Holman's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Twelfth Cavalry. See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Thirteenth [Fourteenth] Cavalry. See *James J. Neely's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Fourteenth [Fifteenth] Cavalry. See *Francis M. Stewart's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Fifteenth [Twentieth] Cavalry. See *Robert M. Russell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Nineteenth [Eighteenth] Cavalry. See *John F. Newsom's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Twenty-first [Sixteenth] Cavalry. See *Andrew N. Wilson's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) Twenty-sixth Battalion Cavalry. See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Tenney's (Marcus D.) Artillery. See *Kansas Troops, 1st Battery.*
Terral's (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Texas Legion, Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Thomas' (De Witt C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Minor T.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Thomas' (William H.) Legion. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Thomasson's (Theodore S.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Thompson's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Thompson.*
Thomson's (Chester G.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Thornburgh's (Jacob M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Thrall's (James C.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Tilton's (Albert M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*

Todd's (John B.) Artillery. See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery C.*
Tompkins' (Haviland) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Torbett's (Henry W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Turner's (William B.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Tyus' (Benjamin R.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 6th and 15th Regiments.*
Underhill's (E. M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d and 4th Battalions, Reserves.*
Vail's (Jacob G.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Van Rensselaer's (Philip L.) Cavalry. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Voorhies' (William M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Voris' (Jeremiah) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
Wade's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Colonel Wade.*
Wade's (Alfred B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Wade's (C. N.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th and 47th Regiments.*
Wade's (James F.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Wagner's (Joseph H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Wait's (Joseph W.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Walker's (C. Irvine) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 10th Regiment*
Walker's (William L.) Cavalry. See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Walton's (Edwin S.) Artillery. See *Pettus Flying Artillery, ante.*
Ward's (Lyman M.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Warner's (Willard) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 180th Regiment.*
Warren's (James M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Washington Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Waters' (Louis H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Watson's (James) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Waul's (Thomas N.) Legion. See *Texas Troops.*
Weatherford's (James W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Weaver's (James T.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 66th Regiment.*
Webb's (Hezekiah) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Webster's (Daniel) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Weeden's (John D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th, 35th, and 49th Regiments.*
Welling's (George) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Wells' (Oliver) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Weston's (John F.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*
Wharton's (Jack) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Wheeler's (James T.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Wheeler's (William W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 28th Regiment*
Whicher's (James S.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 2d Battery.*
White's (James E.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
White's (John S.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
White's (Lyman A.) Artillery. See *Lyman Bridges' Artillery, ante.*
White's (Raleigh R.) Cavalry. See *James J. Neely's Cavalry, ante.*
Whitecotton's (Peter) Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Peter Whitecotton.*
Whitfield's (John T.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Whitsit's (Charles W.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Whittemore's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Wickersham's (James H.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Wier's (William W.) Infantry.* See *William W. Wier.*
Wilber's (Aaron A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*

* Improvised regiment of veterans.

Wilbourn's (C. C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Wilbur's (Almeriek W.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Wilcox's (Arthur T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 177th Regiment.*
Wiley's (J. Horatio) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Wilkinson's (William) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Williams' (Major D.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Williams' (William D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Williamson's (John T.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th, 51st, 52d, and 154th Regiments.*
Williamson's (R. W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Williamson's (Thomas G.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Willis' (Leonidas) Cavalry. See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, ante.*
Wilson's (Andrew N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Wilson's (Frank) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
Wilson's (Thomas B.) Cavalry. See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, ante.*
Windes' (F. M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
Winston's (William C.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Witherspoon's (H. E.) Infantry. See *Pelham Cadets, ante.*
Witt's (Nathaniel) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Wood's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Wood's (John T.) Infantry.* See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Wood's (John W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Wood's (Robert C., jr.) Cavalry. See *Wirt Adams' Cavalry, ante.*
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